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TORONTO, 1901.

MEMORIALS OF CAMBRIDGE

St. Peter's College to Jesus College

MEMORIALS OF CAMBRIDGE

GREATLY ENLARGED FROM THE WORK OF J. LE KEUX

BY

CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A.

WITH STEEL AND COPPER PLATES

BY LE KEUX AND STORER

AND ETCHINGS ON COPPER BY ROBERT FARREN.

St. Peter's College to Jesus College.

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TO THE

HONOURABLE AND REVEREND

LATIMER NEVILLE, M.A.,

VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE,

This Volume

IS (BY PERMISSION)

MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

When, at the request of the publisher, I undertook to revise the Memorials of Cambridge, by Mr. Thomas Wright and the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, I was under the impression that only a slight amount of labour would be imposed upon me. I found however that I was much mistaken in this respect. The work has in fact been so extensively altered that it may be considered as entirely re-written.

In the compilation of this volume I have specially to acknowledge the kind assistance of the Rev. the Master of S. Peter's college, the Rev. the Master of Clare college, the Rev. the Master of Pembroke college, the Rev. John Lamb, M.A., fellow of Caius college, Charles Spencer Perceval, esq., LL.D., fellow of Trinity hall, the Rev. the Master of Corpus Christi college, the Rev. Thomas Brocklebank, M.A., fellow of King's college, the Rev. William George Searle, M.A., vicar of Oakington and late fellow of Queens' college, the Rev. the Master of

S. Catharine's college, and the Rev. the Master of Jesus college.

For additional illustrations the publisher is under obligations to the Rev. the President of Queens' college, the members of Trinity hall boat club, C. C. Babington, esq., M.A., of S. John's college and the Cambridge Antiquarian society.

C. H. C.

CAMBRIDGE,
January, 1860.

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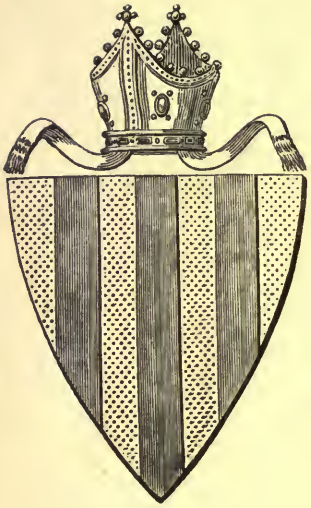

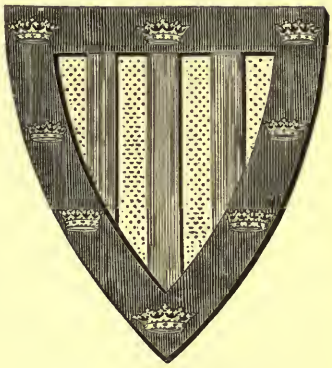

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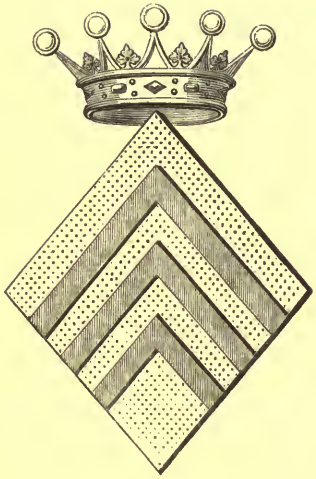

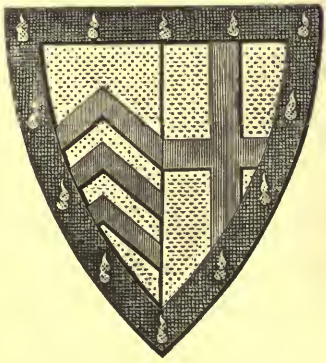

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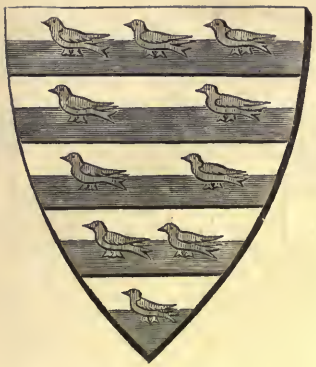

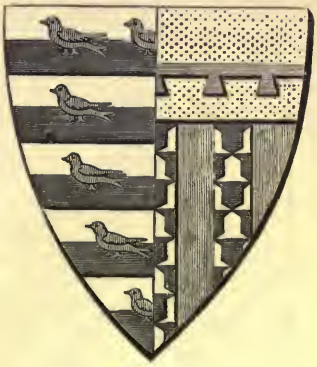

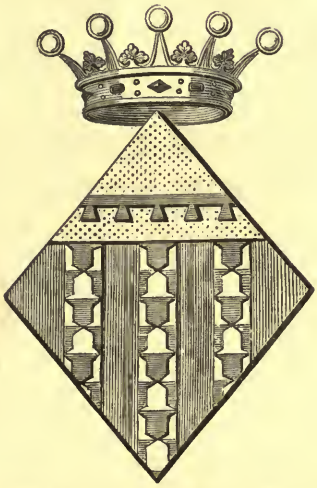

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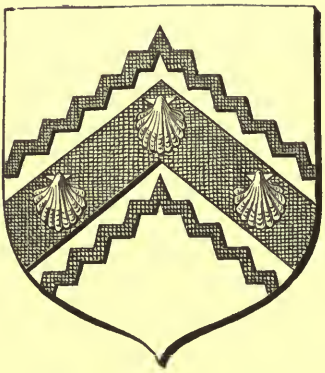

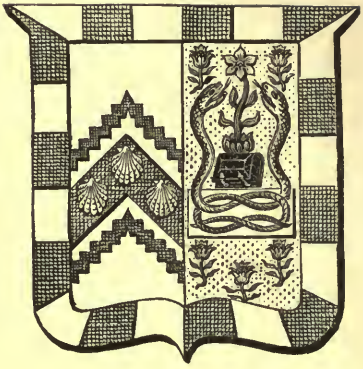

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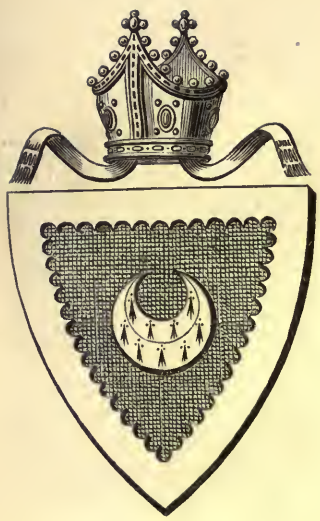

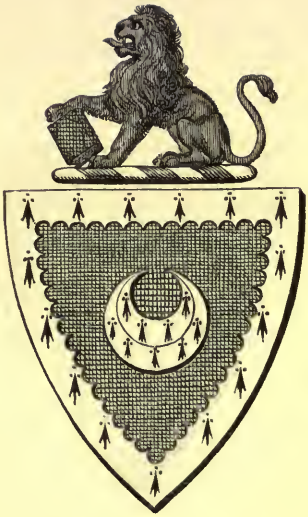

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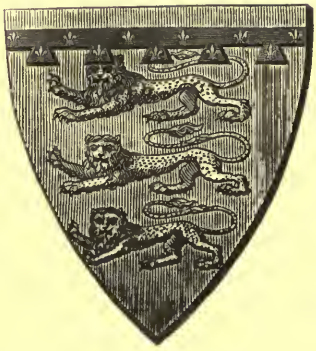

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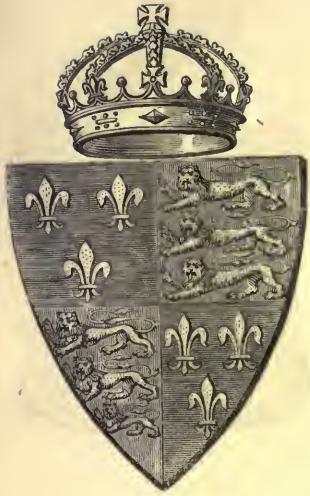

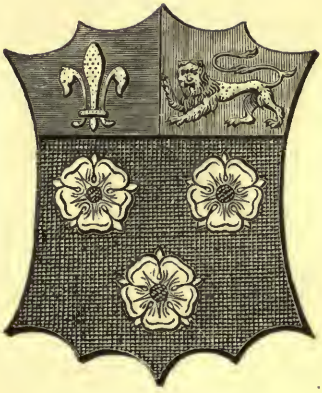

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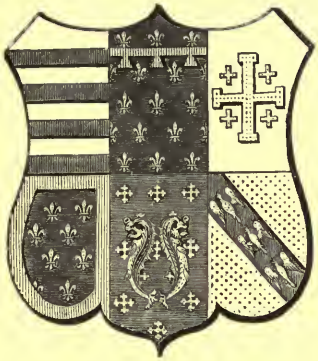

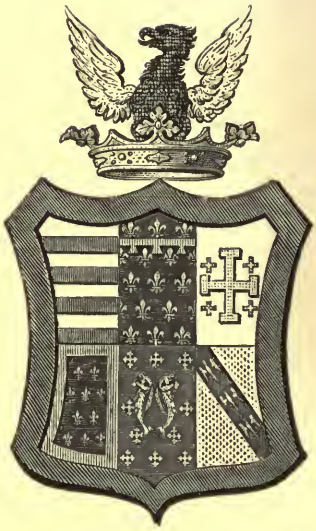

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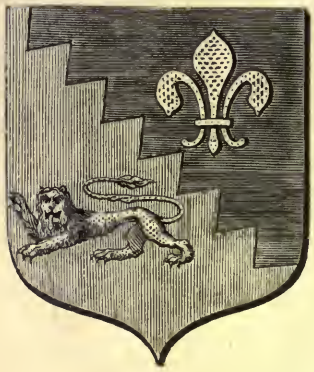

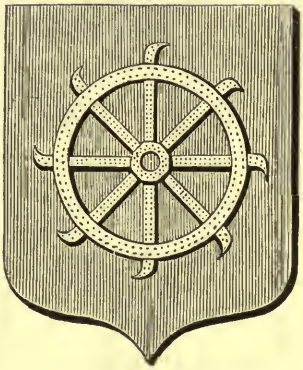

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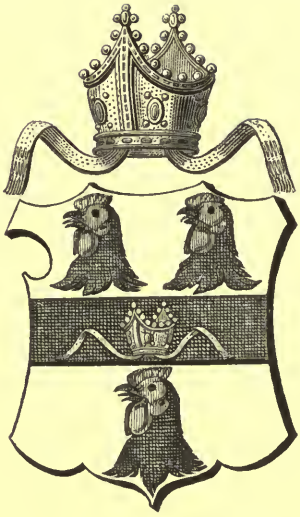

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FRONT OF S. PETER'S COLLEGE.

S. PETER'S COLLEGE.

THE oldest collegiate foundation in Cambridge is S. Peter's College, or, as it is popularly called, Peterhouse, situate on the west side of Trumpington Street, nearly opposite Pembroke College. This college owes its origin to the pious munificence of Hugh de Balsham, bishop of Ely.

THE FOUNDER.—Hugh de Balsham, born at Balsham, in the county of Cambridge, was a monk of Ely and sub-prior thereof. On the death of William de Kilkenny, bishop of Ely, which occurred in September, 1256, the king gave his licence to the prior and convent to proceed to elect a bishop in his stead,

at the same time recommending Henry de Wengham, his chancellor. The election took place on the 13th November, when the monks unanimously chose Hugh de Balsham. This much incensed the sovereign, although his chancellor in consideration of the great merits and known worth of Hugh de Balsham, handsomely expressed his readiness to waive his own pretensions. Boniface, archbishop of Canterbury, not only annulled Balsham's election, but nominated Adam de Marisco, a Franciscan friar, to the see, as on a devolution. Balsham appealed to the court of Rome, and obtained the pope's decision in his favour, 6th October, 1257. He was consecrated at Rome on the 14th of that month, and obtained from the king restitution of the temporalities of the see, 15th January, 1257-8. Immediately on his return to England, he instituted legal proceedings to vindicate the right of the bishops of Ely to hostelage in the house of the New Temple in London. In 1276 he settled a dispute respecting jurisdiction between the chancellor of the university and the archdeacon of Ely. His death occurred at Doddington, Isle of Ely, 18th June, 1286, and on the 24th his body was buried near the high altar of his cathedral, and his heart near the altar of S. Martin, in the same church. The funeral rites were performed by Thomas de Ingoldesthorpe, bishop of Rochester. In gratitude for his collegiate foundation, and for the many eminent services which the University had at various times received from him, Geoffrey de Pakenham, the chancellor, and the masters, regent, and non-regent, in a full assembly on the 26th of May, 1291, decreed that there should be a

solemn congregation of all the regents in their robes yearly on the vigil of S.S. Vitus and Modestus (the 14th of June), after dinner, and the morning following, in the church of S. Peter, to celebrate a solemn commemoration for him, with the full service for the dead, because he entirely devoted himself to the scholars, and diligently promoted their interest, conveniency, and honour; with charitable eyes and a pious mind, bestowing many benefits on the regents and poor scholars, and adorning the University with many privileges.[a]

THE FOUNDATION.—The hospital of S. John the Evangelist, in Cambridge, founded about 1135, was in the patronage of the bishops of Ely; and bishop Balsham, in 1275, successfully defended his right to present to the mastership against a claim made by Eleanor the queen dowager. The bishop resolved to establish a community of scholars, and to place them in S. John's hospital. Accordingly, he obtained from Edward I. letters patent dated at Burgh, 24th December, 1280, empowering him to substitute in the place of secular brethren in the hospital studious scholars, to be governed in all things according to the rule of the scholars of Merton at Oxford. It seems that the scholars had a master of their own and separate revenues. The plan did not succeed, it being soon found inconvenient to have two separate communities residing in the same house.

The bishop by an instrument dated at Downham, the day before the calends of April (31st March), 1284, reciting the king's licence, and that he by

(a) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 84.

virtue thereof had caused to be introduced into the hospital a certain number of scholars who acquired and had assigned to them certain goods, separate from the goods of the hospital, for their perpetual sustentation: that in process of time, from various causes, very many matters of dissension had arisen between the brethren of the hospital and such scholars, by means whereof it was seen to be difficult or intolerable that they could longer dwell together, wherefore they had humbly besought him to make division, as well of the places as the goods of either party held in common, if it should seem good to him so to do: for the doing whereof they had spontaneously submitted themselves, and all their goods and rights, howsoever acquired, to his ordinance, as by the letters of either party, sealed with their common seals, and then remaining with him, more fully would appear. By virtue of this submission he ordained that his scholars, whom he willed to be for ever called the scholars of the bishop of Ely, should be separated from the brethren of the hospital, and transferred to two hostels near the church of S. Peter, without the gate of Trumpeton of Cambridge, and should have that church with the two hostels aforesaid for ever: and that they should have the goods within mentioned to the aforesaid church pertaining, namely, the tithes of corn, with the altarage which the brethren before named were wont to have and collect, and the tithes of the two mills belonging to that church; and that the brethren should have certain houses and rents by him lately assigned to the scholars. To one part of this in-

strument the master of the brethren and the brethren, and to another part the master of the scholars and the scholars, affixed their respective seals.

By another instrument of the same date, the church of Triplow, in the county of Cambridge, which the bishop at the request of the scholars had appropriated to them and the brethren jointly, was appropriated solely to the master and scholars and their successors.[a]

The founder by his will gave 300 marks for enlarging the college. His executors purchased a piece of ground on the south side of S. Peter's church. The college had however, difficulty in obtaining the royal licence to enter upon this property, which was held of the king for one half-penny by the year, it having been found by inquisition that the grant of it to the scholars would be to the king's damage of £10. They twice petitioned parliament on the subject, and it seems that ultimately they were required to give security before the king's chancellor to answer his majesty for the damage, although they had, reasonably enough, suggested that the king should make them the grant of his alms.[b] On the ground thus acquired, they built what is described as a fine hall.

In the beginning of the reign of Edward II., the master and scholars acquired the house of the

(*a*) Former accounts of the origin of this college are for the most part confused and inaccurate. There is no authority for the commonly received opinion that the college was founded so early as 1257. It is undoubtedly inferior in point of antiquity to Merton, University, and Balliol colleges at Oxford.

(*b*) Rot. Parl. i. 60.

friars of the penitence of Jesus Christ, commonly called friars of the sack.[a] The king's licence to John de Herwardstok and Robert de Lerling, to grant this house to the master and scholars, is dated 15th May, 1309, but the college must have previously had some interest in the premises, as on Sunday before All Saints, 1307, Roger de Flegg, vicar general of the order in England, and prior of the house at Lynn, in the name of himself and others the friars of the order dwelling in England, granted to the master and scholars and their successors, all the right and claim which he and the said friars had in their place, with all its buildings in the town of Cambridge, in the parish of S. Peter without Trumpington gate. In 1352, the church of S. Peter without Trumpington gate, was re-consecrated and called S. Mary's the Less. Shortly after this time the college is occasionally termed S. Mary's College, but it soon regained the older name of Peterhouse.

Hugh de Balsham had placed his foundation under the especial patronage and protection of the bishops

(*a*) The friars of this order settled in Great S. Mary's Parish, about 1258, but soon removed to the parish then called S. Peter's without Trumpington gate. Henry III., by charter dated Woodstock, 25th June, 1268, confirmed to them a certain area which they inhabited near the borough of Cambridge, without Trumpington gate, and which they had of the gift of divers enumerated persons, and the master and brethren of the hospital of S. John. By a deed without date, but made during the mayoralty of John Martin, Walter de Brasur of Little Shelford, and Andreda his wife, granted to the brethren a messuage with a croft pertaining to the same in the parish of S. Peter without the gate towards Trumpington. The premises are described as lying between the land of the brethren on every part, and extending in length from the great street to the common pasture. This order was suppressed with the other lesser orders of friars in or soon after 1307. Their house in Cambridge occupied three acres or more. A portion had been given to them by Richard de Hekelingham.

of Ely, and from them the scholars received their earliest and greatest benefactions. Ralph Walpole the third bishop after Balsham, gave to the college two houses in Cambridge; Simon de Montacute, Thomas de Lisle, Simon Langham, and John Fordham, successively bishops of Ely, are also mentioned in the list of benefactors: Fordham appropriated to the college the rectory of Cherry Hinton. Montacute completed the work of the Founder by giving to the college its first independent code of statutes. By these he vested in the society the right of election to fellowships; the fellows having been nominated up to his time by the bishops of Ely.

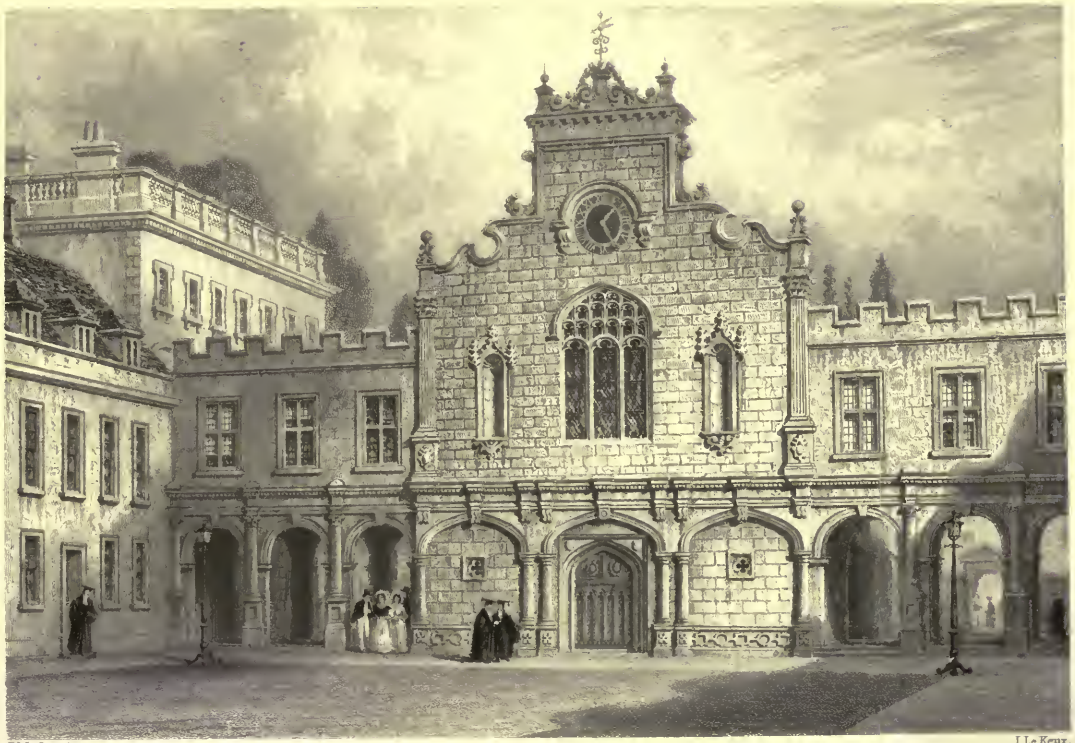
On a vacancy in the mastership, the society nominate two persons to the bishop of Ely, who appoints one of them. The bishop of Ely is visitor of the college.

Gerard de Hoo occurs as master in 1290, and it is not improbable that he was the first person who held the office.

By the survey of the college made by Doctors Parker, Redman, and Mey, in February 1545-6, it appears that the society then consisted of a master, fourteen fellows, and two bible clerks. The master's stipend, commons, and livery, amounted to £7. 3*s*. 4*d*. per annum, the fellows had no stipend, but each had per annum for commons £4. 6*s*. 8*d*., and for livery 16*s*. 8*d*. Each bible clerk was allowed for commons and diet £2. 4*s*. 4*d*. per annum. Some of the fellows, however, had allowances from particular benefactors, and from similar sources there were small allowances to eleven poor scholars. The college had estates in

Cambridge, Fen Ditton, Cherry Hinton, Triplow, Haddenham, Melbourn, Meldreth, Whaddon, Shepreth, Orwell, Fulbourn, Wilbraham, and Borogreen in Cambridgeshire; Bumpstead and Walden in Essex; Wiboston, Fourde, and Staplowe, in Bedfordshire; Hail Weston and Waresley, in Huntingdonshire; Easton juxta Stamford, in Northamptonshire; and Stathern, in Leicestershire. The clear revenues were £138. 3*s*. 0$\frac{3}{4}$*d*. per annum, being less than the expences by £49. 15*s*. 5*d*.

Benefactors.—We have already mentioned the names of several of the greater benefactors. Few colleges are so much indebted to the munificence of their successive masters as this foundation: amongst them we find mentioned as benefactors, the names of Holbrooke, Warkworth, Denham, Horneby, Burgoyne, Edmunds, Perne, Cosin, Hale, Beaumont, and Richardson. Dr. Warkworth during his life-time made great improvements in the buildings and estates of the college at his own expense, and at his death bequeathed the whole of his large property to it. Dr. Andrew Perne was also a great benefactor to the college, and, in addition to other considerable donations, founded two fellowships and five scholarships. Dr. Bernard Hale (master in 1660) left the college upwards of seven thousand pounds, partly to be expended on the foundation of seven scholarships, with the livings of Glaston in the county of Rutland, and Knapton in Norfolk. Edward Lord North, founded six students in divinity, and gave the vicarage of Ellington in the county of Huntingdon. Lady Mary Ramsay, (widow of Sir Thomas Ramsay, lord



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ST PETER'S COLLEGE.

SHEWING THE CHAPEL &c.

mayor of London in 1577,) founded two fellowships and four scholarships. Frances Matthews, (the wife of Toby Matthews, archbishop of York,) gave two hundred pounds to found two scholarships. Thomas Park, Esq., of Wisbech, in 1637 founded four fellowships and four scholarships. Edmund Woodward, Esq., of Bedfordshire, founded two scholarships. Elizabeth de Cambridge, widow, gave "twenty acres of land and several jewels." Another widow, Mrs. Margaret Fulnetby, of Teversham in Cambridgeshire, gave property to support a bible-clerk. Dr. Beaumont, the son of the master of that name, gave "a large sum of money to purchase advowsons." The Rev. Francis Gisborne, M.A., formerly fellow, a few years before his death, which occurred in June, 1821, gave to the college the sum of £20,000. Out of this munificent donation the new court has been built and two new fellowships founded, each of seventy pounds a year, and four scholarships, each of thirty pounds a year.

EMINENT MEN.—Robert de Wynwyk, master, 1330, chancellor of the university. Robert de Mildenhall, master, chancellor of the university 1334. William de Whittlesey, master, archbishop of Canterbury, died 1374. John de Botlesham, master, bishop of Rochester, died 1404. John Holbroke, master, chancellor of the university 1428 and 1429, author of astronomical and astrological treatises, died 1437. Henry Beaufort, cardinal, bishop of Winchester, lord chancellor, died 1447. Roger Marshall, M.D., physician to Edward IV., and distinguished as a mathematician. John Warkworth, D.D., master, author of the Chronicle of which an

account will be given in a subsequent page, died 1500. Henry Horneby,[a] D.D., master, author of Historia nominis Jesu, Historia visitationis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, and other like works, died 1517-8. George Joye,[a] fellow, one of the early reformers, and a translator of the Scriptures, died 1553. Sir William Chester,[a] lord mayor of London, 1560. Edward Lord North,[a] chancellor of the court of augmentations, died 1564. George Acworth,[a] LL.D., fellow, judge of the prerogative court in Ireland, and author of a defence of the English church in reply to Nicholas Sanders, died about 1579. Matthew Sheyn,[a] bishop of Cork and Cloyne, died 1582. Andrew Perne, D.D., master, dean of Ely, one of the translators of the bishops' Bible, died 1589. John Penry, the supposed author of the Martin Mar-prelate tracts, for which he was executed 1593. Edmund Scambler, bishop of Norwich, died 1594. Sir John North, a commander in the wars in the Netherlands, died 1597. Richard Howland, fellow, bishop of Peterborough, died 1600. Thomas Speght, editor of Chaucer, died about 1602. John Whitgift, fellow, archbishop of Canterbury, died 1603-4. William Charke, fellow, a noted puritan, died 1605. Nicholas Bound, D.D., author of The True Doctrine of the Sabbath, The Holy Exercise of Fasting, and other religious works, died 1607. Abraham Fleming, author of various translations from the classics, and editor of the second edition of Holinshed's Chronicle, died 1607. Robert Soame, D.D., master, author of treatises in defence of the doctrines and

(*a*) Notices of these will be found in Athenæ Cantabrigienses, by C. H. & Thompson Cooper, vol. I.

practice of the church of England, died 1608. Fynes Morryson, fellow, a famous traveller died about 1614. Andrew Willet, D.D., canon of Ely, author of Synopsis Papismi, commentaries on Scripture, and other works, died 1621. John Richardson, D.D., master, Regius professor of Divinity, one of the translators of the Bible, died 1625. Thomas Moigne, bishop of Kilmore, died 1628-9. Leonard Mawe, master, bishop of Bath and Wells, died, 1629. Calibute Downing, an active independent, the author of sermons and other works, died 1644. Walter Curle, fellow, bishop of Winchester, died 1647. Thomas Heywood the dramatist, died 1648. Edward Symmonds, a learned and excellent preacher, suspected of puritanism, but a sufferer for his loyalty to Charles I., died 1649. Andrew Byng, D.D., fellow, Regius professor of Hebrew, one of the translators of the Bible, died 1651-2. John Bridgman, bishop of Chester, died 1652. Richard Crashaw, poet, died 1652. Christopher Wren, D.D., dean of Windsor, and author of most curious notes on sir Thomas Browne's Vulgar Errors,[a] died 1658. Christopher Cartwright, author of Electa Thargumico Rabbinica, sive Annotationes in Genesin et in Exodum, and of Mellificium Hebraicum, died 1658. Brian Walton,[b] bishop of Chester, editor of the Polyglot Bible, died 1661. John Norton, minister of Boston in America, author of sermons and other religious publications, died 1663. Daniel Cawdrey, a non-conformist, and an energetic advocate of the opinions of his sect, died

(*a*) These are given in Simon Wilkin's edition of Sir Thomas Browne's Works.

(*b*) His life, has been published by the Rev. H. J. Todd, London, 2 vols. 8vo. 1821.

1664. John Hutchinson,[a] governor of Nottingham castle, for the Long Parliament, died 1664. Matthew Wren, master, bishop of Ely,[b] died 1667. David Stokes, D.D., fellow, canon of Windsor, author of An Explication of the Twelve Minor Prophets, died 1669. John Cosin,[c] master, bishop of Durham, died 1671-2. Lazarus Seaman, D.D., master, a noted puritan divine, died 1675. James Margetson, fellow, archbishop of Armagh, died 1678. Isaac Barrow, D.D.: this great divine was admitted a pensioner here, 1643, but in 1645 removed to Trinity college, of which he ultimately became master, he died 1677. Jasper Needham, M.D., a physician of great practice in London, died 1679. Robert Mossom, bishop of Derry, died 1679. Isaac Barrow, fellow, bishop of S. Asaph, died 1680. John Knightbridge, D.D., fellow, founder of the professorship of moral philosophy, died 1681. William Falkner, D.D., fellow, preacher at King's Lynn, author of Libertas Ecclesiastica, A Vindication of Liturgies, and other theological publications, died 1682. Sir Robert Wright, lord chief justice of England, died 1688-9. Thomas Heyrick, author of poems, sermons, &c., died 1694. Joseph Beaumont, D.D., master, regius professor of Divinity, author of a very singular poem, entitled Psyche, died 1699. John Aucher, D.D., fellow, canon of Canterbury, a sufferer for his loyalty to Charles I., and author of several publications, died

(*a*) See Memoirs of his life, written by Lucy Hutchinson his widow, Lond. 4to. 1806; since reprinted in 8vo. A charming biography.

(*b*) Bishop Wren was author of some theological works. His exertions in the erection of the chapel of this college are hereafter noticed. He also arranged and classified the muniments in the college treasury; a work of prodigious labour.

(*c*) A collection of his works was published at Oxford, 5 vs. 8vo. 1843-55.

1700. William Vernon, fellow, skilful and assiduous in the pursuit of botany, and of all other branches of natural knowledge, flourished 1704. William Sherlock, D.D., dean of S. Paul's, author of A Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity, A Practical Discourse concerning Death, and other learned theological works, died 1707. Francis Tallents, ejected from S. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 1662, a pious and able man, author of A View of Universal History, and other works, died 1708. William Mompesson, rector of Eyam Derbyshire, memorable for his pious heroism when that place was visited by the plague, died 1708. William Binckes, D.D., fellow, dean of Lichfield, author of a prefatory discourse to an examination of Burnet on the 39 Articles, and sermons, died 1712. Sir Samuel Garth, M.D., author of the Dispensary, and other poems, died 1718-9. George Sewell, poet, physician, and contributor to the Tatler and Spectator, died 1726. Sir Bernard Hale, fellow, baron of the exchequer, died 1729. Sir Clement Wearg, solicitor-general, and a distinguished advocate, died 1736. Sir James Reynolds, baron of the exchequer, died 1747. Richard Bathurst, M.D., contributor to the Adventurer, and a great friend of Dr. Johnson's, died 1762. Richard Osbaldeston, fellow, bishop of London, died 1764. Thomas Gray the poet, died 1771. Samuel Jebb, M.D., editor of Justin Martyr, Aristides, Bacon's Opus Majus, Bibliotheca Literaria, &c., died 1772. Jeremiah Markland, fellow, a great classical scholar, died 1776. Sir William Browne, M.D., the founder of the gold medals for the encouragement of classical literature, died 1774. Richard Chevenix,

bishop of Waterford, died 1779. Edmund Keene, master, bishop of Ely, died 1781. John Jebb,[a] M.D., fellow, an able controversialist, noted for his strenuous advocacy of yearly examinations in this university, died 1786. Edmund Law, master, bishop of Carlisle, died 1787. Sir John Wilson, fellow, justice of the common pleas, a distinguished mathematician and author of Law Reports, died 1793. Lord John Cavendish, chancellor of the exchequer under the Rockingham administration, died 1796. Edward Bearcroft, a distinguished advocate, died 1796. James Adair, fellow, recorder of London, a great constitutional lawyer, died 1798. Henry Cavendish,[b] the illustrious chemist and natural philosopher, died 1810. Miles Atkinson,[c] vicar of Kippax, and lecturer at Leeds, founder of S. Paul's Church in that town, died 1811. Augustus Henry Fitzroy, duke of Grafton, prime minister in 1768, and chancellor of the university, died 1811. John Disney, D.D., a unitarian minister, author of various biographical works, sermons, and tracts, died 1816. James Bindley, fellow, the celebrated collector of books and engravings, died 1818. Edward Law, fellow, lord Ellenborough, lord chief justice of England, died 1818. James Douglas, author of Nænia Britannica, died 1819. William Bingley, author of Animal Biography, and other popular compilations, died 1823. Capel Lofft, author of Law Reports, poems,

(*a*) His works were published in 3 vols. 8vo. 1787; with an account of his life, by his friend Dr. Disney.

(*b*) His life, by J. Dalton, was published by the Cavendish Society, London, 8vo. 1854.

(*c*) A fine portrait of Mr. Atkinson is given in Whitaker's Loidis and Elmete, p. 69.

and a large number of works on legal, political, and miscellaneous subjects, also the patron of Robert Bloomfield the rural poet, died 1824. John Fisher, bishop of Salisbury, died 1825. Bewick Bridge, fellow, professor of mathematics at Haileybury college, and author of several works on algebra, trigonometry, conic sections, &c., died 1833. Archibald Hamilton Rowan,[a] one of the most celebrated of the united Irishmen, died 1834. Richard Granger Blick, preeminent for his extraordinary skill in the now almost obsolete science of special pleading, died 1847. William Smyth, fellow, professor of modern history, author of Lectures on the French Revolution, and other able works, died 1849. Charles Lyell, a distinguished botanist, died 1849. James Hobart Caunter, author of The Romance of History (India), and other works, and editor of The Oriental Annual, died 1851. George Bellas Greenough, distinguished for his ardent pursuit of geology, ethnology, and geography, founder and first president of the geological society, died 1855.

Buildings.—The buildings of this college were erected at various times, but have been so much altered as to retain little of their original character, although portions of the structures remain, and some of them indicate an existence coeval with the foundation of the college. The college is said to have been at least partially destroyed by fire in 1420, when all its archives perished; and it was probably in part rebuilt during the fifteenth century. In the map of Cambridge made in 1574, the college is represented as consisting of one court, entirely sur-

(a) See his Autobiography, Dublin, 8vo. 1840.

rounded by buildings, with a half court to the west. The chief entrance, with a gateway tower, was on the south side, and a row of houses appears to have stood between the buildings on the east side and Trumpington Street. The present library was erected in the mastership of Dr. Andrew Perne, (1553 to 1589). Under the mastership of Dr. John Richardson (1607 to 1615) was built what Fuller terms "a new court, front, and gate towards the street;" Richardson himself gave a hundred pounds towards this work. The chapel was built chiefly through the exertions and under the superintendence of Dr. Matthew Wren, master, subsequently bishop of Ely. Dr. Cosin, afterwards bishop of Durham, was a large contributor to the funds, which chiefly consisted of subscriptions from members and friends of the college. In Fuller's map (1634), the college appears in its altered shape; the back court being a complete quadrangle, and the front court, with the chapel in the middle, open to the street, except as far as separated by a brick wall. The old tower on the south side appears still standing. Dr. Charles Beaumont, who died and was buried in the chapel in 1726, gave the college his house on the opposite side of the street, for the master's lodge. The northern side of the first court was rebuilt about 1738. The second court was faced with a modern casing of stone about the year 1760. A third court has been more recently added, by the munificence of the Rev. Francis Gisborne, formerly fellow of the college, of which the first stone was laid on the 30th of August, 1825, and which, from its founder, is called the Gisborne Court.

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GISBORNE COURT, ST PETER'S COLLEGE.

THE EAST END OF THE COLLEGE CHAPEL.

The outward appearance of the College possesses no very attractive feature. It consists of three courts, of which the first is separated from the second by a small cloister, and from the street by an iron railing, and is blocked up by the chapel. On the south side of this court is the library. The other two courts are neat, modern, and modernized buildings.

The Gisborne Court, which measures ninety-five feet in length, and eighty-seven in breadth, is in the Gothic style, which was selected chiefly because it was intended to preserve as one side of

the quadrangle the old exterior wall of the college. To the south of the college is a grove, and beyond it an extensive garden.

CHAPEL.—The chapel was consecrated by Dr. Francis White, bishop of Ely, on the second Sunday in Lent, (17th March) 1632-3. Previously, the college service was celebrated in the church of S. Mary the Less. In the petition of the master and fellows to the bishop for the consecration of the chapel, they set forth the inconvenience arising from the college using the adjoining church, that it was irksome to have to go outside the college walls in the winter before sunrise, and that after sunset an opportunity was afforded to the more disorderly members of the college of extending their rambles through the town during the rest of the evening. They also alleged that the parochial services interfered with those of the college on Sundays and Holydays; more especially as respected the celebration of the Holy Sacrament at canonical hours.

A detailed account of the consecration of the chapel is preserved in the old register of the college and in a manuscript in Caius College Library.[a] A Latin poem on the occasion was written by the poet Crashaw, and is printed in his works. The first person buried in the chapel was Samuel Horne, fellow of the college, and probably chaplain, as it was said of him,

Primus erat vivus qui implevit voce capellam,
Et qui defunctus corpore primus erat.

The mode in which divine service was performed

(a) See a further account of it in the Cambridge Portfolio, p. 487.

in this chapel, and the style of decoration adopted therein, gave great offence to the House of Commons, who on the 22nd January, 1640-1, resolved that Dr. Cosin, the master, was guilty of bringing superstitious innovations into the church, tending to idolatry.. For this, and for scandalous, scornful, and malicious words against the king's supremacy and the established religion, and for opposing the proceedings of parliament, they resolved that he was unfit and unworthy to be a governor in either of the universities, or to continue any longer head or governor of any college, or to hold or enjoy any ecclesiastical promotions. In December, 1643, one William Dowsing, a furious iconoclast, visited Cambridge for putting in execution the ordinance of parliament for removing pictures and images of saints and superstitious inscriptions. He thus records his proceedings at the chapel:

We went to PETER-HOUSE 1643, Decemb. 21 with Officers & Souldiers & [in] the presence [of] Mr. Wilson, of the President Mr. Francis, Mr. Maxy & other Fellowes Decemb. 20, & 23 We pulled down 2 mighty great Angells with Wings, & divers other Angells, & the 4 Evangelists & Peter with his Keies over the Chappell Dore, & about a hundred Chirubims & Angells & divers Superstitious Letters in gold: and at the upper end of the Chancell, these words were written as followeth: "Hic locus est Domus Dei, nil aliud, et Porta Cœli." Witnes Will. Dowsing, Geo. Long.—These words were written at Keies Coll. & not at Peterhouse but about the Walls was written in Latine "we prays the ever" & on some of the Images was written "Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus," on other "Gloria Dei et Gloria Patri, &c.," & all "non nobis Domine, &c.," & Six Angells in the Windowes. Witnesses Will. Dowsing, George Longe.[a]

(a) See Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, III. 288, 289, 306, 309, 310, 364.

It appears that the painted glass of the east window was saved from destruction by being concealed in boxes.

The chapel is built in the unpleasing Italianized Gothic style in fashion during the earlier part of the seventeenth century. In the interior it is remarkably neat. It is about fifty-five feet long, and twenty-seven broad, the height being nearly the same as the breadth. The painted glass was restored to the east window shortly after the Commonwealth. Its subject is the Crucifixion: the principal figures are the same as in Rubens's "Crucifixion" at Antwerp. The whole design is said to be by Lambert Lombard. In the year 1853 two stained-glass windows on the north and south sides of the communion table were erected as a memorial of W. Smyth, M.A., late Regius Professor of Modern History, and four were added shortly afterwards. The whole were executed under the superintendence of Professor Aimmüller, director of the royal glass manufactory at Munich, who has been entrusted with the execution of two others, to complete the series. At the west end is a gallery, and an organ given by Sir Horatio Mann. There is a monument to the memory of Dr. Joseph Beaumont, master, and an eminent benefactor.

HALL.—The hall is a plain room, forty-eight feet long and twenty-four broad, which contains some very ancient pictures, and amongst them portraits of the founder and of several of the masters. Adjoining to the hall stood formerly a very old room called the Stone Parlour, which served as a combination-

CHAPEL ST PETER'S COLLEGE.

room till the middle of the last century, soon after which period it fell out of repair, and was destroyed to make way for modern improvements. In the panels of the wainscoting of this apartment were inserted a series of singularly curious paintings, the first of which was an ancient view of the two hostels which originally occupied the site of the college. The other pictures were portraits of Edward I., and of the founder, masters, and principal benefactors of the college.[a] Under each picture was a Latin distich: that beneath John Holbrooke was as follows:

Partus dant similes usura et vipera fœta,
Qui juvat afflictos, fœnerat ille Deo.

Under John Warkworth were the lines,

Dives adoptata gaudete prole, probatos
Non cuicunque libet, progenuisse libet.

And under Whitgift, who was formerly a fellow of the college,

Quod paci, Whitgifte, faves studiisque priorum,
Dat tibi pacis amans candida dona Deus.

We believe that these pictures have been distributed in the library and other parts of the college.

Library.—By his will the founder bequeathed to his scholars many books in divinity and other sciences, and the college appears to have possessed,

(*a*) Fuller observes, in allusion to this parlour and its pictures, "I cannot but commend one peculiar practise of this college, which in their parlour preserveth the pictures of all their principal benefactors. For although the bounty of the judicious is grounded on more solid motives, than to be flattered there-into by the fancy that their effigies shall be kept, yet such an ingenuous memorial may be an encouragement to a patron's liberality." A list and description of these pictures will be found in MS. Cole, xxxv. 112-118, and another is printed, incorrectly, in Carter's History of Cambridge.

from its first foundation, a library of manuscripts, which was increased by frequent donations. There are still preserved some of the manuscripts given to it at a very early period. A manuscript Bible in the present library contains the following note:

Memorandum, Quod dominus frater Thomas Lisle ordinis predicatorum permissione divina episcopus Eliensis contulit domui sue ac scholaribus suis Sanctæ Mariæ extra Portam de Trompeton Cantebrigie commorantibus istam Bibliam, xxviij. die Nov. anno Domini MCCC[LII.] et consecrationis sue viij.^{vo}. Sub interminatione anathematis alienand. nullatenus cuicunque.

William de Whittlesey, archbishop of Canterbury from 1367 to 1374, who had been master of the college, left the whole of his library to the scholars. Several manuscripts in the library contain notes stating that they were given by Michael Cawston, master of Michael House about this time; and others bear in a similar manner the name of John de Newton[a] (master of Peterhouse from 1381 to 1395) as their donor.[b] In the fifteenth century the library was further increased by the books of two of the masters of the college, John Holbrooke (1418 to 1431), and John Warkworth (1473 to 1500), whose names occur in some of the books in the library. Holbrooke was one of the most remarkable English mathematicians of his day. John Warkworth claims a place amongst

(*a*) John de Newton, amongst other preferments, held the rectory of Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire. He was treasurer of the church of York, from 1393 till his death in 1414. His will is printed in Testamenta Eboracensia, I. 364. His library could not have been surpassed in extent or value by that of any other private individual in the whole kingdom at the period. The judicious disposition he made of his books proves that he knew their worth.

(*b*) Several of the notes in the older MSS. of the college library are given (very incorrectly) by Carter, pp. 38, 39.

our old historians by the short chronicle which bears his name. This is written in the form of an addition to Caxton's Chronicle, and gives an account of the principal events of the writer's own time, extending over the first thirteen years of the reign of Edward the Fourth. It is preserved in the college library, and was published by the Camden Society in 1839 under the editorial superintendence of Mr. Halliwell. It also appears in a compilation entitled The Chronicle of the White Rose of York, London, 8vo. 1845. The following note is in Warkworth's own hand-writing:

Liber Collegii Sancti Petri in Cantebrigia ex dono magistri Johannis Warkworthe, magistri dicti collegii, sub interminacione anathematis nullatenus a libraria ibidem alienandus.

Another member of the college, contemporary with Warkworth, and no less celebrated for his skill in mathematics than Holbrooke, Roger Marshall, physician to King Edward IV., left his books to this library.

The present library was built by Andrew Perne, master of the college from 1553 to 1589. It does not occupy the site of the ancient one, which was on the west side of the second court, and is now converted into rooms for students.

The library, which was enlarged by the donations of various benefactors, contains a valuable collection of books and manuscripts. Dr. Perne gave a large proportion of the older books in the library. Bishop Cosin gave many books, and a still larger number was given by Dr. Thomas Richardson, master. Amongst the modern MSS. is a considerable collection of bishop Wren. Amongst the early portraits in this room, are those of King Edward I., Dr. Horneby, and Dr. Perne.

MASTER'S LODGE.—The master's lodge is situated on the east side of Trumpington Street, which separates it from the rest of the college. It is a large modern brick building, surrounded by a pleasant garden.

FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.—There are fourteen foundation and ten bye-fellowships. The election to these is open and unrestricted.

The whole number of scholarships is fifty-five, differing much in value, and paid in proportion to residence. Those on the Hale foundation are in the patronage of Lady Palmerston, and preference is given to scholars from Hertford School. There is an exhibition from the Company of Clothworkers, and another from that of the Ironmongers.

During the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, the number of resident members of this College appears to have varied very slightly: when Caius wrote (in 1574), it amounted to ninety-six; in Fuller's time (1634), it was a hundred and six; and in Carter's time (1753), it was ninety.

PATRONAGE.—The patronage of this college is not very extensive. It includes one school, that of Drighlington in Yorkshire, and eleven ecclesiastical benefices: the rectory of Glaston in Rutland; the vicarage of Cherry Hinton, and the church of Little St. Mary in Cambridge; the vicarage of Ellington, Huntingdonshire; the rectory of Statherne in Leicestershire; that of Knapton in Norfolk; that of Exford in Somersetshire; and those of Norton, Witnesham, Newton, and Freckenham, in Suffolk.

GISBORNE COURT, ST PETER'S COLLEGE.

from the Grove.

CLARE BRIDGE.

CLARE COLLEGE.

The second collegiate foundation in Cambridge was Michaelhouse, which was subsequently incorporated with Trinity college, and of which we shall therefore speak when we treat of that college. The third college, originally called University hall, and then the house hall or college of Clare, acknowledges as its foundress Elizabeth Lady Clare.

The Foundress.—Elizabeth de Clare was the third daughter of Gilbert de Clare earl of Gloucester and Hertford, commonly called the Red, by his second wife Joan de Acres, daughter of King Edward I. Her father died 1295, and by the death of her brother Gilbert de Clare earl of Gloucester and

Hertford, who fell at the battle of Bannockburn, leaving no issue surviving, she and her two sisters succeeded to the vast and princely inheritance of the family. She married John de Burgh, son and heir of Richard earl of Ulster. John de Burgh died in the life time of his father, in 1313; and in 1315, she married Theobald lord Verdon, who died 1316; she subsequently married Roger Damory, baron of Armoy in Ireland, who in 1321 was attainted for taking part with Thomas earl of Lancaster. Although his life was spared, he died the same year. She died 4th November, 1360. Her will, wherein she styles herself Elizabeth de Burgh lady of Clare, is dated 25th September, 1355. The following extract relates to this college:

I bequeath to my hall called Clarehall in Cambridge, £40. in money, one censer of silver gilt, six chargers, thirty-nine saucers, one ship for the almonry, in aid of the buildings: Also I bequeath to my hall aforesaid for a perpetual memorial and for the use of my chaplains in the college, two chalices of silver gilt, with two little spoons, two cruets, one box silver and enamelled, with the furniture for the body of our Lord, and one censer, with one ship of silver, for incense: Also to the same place, one vestment of red camaca, embroidered with imagery of gold and whatsoever to the same vestment pertaineth, one vestment of white camaca for requiem, with one cope and whatsoever to the said vestment pertaineth, one vestment of white tartarin rayed with gold, for Lent, with all the apparel, and one attire for the sepulchre, one vestment of plum coloured camaca, diapred with black and tawney, with two albs and whatsoever to the said vestment pertaineth, one vestment of white samit, also for Lent, and all the surplices of my chapel (except six of the best bequeathed to Sir Piers de Ereswell), and the greater sparver of two for the body of our Lord: Also I bequeath to my hall aforesaid, two good

antiphoners, together with one grail in the same volume; one good legend, one good missal well noted, one other missal covered with white leather, one good Bible covered with black leather, one Hugucion, (the work of Hugh de Vercellis, bishop of Ferrara, a noted writer on the decretals) one pair of decretals, one book of questions, and thirty-four quires of a book called De causa Dei contra Pelagianos.

There are numerous bequests to religious houses and churches. Amongst them may be mentioned the priories of Walsingham, Anglesey, and Royston, the hospital of S. John, Cambridge, the nunnery of Swaffham, the church of Bottisham, the four houses of friars in Cambridge, and the house of Augustinian friars at Huntingdon. Amongst the legacies, occurs one of a little cross of gold adorned with diamonds sapphires and enamel, to Mary de S. Paul countess of Pembroke, the foundress of Pembroke hall.[a]

In her will she requests that her body might be buried with the sisters minoresses without Aldgate, in London, and it is observable that this will was proved in the church of that nunnery, before Simon Islip archbishop of Canterbury, 3 non. December, 1360. It would seem however that she was not buried there, but at Ware, in Hertfordshire, for in the middle aisle of that church was formerly this inscription:

Hic jacet Rogerus Damory, baro tempore Edwardi Secundi, et Elizabetha, tertia filia Gilberti Clare, comitis Gloucestriæ, et Johannæ uxoris ejus, filiæ Edwardi Primi vocat. Johan. de Acris.....

(*a*) Nichols's Royal Wills, 21—43, with which compare the abstract in Nicolas's Testamenta Vetusta, 56.

Her heiress was Elizabeth, daughter of William de Burgh earl of Ulster. Her son by her first husband the earl of Ulster, died in his mother's life time. The heiress became the first wife of Lionel third son of Edward III., created duke of Clarence 1362, and from her descended kings Edward IV., Edward V., Richard III., Henry VIII., and all the subsequent sovereigns of this realm.

The Foundation.—By letters patent, dated at Barnwell, 20th February, 1325-6, Edward II. gave licence to the chancellor and university, that they might establish and ordain a certain college of scholars, and might give and assign to the same scholars for their habitation, those two messuages which the same chancellor and university had in Milnestrete, in the parish of S. John.

The chancellor of the university at this period was Richard de Badew, and the two messuages in question had been acquired with other property, under a grant from Nigellus de Thornton, a physician,[a] made to the university for the endowment of a chaplain to celebrate divine service for his soul.

The university, so soon as the king's licence was obtained, established a college or hall for fifteen scholars, one of whom was master. Whence the endowment arose does not distinctly appear, but on 27th March, 1327, king Edward III. gave the master and scholars

(*a*) It would seem that Roger de Thornton alias Rydelingfield, the founder's nephew, was the first chaplain of the university. He died in or before 1298; whereupon his brother and heir, Adam de Rydelingfield, brought an assize against the university for the property, consisting of 3 messuages and 26 acres of land; but his claim was adjudged to be groundless.

licence to acquire lands, tenements, rents, and advowsons of churches to the value of £40. per annum.

In 1336, the revenues were found insufficient to maintain more than ten scholars. On 7th May in that year, John de Hotham bishop of Ely, upon the petition of the master and scholars or fellows, and of lady Clare, appropriated to this house the church of Litlington, near Cambridge. By the instrument of appropriation, the master and fellows were bound to celebrate service for the king and lady de Clare, during their lives, and for their souls after their decease.[a] The king's licence for this appropriation had been obtained 12th March, 1335-6.

We have not found any mention of lady Clare in connection with the college previously to the appropriation of the church of Litlington, but from that period she took the most lively interest in it, providing funds for the support of the members, and changing its appellation from University hall to that of the house hall or college of Clare. It is said that this change was effected under a charter granted by Edward III. in 1338-9; but we have not met with that instrument.

Edward III., by letters patent, dated Porchester, 15th June, 1346; gave his licence to lady Clare, to appropriate to this college, therein called Clare hall, the churches of Great Gransden co. Huntingdon, and Duxworth S. John co. Cambridge. As regards the former of these churches, she had previously obtained the royal licence to appropriate it to the dean

(a) MS. Baker, xxxviii. 157.

and chapter of S. Paul's, London. On the 30th September in the same year, the king granted the master and scholars a licence to hold in mortmain lands not exceeding £40. per annum, in aid of their sustenance. This licence was granted at the request of the chancellor and masters of the university.

On 5th July 1353, the king issued a commission to the prior of Anglesey and others, to supervise the state of Clare hall, its goods and possessions, to enquire about its chantries, eleemosynaries, &c., and to punish those whom they found guilty of wasting or dissipating the property of the hall, or carrying away its muniments.

On 26th March 1359, lady Clare gave the college a code of statutes for its government, dated from her residence at Bardfield, in Essex. The preamble is in the following terms:

To all the sons of our Holy Mother Church, who shall look into these pages, Elizabeth de Burgh Lady de Clare wishes health and remembrance of this transaction. Experience, which is the mistress of all things, clearly teaches that in every rank of life, as well temporal as ecclesiastical, a knowledge of literature is no small advantage; which, though it is searched into by many persons in many different ways, yet in a University, a place that is distinguished for the flourishing of general study, it is more completely acquired; and, after it has been obtained, she sends forth her scholars who have tasted its sweets, apt and suitable men in the Church of God and in the state, men who will rise to various ranks according to the measure of their deserts. Desiring therefore, since this consideration has come over us, to extend as far as God has allowed us, for the furtherance of Divine Worship and for the advance and good of the State, this kind of knowledge which, in consequence of a great number of men having been taken away by the fangs of pestilence, is now beginning lamentably to

fail; we have turned the attention of our mind to the University of Cambridge, in the diocese of Ely; where there is a body of students, and to a Hall therein, hitherto commonly called University Hall, which already exists of our foundation, and which we would have to bear the name of the house of Clare House and no other, for ever, and have caused it to be enlarged in its resources out of the wealth given us by God and in the number of students; in order that the pearl of great price, knowledge, found and acquired by them by means of study and learning in the said University, may not lie hid beneath a bushel, but be published abroad; and by being published give light to those who walk in the dark paths of ignorance. And in order that the Scholars residing in our aforesaid house of Clare, under the protection of a more stedfast peace and with the advantage of concord, may choose to engage with more freewill in study, we have carefully made certain statutes and ordinances to last for ever.

Special services were appointed for the king and the foundress during their lives, and for their souls after their death, also for the souls of Gilbert de Ronbury,[a] John de Ely, late bishop of Norwich,[b] and Thomas de Cobham, late bishop of Worcester.

The power of visitation and of interpreting the statutes is given to the chancellor or his locum tenens, together with two doctors or masters of arts chosen by the university; a mark of the original constitution of the house.

These statutes were accepted and ratified on the 27th of March, by Nicholas de Brunne, master, and all the fellows of the house, and by Thomas de

(*a*) He was founder of one of the university chests. His exequies were celebrated 19th and 20th March, annually.

(*b*) He gave 100 marks for the perpetual aid of University Hall, in grateful commemoration whereof, his exequies were celebrated by the university at Great S. Mary's on 22nd and 23rd July, annually.

Sutton, chancellor, and all the assembly of the university, under their respective common seals.

On 1st June 1364, we find Edward III. granting a licence to John de Harleton, John de Donewych, and Richard de Mordon, to give a messuage, 100 acres of land, an acre of meadow, an acre of pasture, 13 acres of wood, and a rent of 5½ marks to the master and scholars; and on 9th June 1392, Richard II. granted licence to Ralph Berners, Thomas Walpole, and Richard Maysent, to give to the master and scholars five messuages in Cambridge.

An opinion has long prevailed that this was the great college called Soler Hall, mentioned by Chaucer in his Reve's Tale. We think, however, that there is good reason for believing that the Soler Hall was in reality the hostel called Garret Hostel, a soler or sun-chamber being equivalent to a garret.[a]

In 1439, a small college called God's house, for twenty-four grammar students, was established in connexion with and subsidiary to Clare hall. It was soon however removed to make way for King's college, and refounded as an independent institution, on the site now occupied by Christ's college, into which it was ultimately absorbed.

On 20th May 1446, Henry VI. gave another mortmain licence to the master and fellows, and 14th July following, granted them two tenements in Chesterton, and one in Cambridge. This was pro-

(*a*) Garret Hostel was near the place called Garret Hostel lane, which leads to Garret Hostel bridge. There is no good authority for calling the lane and bridge Gerard's or S. Gerard's, as has been the fashion in comparatively recent times.

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CLARE COLLEGE,
from the Gardens

bably in recompense of a grant made by this college for the site of King's college of a hostel called Saint Austin's hostel in Milne street, near the churchyard of S. John. Edward IV., on 16th June 1476, granted the college a further licence to acquire lands.

It is said that king Richard III., who as already stated was descended from the foundress, "increased the number of fellows and scholars, and ordained that there should be a master, twelve fellows, four scholars, and six poor scholars maintained on the revenues of the hall." This statement is entirely inaccurate.

In or about 1544, the master and scholars had a grant of the rectory of Everton, in Huntingdonshire.

By the survey of the College, made by Drs. Parker, Redman, and Mey, in February 1545-6, it appears that the society then consisted of a master, twelve fellows, four bible-clerks, and the master's scholar; having estates in Cambridge, Chesterton, Babraham, Ickleton, Abington, Barton, Caldecot, Barrington, Harston, Swavesey, Duxford, and Litlington, in Cambridgeshire; Great Gransden, Everton, and Brampton, in Huntingdonshire; and Wrawby, in Lincolnshire. The clear revenues were but £132. 7*s*. 1½*d*. per annum, and the yearly expences exceeded the revenues by £30. 16*s*. 0½*d*. The master's stipend, livery and commons, amounted to £7. 12*s*. 4*d*. per annum. Of the fellows, only the six seniors had stipends, viz. 20*s*. a year each. Each of the other six had only commons at 16*d*. a week, and 23*s*. 4*d*. a year for livery; 8*d*. a week was allowed for the commons of each of the bible-clerks and of the scholars, and the former had 6*s*. 8*d*. a year each for livery.

In the reign of Edward VI. it was in contemplation to unite this college to Trinity hall; the united college being designed as a seminary exclusively or principally for the study of the civil law. The scheme was ultimately abandoned, in deference as it would seem to the opinion of bishop Ridley, who was strongly and decidedly opposed thereto; but it was so far matured, that the master and fellows subscribed, though very reluctantly, assents to surrender their college to the king.[a]

Edward Leeds, LL.D., master from 1559 to 1571, held also the mastership of the hospital of S. John Baptist and S. Mary Magdalen, in Ely, and in 1562, surrendered the same and its possessions and revenues to Philip Baker, D.D., and Henry Harvey, LL.D., to the use of the master and fellows of this college, for founding ten scholarships therein. This grant was confirmed by the bishop of Ely, who renounced his right of patronage, and by the dean and chapter of that church, and ratified by queen Elizabeth, at the instance of archbishop Parker, to whom Dr. Leeds was chaplain.

In 1585, an act of parliament was passed, confirming queen Elizabeth's charter to this college.[b]

Fuller gives the following curious account of a comedy acted here about 1597:

> The young scholars conceiving themselves somewhat wronged by the townsmen, (the particulars whereof I know not) betook them for revenge to their wits, as the weapon wherein lay their best advantage. These having gotten a discovery of some town-privacies, from Miles Goldsborrough (one of their own

(a) Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, II. 25, 32—36; V. 259—263.
(b) Stat. 27, Eliz. c. 3, (private).

corporation) composed a merry (but abusive) comedy, (which they called *Club-Law*) in English, as calculated for the capacities of such, whom they intended spectators thereof. Clare-Hall was the place wherein it was acted, and the mayor, with his brethren, and their wives, were invited to behold it, or rather themselves abused therein. A convenient place was assigned to the townsfolk, (riveted in with scholars on all sides) where they might see and be seen. Here they did behold themselves in their own best clothes (which the scholars had borrowed) so lively personated, their habits, gestures, language, lieger-jests, and expressions, that it was hard to decide, which was the true townsman, whether he that sat by, or he who acted on the stage. Sit still they could not for chafing, go out they could not for crowding, but impatiently patient were fain to attend till dismissed at the end of the comedy. The mayor and his brethren soon after complain of this libellous play to the lords of the privy council, and truly aggravate the scholars offence, as if the mayor's mace could not be played with, but that the sceptre itself is touched therein. Now, though such the gravity of the lords, as they must maintain magistracy, and not behold it abused; yet such their goodness, they would not with too much severity punish wit, though waggishly employed: and therefore only sent some slight and private check to the principal actors therein. There goeth a tradition, many earnestly engaging for the truth thereof, that the townsmen not contented herewith, importunately pressed, that some more severe and public punishment might be inflicted upon them. Hereupon, the lords promised in short time to come to Cambridge, and (because the life in such things is lacking when only read) they themselves would see the same comedy, with all the properties thereof, acted over again, (the townsmen as formerly, being enjoined to be present thereat) that so they might the better proportion the punishment to the fault, if any appeared. But rather than the townsmen would be witnesses again to their own abusing, (wherein many things were too far from, and some things too near to truth) they fairly fell off from any farther prosecution of the matter.[a]

(*a*) Fuller's History of the University of Cambridge, ed. Prickett and Wright, 294.

It has been supposed that Club-Law was written by George Ruggle, fellow of this society, who was certainly the author of Ignoramus, acted at this college before James I., in March 1614-5. There are various editions of this celebrated play, the best being by John Sydney Hawkins, London, 8vo. 1787. The king was so delighted that he again came to Cambridge on 13 May, 1615, on purpose to see it repeated. The play gave great offence to the common-lawyers, whose barbarous jargon was held up to ridicule.

This college enjoyed extraordinary reputation during the mastership of Dr. Thomas Paske, who was ejected from that office in 1642, but restored in 1660, although he soon resigned in favour of his son-in-law Dr. Theophilus Dillingham, who had held the office previously to Dr. Paske's restoration thereto. As a proof of Dr. Paske's extraordinary merit and success, it is said that three bishops, four privy councillors, two judges, and three doctors of physic, who had been his pupils in the university, came in one day to pay him a visit.[a] A still more famous tutor here was Richard Laughton, who served the office of proctor for the year commencing 1709. He deserves the praise of having taken the lead in making the study of the true system of philosophy universal at Cambridge, for by choosing the Principia of Newton as the predominant subject both of the exercises in the schools and the mathematical examination for degrees, he enforced among the students the general attention to that immortal work which has from his time never ceased to distinguish the

(a) Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, II. 141.

university of Cambridge. Dr. Colbatch of Trinity College, in his commemoration sermon preached in that college, 17th December, 1717, paid a remarkable tribute to the merits of Laughton. "We see," said he, "what a confluence of nobility and gentry the virtue of one man daily draws to one of our least colleges."[a]

Benefactors.—The benefaction of Dr. Leeds, master, has been already noticed. Robert Johnson, rector of North Luffenham, Rutland, and archdeacon of Leicester, appropriated four exhibitions to this college, with a preference to scholars from Oakham and Uppingham schools. Mr. Thomas Cave, in 1603, gave £12. a year for the maintenance of two scholars; and in the same year, Mr. Ralph Scrivener of Ipswich, founded a scholarship. William Butler, fellow, a famous physician, gave a chalice of solid gold for the communion table, a stately carpet to cover the same, two curious cups, one of which is hereafter more fully described, the other of serpentine tipped with silver, and all his books in folio. George Ruggle, fellow, gave £400. in money plate and books. Thomas Cecil, earl of Exeter, K.G., gave an annual rent charge of £108. for the maintenance of three fellows and eight scholars. John Freeman, Esq., of Great Billing, gave £2,000. for the maintenance of two fellows and eight scholars. John Borage, Esq., in 1636, gave a rent charge of £15. per annum for founding a bye-fellowship, to be appropriated to natives of Norfolk. Mr. William Marshall, about 1652, gave a rent charge of £3. 6*s*. 8*d*. for the maintenance of a scholar. Joseph Diggons, Esq.,

(*a*) Monk's Life of Bentley, I. 288; II. 30.

gave £130. a year to found new fellowships and scholarships. The Rev. Alexander Metcalfe, in 1680, bequeathed a legacy of £130. for the foundation of a scholarship appropriated to Hull Grammar School. Dr. Samuel Blythe, master, gave in his life time a piece of land to buy books for the library, and by his last will and testament bequeathed £6,000. to purchase advowsons. Thomas Philipot, Esq., of Kent, bequeathed a house and farm in the parish of Footscray, for the establishment of two bye-fellowships to be appropriated to Kentish men: these were founded in 1717. Mr. Thomas Pyke, of Cambridge, founded two scholarships in 1720. The Rev. John Wilson of Bramhill, Wiltshire, founded two scholarships in 1729. Six scholarships were founded in 1747, in accordance with the will of Dr. Robert Greene, formerly a fellow of the college. William Greaves, Esq., of Fulbourn, formerly fellow of this college, and who was for upwards of fifty years commissary of the university, left £10. a year for an English dissertation on the character of King William III. A scholarship was founded in 1796, in pursuance of the bequest of lady Elizabeth Russell, which bears the name, as required by her will, of Sir John Trott's scholarship. A scholarship of the value of £40. per annum was founded in 1850, by the Rev. John Hinman, formerly a fellow of the college, with a preference to persons born in Rutland. Another of like value was founded by Benjamin Cherry, Esq., in 1855, with a preference to natives of Hertford. The Rev. Gilbert Bouchery and the Rev. Francis William Lodington, formerly fellows, gave the former

an estate worth £80. per annum by will, and the latter during his life time a considerable sum of money, for augmenting the incomes of the junior fellows.

EMINENT MEN.—John de Dunwich, master, chancellor of the university 1371 and 1374. William Wymbill, master, chancellor of the university 1426. William Wilfleet, master, chancellor of the university 1458, 1464, 1466. Thomas Langton,[a] bishop of Winchester and archbishop elect of Canterbury, died 1500-1. Henry Horneby,[a] D.D., master of Peterhouse, noticed under that college, died in 1517-8. Hugh Latimer,[a] fellow, martyred at Oxford 1555. Henry Joliffe,[a] fellow, dean of Bristol, a writer against bishops Hooper and Ridley. Lancelot Ridley,[a] D.D., fellow, author of several expositions of scripture, died 1576. Thomas Heskins,[a] fellow, author of the Parliament of Chryste in reply to bishop Jewel. Christopher Carlisle, fellow, author of several theological works of ability, died 1588. Edward Leeds, LL.D., master, canon of Ely, master in chancery, and much distinguished as a civilian, died 1589-90. Arthur Yeldard, D.D., president of Trinity College, Oxford, died 1598-9. Richard Thompson, fellow, commonly called Dutch Thompson, one of the translators of the bible, died 1612-3. William Butler, fellow, a distinguished physician, died 1617-8. George Ruggles, fellow, author of the Latin Comedy of Ignoramus, died 1621. Thomas Cecil, earl of Exeter, K.G., died 1621-2. John Boys, D.D., fellow, dean of Canterbury, author of Postils, or a series of discourses on the epistles, gospels, &c., of the Christian year, died 1625. William

(a) See Athenæ Cantabrigienses by C. H. and Thompson Cooper, vol I.

Cavendish, first earl of Devonshire, died 1625. John Richardson, D.D., one of the translators of the bible, died 1625. Sir Thomas Richardson, lord chief justice of England, died 1634. Augustine Lindsell, fellow, bishop of Hereford, died 1634. Nicholas Ferrar, fellow, remarkable for his pious enthusiasm and the founder of what was called the protestant monastery at Little Gidding, died 1637. Isaac Bargrave, D.D., fellow, dean of Canterbury, an able preacher, and a great sufferer for his loyalty, died 1642-3. Sir Robert Heath, chief justice of England, died 1649. Abraham Wheelock, a great saxon and oriental scholar, died 1654. Thomas Winston, M.D., fellow, a noted London physician, died 1655. George Joliffe, M.D., distinguished for his anatomical discoveries, died about 1655. Joshua Poole, author of the English Parnassus, 1657. Thomas Paske, D.D., master, of whose success in tuition we have before spoken, died 1662. Joseph Truman, a nonconformist, author of a Discourse of Natural and Moral Impotency,[a] and other able works, died 1671. Humphrey Henchman, bishop of London, died 1675. Thomas Philipot, editor of Villare Cantianum, and author of poems, a treatise on heraldry, and other works, died 1682. Peter Gunning, fellow, bishop of Ely, died 1684. Barnabas Oley, fellow, archdeacon of Ely, editor of Dr. Jackson's works, and George Herbert's Country Parson, died 1685-6. David Clarkson,[b] fellow, an able tutor, and author of several works in defence of the opinions of the indepen-

(*a*) A new edition, with a biographical introduction, by Henry Rogers, was published, London, 8vo. 1834.

(*b*) His select works edited by Basil Henry Cooper, B.A., were published, London, 8vo. 1846.

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dents, died 1686. Ralph Cudworth, D.D., master, author of The True Intellectual System of the Universe, and other profound works, died 1688. Francis Holcroft, fellow, a distinguished nonconformist, died 1692. John Tillotson, fellow, archbishop of Canterbury, died 1694. Edward Sparkes, D.D., author of Scintilla Altaris and other works, died 1695. James Calvert, a nonconformist, author of Napthali seu Colluctatio Theologica de reditu decem Tribuum conversione Judæorum et Mens Ezekielis, died 1698. John Moore, bishop of Ely, died 1714. Thomas Burnet, D.D., master of Charterhouse, author of Telluris Theoria Sacra, Archaeologiæ Philosophicæ, and other learned works, died 1715. Simon Lowth, D.D., a nonjuror, author of works in answer to bishops Burnet and Stillingfleet, died 1720. Thomas Paske, LL.D., fellow, M.P. for the university 1710, 1713, 1715, died 1720. William Baxter, author of Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum, and other works on antiquities and philology, died 1723. Benjamin Ibbot, D.D., canon of Westminster, an able and popular preacher, died 1725. Richard Laughton, D.D., fellow, canon of Worcester, died 1726. Robert Greene, D.D., fellow, author of The Principles of Natural Philosophy, Geometria Solidorum, A Demonstration of the Truth and Divinity of the Christian Religion, and The Principles of the Philosophy of the Expansive and Contractive Forces, died 1730. Andrew Tooke, author of Synopsis Græcæ Linguæ, and translator of Pomey's Pantheon or History of the Heathen Gods, died 1731. John Lawrence, fellow, a distinguished writer on agriculture and gardening, died 1732. Thomas Seaton, fellow, founder of the Seatonian

prize for sacred poetry, died 1741. John lord Hervey, lord privy seal, author of Memoirs of the reign of George II., died 1743. Sir George Downing, bart., founder of Downing College, died 1749. Josiah Hort, archbishop of Tuam, died 1751. William Whiston, fellow, a celebrated mathematician, and divine, author of numerous publications, of which his translation of Josephus is still popular, died 1752. Martin Folkes, president of the Royal Society, and distinguished as a numismatist, died 1754. John Hobart, first earl of Buckinghamshire, died 1756. Sir George Lee, LL.D., dean of the arches, a lord of the admiralty, and author of Reports of Cases in the Ecclesiastical Courts, died 1758. James Hervey, a divine of exemplary piety and virtue, author of Meditations, and other esteemed works, died 1758. James Cawthorne, master of Tunbridge School, author of poems, died 1761. Anthony Ellys, fellow, bishop of S. David's, died 1761. Charles Townshend, chancellor of the exchequer, a man of uncommon eloquence and brilliant genius, died 1767. Thomas Pelham, duke of Newcastle, prime minister for many years, and chancellor of the university, died 1768. Richard Terrick, fellow, bishop of London, died 1777. William Dodd, LL.D., author of Prison Thoughts, and other works, executed for forgery 1777. John Langhorne, poet, and translator of Plutarch, died 1779. Thomas Townshend, member for the university in seven successive parliaments, and an elegant scholar, died 1780. William Cole, who spent many years in collecting materials for a history of the county, town, and university of Cambridge, contained in 100 MS. Volumes

in the British Museum, died 1782. William Whitehead, fellow, poet laureate, died 1785. Thomas Edwards, D.D., fellow, vicar of Nuneaton, editor of Theocritus, and author of a Translation of the Psalms, died 1785. John Berridge, fellow, vicar of Everton, a noted divine of high calvinistic principles, died 1793. Thomas Pitt, first lord Camelford, died 1793. Henry Pelham-Clinton, duke of Newcastle, K.G., died 1794. Samuel Carr, D.D., fellow, canon of S. Pauls, and author of three volumes of Practical Sermons, died 1794. John Parkhurst, fellow, author of Hebrew and Greek Lexicons, and other able works, died 1797. Thomas Edwards, LL.D., fellow, editor of Plutarch on Education, and author of a Discourse on Free Enquiry in matter of Religion and tracts on classical literature, flourished 1798. Thomas Townshend, viscount Sydney, Secretary of State 1782 to 1789, died 1800. Henry Temple, second viscount Palmerston, well known in his day in political literary and fashionable circles, died 1802. Thomas Pelham, first earl of Chichester, who held various offices in the state, and connected with the royal household, died 1805. Charles, first marquess of Cornwallis, K.G., lord lieutenant of Ireland and governor general of India, died 1805. Edward King, president of the society of antiquaries, author of Munimenta Antiqua, died 1807. Charles Townshend, first lord Bayning, died 1810. John earl of Ashburnham, died 1812. Sir William Young, bart., governor of Tobago, and author of a History of Athens, died 1815. Thomas Scott, rector of Aston Sandford, editor of the Family Bible, died 1821. Charles Brodrick, archbishop of

Cashel, died 1822. John Buckner, bishop of Chichester, died 1824. Francis Maseres, an able mathematical writer, and famous for his munificence in reprinting valuable scientific and historical works, died 1824. Thomas Pelham, second earl of Chichester, successively secretary of state, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and postmaster general, died 1826. Charles Symmons, D.D., editor of the works of Milton, died 1826. Thomas Leman, fellow, highly skilled in British and Roman Antiquities and Genealogy, died 1826. George Pelham, bishop of Lincoln, died 1827. Samuel Clapham, vicar of Christ Church, Hampshire, author and editor of numerous sermons, died 1830. Walter Whiter, fellow, author of Etymologicon Universale, criticisms on Shakspere, &c., died 1832. James Plumptre, fellow, rector of Great Gransden, author of several dramas, and editor of the English Drama purified, died 1832. Samuel Burder, author of Oriental Customs, The Scripture Expositor, and other works on theological subjects, died 1836. Daniel Corrie, bishop of Madras, died 1837. William Gurney, rector of S. Clement's Danes, London, an able and popular preacher, died 1843. Charles Blachford Mansfield,[a] a man of varied accomplishments, and especially skilled in chemistry, lost his life by an accident, 1855.

Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English poetry, is reputed to have been of this college, but there seems to be no substantial foundation for the tradition. It is also said that Sir Thomas Lake, secretary of

(*a*) See his Paruguay, Brazil, and the Plate, with a brief sketch of his Life, by the Rev. Charles Kingsley, Cambridge, 8vo. 1856.

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CLARE COLLEGE, QUADRANGLE.

state to James I., was of this college, but another person of the same name appears to have been mistaken for him.

Buildings.—In 1362, this college was destroyed by fire, but was soon afterwards rebuilt. On the morrow of S. Dennis, 1525, great part of the master's lodge and treasury were burnt down, the archives of the society being also destroyed. The old college, which it is believed contained no buildings possessing architectural merit, stood more to the south than the present structure. The old buildings were in part taken down about 1638 (a portion of the site being given to King's college, under an exchange which was not legally ratified till 1823), and the present edifice was commenced. The work was interrupted by the great civil war. Evelyn, in 1654 states the college to have been then unfinished. After the restoration, the work was proceeded with. The old buildings were however not completely removed until 1686, and the new buildings were not finished till 1715.

The buildings are all distinguished by elegance of design; but the chief beauty is the front towards the river. It is of Ketton stone, ornamented with two ranges of pilasters, the lower of the Tuscan, and the upper of the Ionic order. Between these pilasters are three rows of sash windows; the upper and lower adorned with architraves, and the middle row with pediments. This fine front is finished with a circular pediment, and ornamented with urns, an entablature, and a handsome balustrade. The gateway leads from the court over a very elegant stone bridge,

agreeing in style with the building, into a broad walk planted with lime-trees, which opens on what is termed Clare Hall Piece, a beautiful lawn at the back of the college. The principal gateway towards the street is also deserving of notice. The college forms one court 150 feet long by 111 broad, with a chapel outside the gateway. On the north side of the court are the Library, Hall, and Combination-room, and on the west side the Master's Lodge.

The Chapel.—The society originally performed divine service in the south aisle of S. Edward's church. Mention is indeed made of a chapel when archbishop Arundel visited the college in September, 1401; but it is supposed that this refers to the before mentioned aisle of S. Edward's. Shortly after 1525 a chapel was erected, but it had not been consecrated when archbishop Pole's delegates visited the university in 1556-7. The present chapel, which occupies the site of the older structure, was designed by Sir James Burrough, master of Caius college. The first stone was laid 3rd May, 1763, and it cost upwards of £7000. It was consecrated by Dr. Terrick, bishop of London, formerly a fellow of this society, 5th July, 1769. The exterior is ornamented with Corinthian pilasters, rising from a rustic base, and supporting a handsome cornice, crowned with a balustrade. The ante-chapel, which is entered from the north-east corner of the court, is an octagon, lighted from a richly ornamented dome. The interior of the chapel is adorned with a handsome coved ceiling of stucco-work: the seats and wainscoting are of Norway oak, neatly carved, and the floor is of black and white

CHAPEL CLARE COLLEGE.

marble. The altar-piece is a fine painting of the Salutation, by Cipriani.

The HALL, which occupies nearly half of the north side of the court, is a handsome apartment, 69 feet in length, 21 in breadth, and 25 in height.

The COMBINATION ROOM, which is one of the best in the University, contains portraits of the foundress, (a copy by Freeman) Thomas Cecil, earl of Exeter, (by Mirevelt) archbishop Tillotson, bishops Henchman, Moore, and Terrick, and of the duke of Newcastle, chancellor of the University (a whole length).

The LIBRARY was originally a room over the old chapel. The present library extends from the combination-room to the master's lodge. It is elegantly fitted up and ornamented with columns and carvings of Norway oak. Amongst the valuable articles in this library, is shewn one of the folio Bibles of Pope Sixtus V., which were rigorously suppressed, and are therefore extremely rare. The manuscripts are not numerous.

The MASTER'S LODGE occupies the northern half of the western side of the court, and possesses no remarkable feature. It has a pleasant and tasteful garden sloping down to the river, on the opposite side of which are the fellows' gardens.

POISON CUP.—A curious and very handsome piece of plate is preserved under the charge of the master of the college. It is one of the cups given by Dr. Butler (as he is commonly called, although he never took the degree of M.D.) The body is of glass, enclosed with filagree work. A mysterious stone which crowns the lid was supposed to be a charm against the traitor's

deadly malice, it being considered that if the draught presented in the cup were poisoned, the stone would surely split. An engraving of it is given in Specimens of College Plate, by the Rev. J. J. Smith, Camb. 4to. 1845.

Fellowships and Scholarships.—There are ten senior, nine junior, and three bye-fellows, and about fifty scholars and exhibitioners.

In the time of Caius, (1574) the number of members of this college was 129; in that of Fuller, (1654) 106; and when Carter wrote, (1753) about 100.

Patronage.—The livings in the gift of Clare college are, the vicarages of Duxford S. John and Litlington, in Cambridgeshire; Birdbrooke rectory in Essex; the rectory of Datchworth in Hertfordshire; that of Brington cum Old Weston and Bythorn, and Everton and Gransden Magna vicarages in Huntingdonshire; the vicarage of Wrawby cum Brig, in Lincolnshire; Hardingham rectory in Norfolk; Elmsett, Westley and Fornham, and Waldingfield Magna rectories in Suffolk; Ockley rectory, and Rotherhithe, in Surrey; and the rectories of Orcheston S. Mary, in Wiltshire; Patrington, in Yorkshire, and Guestling in Sussex.

PART OF THE INNER COURT.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

This college situate in Trumpington Street, nearly opposite S. Peter's college, was founded in 1348, by Mary de Saint Paul, countess dowager of Pembroke.

The Foundress.—Mary de Saint Paul was daughter of Guy count of Chatillon and Saint Paul, by Mary daughter of John de Dreux duke of Britanny and earl of Richmond and his wife Beatrice, second daughter of King Henry III. of England. She became the second wife of Aymer de Valence earl of Pembroke.[a]

(*a*) Sir William Dugdale and those who follow him call her the third wife of the earl of Pembroke, but this is an error (see Archaeologia xxvi. 339.) She and the earl being related in the fourth degree of consanguinity, a papal dispensation was required to render their marriage valid. The letter of the king of England to the pope and cardinals soliciting this dispensation, is dated 29 March 1321. The Papal Bull allowing it bears date 22 April, and the marriage was solemnized 5 July in the same year.

This powerful nobleman had served with distinction in the wars of King Edward I. against Scotland, and he so far enjoyed that sovereign's confidence that just before his death he charged him to keep away from his weak son (Edward II.) the insidious favourite Piers de Gaveston.

In the reign of Edward II. the earl of Pembroke was one of the most active of the insurgent barons, and assisted at the siege of the castle of Scarborough, the surrender of which led to Gaveston's death. After that event the earl became reconciled to the king, and was one of the lords who sat in judgment on the earl of Lancaster. He died suddenly, whilst on a mission to the court of France, 27th June 1324. Some of the old monkish writers represent his untimely death as a judgment for the part he had taken against the earl of Lancaster.[a]

His widow had extensive property both in France and England, and in 1333 obtained from the duke of Britanny a grant for her life of the manors and towns of Richmond and Bowes in Yorkshire, and of all other manors, towns, lands and tenements pertaining to the honour or county of Richmond, or otherwise belonging to the duke in England. The rent reserved to the duke was no less than £1800 per annum. This grant was confirmed by king Edward III. No inconsiderable portion of her large

(a) Dugdale states that the earl of Pembroke was murdered. Fuller says that he was unhappily slain at a tilting at his nuptials with the foundress, so that she was maid, wife, and widow, all in a day. Hence the allusion of Gray to—

> Sad Chatillon on her bridal morn,
> That wept her bleeding Love.

fortune was expended on pious objects. In 1342 she founded the abbey of Denny in Cambridgeshire for nuns of the order of S. Clare. Ultimately she removed to that house certain nuns minoresses who had been settled at Waterbeach by the lady Dionysia de Munchesny, an aunt of her late husband. The countess of Pembroke founded this college in 1348. It is recorded that she gave seventy pounds towards the fabric of the church of the Grey friars in London. She died 16th March 1377. In her will, made at her manor of Braxted in Essex 20th February preceding, she is styled Mary de Saint Paul, countess of Pembroke, lady of Weysford[a] and of Montignac: she thereby desired that her body might be buried in the church of the sisters of Denny, in the heart thereof, where her tomb was made; and bequeathed to the abbey of Westminster, wherein the earl her husband had been buried, a cross with a foot of gold and emeralds which sir William de Valence, knight, brought from the Holy Land. She also gave to the abbey of S. Albans a silver gilt image of S. Vincent, holding in the hands a box or shrine which contained the face of the martyr.

The Foundation.—The foundress purchased several messuages for the site of the college in 1346 and 1347.

On 24th December, 1347, the king granted his licence to the countess of Pembroke, to found a house of scholars in the town of Cambridge, for a master and thirty scholars or more, and to assign one, two, or three messuages and places, with the appurtenances in the same town for their habitation.

(a) Wexford, Ireland.

The countess's charter of foundation bears date at La Mote, near Cheshunt, 9th June, 1348. For the health of her soul and the souls of her deceased husband, father and mother, and of all the faithful deceased or her benefactors, she granted to the master and scholars of the hall or house of Valence Mary, a messuage with the appurtenances without Trumpeton gate, which messuage she had purchased of master Hervey de Staunton, clerk,[a] and others; and which messuage lay between the messuage of the university on the south, and the king's ditch on the north, and extended in length from the king's way which led towards Trumpeton unto the little lane which led towards Swinecroft. To hold to the master and scholars and their successors there perpetually to dwell and live under a certain rule, and in divers faculties in the university, according to ordinances thereupon intended to be made.

On 11th December, 1351, the chancellor and masters regent and non-regent in an assembly held in Great S. Mary's, granted to the master and scholars of the hall or house of Valence Mary, a messuage without Trumpeton gate, which messuage they had of the gift of Roger de Haydon. It is described as lying between a messuage formerly of John de Holme on the south, and the messuage of the master and scholars on the north, and as extending in length from the king's way which led towards Trumpeton unto the little lane which led towards Swinecroft. This grant

(*a*) He was rector of Elm, and probably a nephew of the person bearing the same name, canon of York and Wells, &c., who founded the college called Michael House, and who died 1327.

J.A.Bell. J.Le Keux.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

FROM THE STREET

was made at the instance of the foundress, as appears by an indenture made the next day between her and the master and scholars of the one part, and the university of the other part. By this deed the master and scholars swore and covenanted that a fit chaplain should in his daily masses specially commend and remember the soul of Roger de Haydon, whose anniversary was to be commemorated by the master and fellows yearly on the feast of S. Martin the bishop.

In 1363 the foundress purchased of Richard Morden an acre of meadow, lying within walls near the garden called the Paschal yard. This land was converted into the college orchard.

The foundress endowed the college with the rectories and vicarages of Saxthorp and Tilney in Norfolk, and of Waresley in Huntingdonshire, also with lands and rents at Repingdon in Derbyshire and Wissendine in Rutland.

In 1381 the site of the college was extended towards the south by the addition of a messuage called Cosyn's place, and in 1400 and 1401 by the further addition of a messuage called Bolton or Knapton's place, and of three roods for the enlargement of the garden.

In 1451 the master and brethren of the hospital of S. John, granted to this college, at a small annual rent, a messuage adjoining the south side of the college, abutting at the east end upon Swinecroft and at the west end upon the king's way.

By the survey of this college, made in 1545-6, by doctors Parker, Redman, and Mey, it appears that the master had the annual stipend of £3., that his

commons amounted to £4. 1*s.*, and that he was allowed £1. for livery, with 8*s.* for his scholastic habit. There were fifteen fellows, but they had no stipend; the allowances to each for commons, livery and scholastic habit were however precisely similar in amount to those to the master. Four bible clerks, each had a stipend of 6*s.* 8*d.*, and an allowance of £1. 14*s.* 8*d.* per annum for commons. The estates of the college were situated at Saxthorp and Tilney in Norfolk; Soham, Linton, Isleham, Burwell, Gransden, Cambridge, Teversham, Eltisley, Barton, Wittlesford, Haslingfield, Gamlingay, Longstanton, Borogreen, Upware, Horseheath, and Great Shelford in Cambridgeshire; Waresley, Overton Waterville, and Chesterton in Huntingdonshire; Wissendine, in Rutland; Northill, in Bedfordshire; and London. The total annual amount of the revenues was £171. 2*s.* 10*d.*, and the expenses exceeded the income by £14. 12*s.* 4*d.* per annum.

In 1549 a further addition to the site of the college was made by the purchase of a messuage which had belonged to the dissolved chantry of Little S. Mary's, and which the college had held under lease. The east head of this messuage abutted upon Swinecroft or S. Thomas's Leys, and the west head upon the king's highway leading towards Trumpington.

Two small pieces of land forming part of the site were demised for long terms to the college by the Corporation of Cambridge in 1620 and 1804, and the college purchased the reversions in 1832.

In 1833 this college obtained by exchange from

Corpus Christi college, under a private act of parliament, the Paschal yard on part of which stood the Sphere-house and certain outbuildings.

Benefactors.—King Henry VI. was munificent in his favours to the college. He conferred upon it the manor, rectory and vicarage of Soham, and the rectory of Linton with the chapelry of Isleham, all in Cambridgeshire. In the charter by which this gift was made to the college, he terms it "an eminent and most precious college, which, as we have been certainly informed, shines and ever hath shone wonderfully among all the places of the university." (notabile et insigne et quam pretiosum collegium, quod inter omnia loca universitatis, prout certitudinaliter informamur, mirabiliter splendet et semper resplenduit.)

Laurence Booth, archbishop of York and lord chancellor, who was master of this college was very liberal in his gifts thereto, among which were the manor and rectory of Overton Waterville in Huntingdonshire. Dr. Thomas Watts, archdeacon of Middlesex, who graduated at Christ's college,[a] established here seven Greek scholarships. One of the first of his scholars was Lancelot Andrews. Sir Robert Hitcham, knight, serjeant-at-law, who died 1636, and who had been attorney general to the queen of James I. gave to this college the manors of Framlingham and Saxted in Suffolk, for the use of the college, and in trust for certain charitable purposes. Amongst other benefactors may be named, bishop

(a) See a memoir of him in Athenæ Cantabrigienses, by C. H. and Thompson Cooper, Vol. I. p. 364.

Story, Dr. William Atkinson, sir William Hussey lord chief justice, sir Philip Booth, Dr. Robert Shorton, archbishop Grindal, bishop Andrews, William Moses serjeant-at-law, master, William Sampson, Richard Crossinge, Charles Parkin, and Sarah Lonsdale.

Eminent Men.—Michael de Causton, D.D., fellow, master of Michaelhouse, chancellor of the university, and a benefactor to all the colleges subsisting in his time, died 1396. William de Botlesham, fellow, bishop of Rochester, died 1399-1400. Thomas More, fellow, dean of S. Paul's, died 1421. William Lynwode, fellow, bishop of S. David's, author of the Provinciale seu Constitutiones Angliae,* died 1446. John Langton, master, bishop of S. David's, died 1447. John Somerset, fellow, physician to Henry VI. Laurence Booth, master, archbishop of York, died 1480. Thomas Rotheram,[a] archbishop of York, and one of the founders of Lincoln college Oxford, died 1500. Thomas Langton,[a] fellow, bishop of Winchester, and archbishop elect of Canterbury, died 1500-1. Edward Story,[a] fellow, bishop of Chichester, died 1502-3. Roger Leyburn,[a] master, bishop of Carlisle, died 1507. William Atkinson,[a] D.D., fellow, canon of Windsor, translator of three books of the Imitation of Jesus Christ, died 1509. Richard Fox,[a] master, bishop of Winchester, the founder of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, died 1528. George Stafford,[a] fellow, one of the earliest adherents of the reformation,

* Bishop Lynwode's body was in 1852 discovered in the ruins of S. Stephen's chapel at Westminster. In Archaeologia xxxiv. 403—430 may be found a detailed account of the discovery, and various interesting particulars respecting this prelate and his celebrated work above mentioned.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

First Court.

died 1529. Thomas Lupset,[a] a pious and learned writer, died 1530. Robert Shorton,[a] D.D., master of this and S. John's college, died 1535. Charles Booth,[a] bishop of Hereford, died 1537. William Framingham,[a] author of various works in latin verse, all of which have perished, died 1537. Thomas Bill,[a] M.D., fellow, physician to Henry VIII. and Edward VI., died about 1551. John Bradford,[a] fellow, martyred 1555. Nicholas Ridley,[a] master, bishop of London, martyred 1555. John Rogers,[a] martyred 1555-6. John Christopherson,[a] fellow, bishop of Chichester, died 1558. Anthony Mayhew,[a] fellow, one of the translators of the Geneva Bible, died 1559. William Turner,[a] M.D., fellow, dean of Wells, the father of English Botany, died 1568. Nicholas Carr,[a] M.D., fellow, translator into latin of Demosthenes and other greek authors, died 1568. James Pilkington,[a] bishop of Durham, died 1575-6. John Young,[a] D.D., master, canon of Ely, an able supporter of the principles of the church of Rome, died 1579; Richard Cheyney,[a] fellow, bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, died 1579. Thomas Bowsfield, principal of S. Edmund hall, Oxford, 1581. Edmund Grindal,[a] master, archbishop of Canterbury, died 1583. Thomas Sampson, D.D., dean of Christ church, Oxford, one of the translators of the Geneva Bible, and a good preacher and writer, died 1589. William Fulke, D.D., master, author of learned works in support of protestant doctrines,[b] died 1589.

(*a*) These are noticed in Athenæ Cantabrigienses, by C. H. and Thompson Cooper, vol. I.

(*b*) The principal of these edited by the Rev. Charles Henry Hartshorne and the Rev. Richard Gibbings, were reprinted for the Parker Society, Camb. 2 vols. 8vo. 1843, 1848.

Richard Greenham, fellow, rector of Dry Drayton, a learned puritan, author of sermons, treatises, and a commentary on the hundred and nineteenth psalm, died 1592. John Robinson, D.D., fellow, president of S. John's college, Oxford, and archdeacon of Lincoln, died 1597. Arthur Yeldard, D.D., fellow, president of Trinity college, Oxford, died 1598-9. Edmund Spenser, poet, died 1598-9. Richard Harvey, author of various theological and astronomical works, died about 1599. John Whitgift, master, archbishop of Canterbury, died 1603-4. Anthony Watson, fellow, bishop of Chichester, died 1605. John Young, master, bishop of Rochester, died 1605. Matthew Hutton, master, archbishop of York, died 1605-6. Roger Dodd, fellow, bishop of Meath, died 1608. Peter Turner, M.D., a physician in extensive practice, and M.P. for Bridport, died 1614. Humphrey Tindal, D.D., fellow, dean of Ely, and president of Queen's college, died 1614. Thomas Neville, D.D., fellow, dean of Canterbury, master successively of Magdalen and Trinity colleges, and a munificent benefactor to the latter society, died 1615. Roger Fenton, D.D., fellow, rector of S. Stephen's, Walbrook, London, one of the translators of the Bible, died 1615-6. Thomas Nuce, fellow, canon of Ely, translator of Seneca's Octavia into english verse, died 1617. John Bridges, fellow, bishop of Oxford, died 1618. Francis Anthony, M.D., a noted physician, author of Medicina Chemica, died 1623. Thomas Dempster, author of Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Scotorum,[a] and learned works on the antiquities and laws of Rome, died 1625. Nicholas Felton,

(*a*) Reprinted for the Bannatyne Club, 2 vols. 4to. 1829.

master, bishop of Ely, died 1626. Lancelot Andrews,[a] master, bishop of Winchester, died 1626. Sir John Hayward, LL.D., author of numerous historical works of no slight merit, died 1627. Thomas Dove, bye-fellow, bishop of Peterborough, died 1630. Gabriel Harvey, LL.D., fellow, a poet and miscellaneous writer, the friend of Spenser, and the literary opponent of Robert Greene and Thomas Nash, died 1630-1. Samuel Harsnet, master, archbishop of York, died 1631. Roger Andrews, D.D., fellow, master of Jesus College, and one of the translators of the Bible, died 1635. Theophilus Field, fellow, bishop of Hereford, died 1636. Sir Robert Hitcham, attorney general to the queen of James I., died 1636. Sir Robert Dallington, master of Charterhouse, author of travels in Tuscany and other works, died 1637. Randolph Barlow, fellow, archbishop of Tuam, died 1637-8. John Pocklington, D.D., fellow, canon of Windsor and Peterborough, author of Altare Christianum and Sunday no Sabbath, died 1640. William Rowley, the dramatist, died about 1640. Thomas Eden, LL.D., master of Trinity Hall, M.P. for the university, and a civilian of distinguished reputation, died 1645. Walter Balcanqual, D.D., fellow, dean of Durham, and one of the synod of Dordt, died 1645. Francis Meres, rector of Wing, collector of Wit's Commonwealth, England's Helicon, &c., died 1646. George Cooke, fellow, bishop of Hereford, died 1646. Eleazar Duncon, D.D., fellow, canon of York, Winchester, and Durham, chaplain to Charles I.,

(a) An excellent edition of the works of this most learned and pious prelate was published at Oxford, 9 vols. 8vo. 1851-4.

and author of De adoratione Dei versus altare, died 1650. William Beale, D.D., master successively of Jesus and S. John's Colleges, and a great sufferer for his loyalty to Charles I., died 1651. Richard Crashaw, poet, died 1652. Theodore Bathurst, D.D., fellow, rector of Overton Waterville, translator of Spenser's Shepherds' Calendar into latin verse, flourished 1653. Henry Isaacson, author of a valuable system of chronology, and a memoir of bishop Andrews, died 1654. John Anthony, M.D., author of some devotional treatises, died 1655. Sydrach Simpson, master, a noted independent preacher, died 1655. Richard Vines, master, a learned puritan, died 1655-6. John Hewit, D.D., who suffered death for his attachment to Charles II., 1658. Ralph Brownrigg, master of Catharine Hall, fellow, bishop of Exeter, died 1659. Mark Frank, D.D., master, archdeacon of S. Albans, author of a course of sermons, beginning at Advent and so continued through the Festivals,[a] died 1663-4. Edmund Calamy, B.D., fellow, minister of S. Mary Aldermary London, a leader amongst the presbyterians, and author of controversial treatises and sermons, died 1666. Samuel Pulleine, archbishop of Tuam, died 1666-7. Matthew Wren, fellow, bishop of Ely, died 1667. Thomas Wharton, M.D., anatomy professor at Gresham college, author of Adenographia sive Glandularum Totius Corporis Descriptio, died 1673. Benjamin Lany, master, bishop of Ely, died 1674-5. Thomas Stanley, editor of Æschylus, and author of the History of Philosophy, and of poems, original and translated, died 1678. Ed-

(a) A new edition of this work was published at Oxford, 2 vols. 8vo. 1849.

mund Boldero, D.D., bye-fellow, master of Jesus college, died 1679. Edmund Calamy, M.A., bye-fellow, an able nonconformist divine, died 1685. Thomas Sydenham, M.D., a successful physician, and author of professional works of high repute, died 1689. William Holder, D.D., fellow, canon of Ely, a musical composer and author of the Elements of Speech; he much improved the method of instructing the deaf and dumb, and died 1697-8. Thomas Stanley, translator of Ælians Various Histories, died about 1700. Samuel Clarke, fellow, author of annotations on the Bible, died 1700-1. William Burkitt, vicar of Dedham, author of an excellent and popular commentary on the New Testament, died 1703. Thomas Doolittle, author of a Treatise concerning the Lord's Supper, a complete body of practical divinity and other works, died 1707. Joseph Hall, bishop of Bristol, died 1709. Sir Richard Bulstrode, a devoted adherent of the house of Stuart, and author of memoirs, essays, and elegies, died 1711, aged 101. Nehemiah Grew, M.D., an able writer on the anatomy and physiology of vegetables, died 1712. Drue Cressner, fellow, canon of Ely, author of a commentary upon the Apocalypse, died 1717-8. Luke Milbourne, author of a poetical version of the Psalms, notes on Dryden's Virgil, &c., died 1720. John Woodward, M.D., physician, natural historian, and antiquary, founder of the Woodwardian professorship, died 1728. John Gaskarth, D.D., fellow, vicar of Allhallows Barking London, an able and admired preacher, died 1733. John Fryer, M.D., author of travels in India and Persia, died 1733. William Cottrell, bishop of Ferns,

died 1744. John Whalley, D.D., fellow, Regius Professor of Divinity, and master of Peterhouse, died 1748. Richard Tyson, M.D., bye-fellow, a distinguished London physician, died 1749-50. Sir Benjamin Keene, K.B., an able diplomatist, died 1757. Charles Parkin, one of the authors of the History of Norfolk, died 1765. Christopher Smart, fellow, poet, died 1770. Roger Long, D.D., master, author of a treatise on astronomy, died 1770. Thomas Gray,[a] poet, died 1771. Jonathan Toup, editor of Longinus, died 1785. Messenger Monsey, M.D., a physician, equally noted for his skill and eccentricity, died 1788. William Mason, fellow, poet, died 1797. Thomas Knowles, D.D., fellow, canon of Ely, author of numerous controversial and theological works, died 1802. William Pitt, prime minister during a most eventful period of our history, died 1805. Edward Miller, Mus.D., author of the History of Doncaster, died 1807. Henry Jermyn, of Sibton Suffolk, who formed immense collections for a general history of

(*a*) Gray was originally entered at S. Peter's college, but he was driven thence by the pranks of the students, who took advantage of the poet's nervous temperament. Several anecdotes of the vexations to which he was subjected at S. Peter's college are still current in the university. It is said that Gray was extremely fearful of fire, and that he had provided for his personal safety a rope ladder contrived in such a manner that he could easily let himself down from his window. This he always kept ready in his bed-room. After exhausting every other mode of tormenting their sensitive companion, the students of S. Peter's college one night placed exactly under his bed-room window a large tub full of water, and then some who were in the plot raised a cry of "fire" at his door: Gray, terrified by the report of the danger which he most dreaded, rushed from his bed, threw himself hastily out of the window with his rope ladder, and descended exactly into the tub. This practical joke is said to have determined him to quit the college. He was kindly received at Pembroke, where he lived twenty years.

that county, died 1820. Charles Edward de Coetlogon, a popular preacher of great talent, author of various theological and other publications, died 1820. Thomas Fanshaw Middleton, bishop of Calcutta, died 1822. Arthur William Trollope, D.D., head master of Christ's hospital London, died 1827. George Pretyman Tomline, fellow, bishop of Lincoln, died 1827. Bowyer Edward Sparke, fellow, bishop of Ely, died 1836. Thomas Barnes, many years editor of the Times newspaper, died 1841. Francis Thackeray, author of Researches into the ecclesiastical and ancient state of Britain under the Roman Emperors, died 1842. Henry Blunt, fellow, rector of Streatham Surrey, and author of numerous sermons and other theological publications, died 1843. John Haslam, M.D., distinguished for his writings on insanity, and his skill in the treatment of that disorder, died 1844. Thomas Mitchell, fellow of Sidney college, editor of Aristophanes and Sophocles, died 1845. William French, D.D., fellow, canon of Ely, master of Jesus College, and one of the authors of new translations of the Psalms and Proverbs, died 1849. David Elisha Davy, author of large collections in illustration of the history and antiquities of Suffolk, died 1851. William Grant Broughton, bishop of Sydney, died 1853. Alfred Inigo Suckling, author of the History of Suffolk, of which two volumes only were published, died 1856. Dawson Turner, distinguished as an antiquary and a botanist, died 1858.

From the extraordinary number of prelates who have been members of this society, it has been called Collegium Episcopale.

PART OF THE OUTER COURT.

It was long supposed that William Smith bishop of Lincoln, one of the founders of Brasenose college Oxford had been a fellow of this college, but it has been satisfactorily shewn that the bishop and the fellow of the college of the same name were distinct persons.

Buildings.—When queen Elizabeth visited the university in 1564, this college, the buildings of which had probably undergone little change since the time of its foundress, attracted her majesty's attention by their venerable air of antiquity. On passing she exclaimed, "O domus antiqua et religiosa." In the map which accompanies some of the copies of Dr. Caius's History of the University (A.D. 1574) the college appears as consisting simply of a square court, surrounded entirely with buildings. The inner

CHAPEL PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

or second court was built about the middle of the seventeenth century.

The college presented much the same appearance as it now does when Loggan engraved his view thereof. The principal alterations have been the removal of the library to the old chapel and the modernising of the Master's Lodge, which at that period appears to have been a somewhat hideous structure with a quaint external staircase. This view was probably made about 1688.

The chapel is connected with the first court by a cloister having rooms over the same. The first or old court is about ninety-five feet by fifty-five. There is a gateway on the west. On the north side is the library. On the east the hall separates it from the second court, which is approached by a passage between the hall and the butteries. About the year 1720, the first court and the front of the college were faced with stone. It is probable that before many years elapse the whole college, with the exception of the chapel, will be pulled down and rebuilt. With a view to this considerable additions have recently been made to the site.

The Chapel was erected soon after the Restoration, at the cost of Matthew Wren, bishop of Ely, in grateful remembrance of his release from a confinement for eighteen years in the Tower of London. It was dedicated on the feast of S. Matthew 1665. The bishop gave the manor of Hardwicke in Cambridgeshire to keep the chapel in repair. The architect was his nephew sir Christopher Wren. The style of architecture is the Corinthian. The interior is

about fifty-four feet by twenty-four, and the height upwards of thirty feet. Over the communion table is a painting of the Burial of Christ, by Barroccio. It belonged to sir Joshua Reynolds, and was sold on his decease. An engraving of it is extant, taken early in the seventeenth century by Giles Sadeler. In a vault at the east end is deposited the body of its founder, Matthew Wren, bishop of Ely, which was brought here on his death in 1667, and enclosed in a stone coffin. In the same vault have been buried two of his sons and four of the Masters of the College.

The Hall, which contains some ancient carved wainscoting, is about forty-two feet by twenty-seven, and contains several portraits, including those of the foundress, of king Henry VI. and of sir Robert Hitcham, of the martyrs Ridley and Bradford, and of Nicholas Felton master and bishop of Ely. It also contains a bust of William Pitt, executed by Chantrey in 1835.

The Combination Room adjoining the hall, contains portraits of the poet Spenser, (a copy by Wilson); of the poet Gray, and of the poet Mason, by sir Joshua Reynolds; of Archbishop Grindal, on wood; of Benjamin Lany master and bishop of Ely; of Matthew Wren, bishop of Ely; of Dr. Roger Long, master, by B. Wilson; and of William Pitt, by Harlow. The last was painted after Mr. Pitt's decease.

The Library.—When Loggan published his view of the college the library was over the hall. It was subsequently removed to the old chapel. It is toler-

J.A.Bell. J.Le Keux.

THE HALL PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

ably rich in books, and contains a few manuscripts. Over the entrance is a tabular inscription which belonged to the chapel.

The Master's Lodge is in a retired position between the hall and the chapel.

Sphere-House.—In a detached brick building at the north-east corner of the inner court, there is a hollow sphere, eighteen feet in diameter, constructed by Dr. Long with the assistance of an ingenious tin-plate worker of Cambridge named Jonathan Munns, to represent the appearance, relative situation and motions of the heavenly bodies. It is entered by steps over the south pole, and thirty persons may be conveniently seated in the interior.

Plate.—Pembroke college has preserved several interesting memorials of its benefactors. One is a cup of silver gilt weighing forty ounces, the gift of bishop Langton, some time fellow of the college. It has a very ancient appearance, and the mint mark (D) shows that it was made in 1441, 1461, or 1481. In the interior of the stem is the following inscription:

Qui alienaverit, anathema sit.
Thomas Langton, Winton. Eps., Aulæ Penbrochianæ olim socius, dedit hanc tassiam coopertam eidem Aulæ. 1497.

(May he be accursed, who shall have alienated. Thomas Langton, bishop of Winchester, formerly fellow of Penbroke Hall, gave this cup with cover to the same Hall 1497.)

Another is also a cup of silver gilt weighing 20 ounces. It was given to the college between 1497 and 1502, by Richard Sokborn, ll.d., formerly fellow,

and then vicar of Soham, a benefice in the patronage of the college. The date of this cup is uncertain. Its style declares it to be of the latter half of the 15th century, and it has a much more modern appearance than bishop Langton's. Yet for three centuries it has been universally supposed to have been the gift of the foundress herself. When first given to the college it was a mazer, or maple bowl, with its present metal rim. On the central boss within the bowl is the letter M, perhaps for the initial of the name of the blessed Virgin. The boss itself may have contained a poison stone or amulet.

Around the rim is the following inscription in old English characters:

Sayn Denes y^{t} es me dere,
For hes lof drenk and mak gud cher.

And around the stem:

God help at ned.

On the stem are also the letters V. M. They are of later execution, and were probably engraved when the cup was given to the college, the proper name of which, as has been already stated, is Valence-Mary.

In 1641 or 1642 the college sent all its plate to king Charles I., except its sacramental plate, the gift of the foundress, and these two cups, of which the latter was probably withheld, because it also, though erroneously, was thought to be her gift; the former, because of the curse denounced against the man who should make it away. Yet this saved not the cover of twenty-seven ounces. Bishop Andrews caused

facsimiles to be made for the college, both of the sacramental plate given by the foundress, and of the cup supposed to have been given by her, but these were all sent to the king, together with a cup of forty ounces, given by queen Elizabeth to archbishop Grindal.

Together with these cups may be mentioned a mitre of silver gilt, and a crozier of silver, with the crook gilt, which were specially prepared for the funeral of bishop Wren. The funeral was conducted in great state under the superintendance of his friend sir William Dugdale, Clarenceux;[a] and these rich

(*a*) Samuel Newton alderman of Cambridge gives the following account of the bishop's remarkable funeral:

May 9 1667.—On Thirsday in the afternoone about 6 of the clock was brought to Cambr. the body of Matthew Wrenne Lord Bishopp of Ely in a herse Coach hung round with his Escocheons, it being drawne with six horses a postillion riding on one of ye forehorses. when he was brought through Trumpington the Bell there tolled, when through little St. Maryes the bell rang out there, when through St. Buttolphs ye bell there tolled, & soe did at Bennett when he was brought through there, but St. Edwards Bell stirred not, Great St. Maryes Bell rang out a great while. There came along with the herse Coach 4 other coaches in mourning, each coach having 6 horses as I take it, & about halfe a dozen horsemen in mourning & about a dozen other parsons & gentlemen came along with the coach.

From the time of the said Bishopps comeing in as before mencioned hee being carryed into the Schooles of this University and set in a little roome there darkened and hung in all parts with black cloath (it being ye roome at the lower end as you goe into the lower schooles which is under the Regent House) the said Bishopp from that time till his funeral solempnization lay in state after this manner. The corps being in lead and in a large Coffin, was about 3 foot high from the ground, over the Corps or Herse to the ground lay a black velvett herse cloth which at the bottome (for about an inch wide) was edged round about with white sarcenet, over the midst of ye Herse was spread the coat of the King or Herald at Armes having the Kings Armes on crimson sattin richly embroidered with gold, at the head of the Hearse was standing the Bishopps Miter which was silver guilt the capp or inpart whereof was crimson sattin or silke, the Miter was plaine saving some little flower wrought on the middle on each side

insignia were then delivered to the college, as a memorial of the bishop's great attachment to it.

Fellowships and Scholarships.—The countess of Pembroke founded six fellowships and two scholarships, but as the charter allowed of twenty-four fellowships and six scholarships, she provided for

thereof and on the topp of each side a little crosse of about an inch in length & breadth. On the one side of the top of the hearse lay along the Bishopps Crosier of silver, somewhat in likenesse to a Shepheards Crooke, of about an ell long and in thickness round about 2 inches and a halfe. the floore of the roome was covered either with black cloath or bayes or els was matted. On each side of the herse stood 3 wax tapers in Candlesticks and on each side of the herse attended 2 poor scholers in mourning gownes bare, viz^{t} 2 on each side the head & 2 on each side the feete. all persons that came in to see stood bare there. All that desired might see, none denyed neither poor nor ritch Towne nor Country, and without anything to be given or taken. From hence

On the 11th May 1667, being Saturday, between 3 & 4 of y^{e} Clock in the afternoone, the schoole Bell in Great S^{t}. Marys therefore ringing out, was the Bishopp borne by 6 ordinary persons in course gownes for the solempnity of his funerall from the schooles to Pembroke Hall, it was in this manner viz^{t}.

First went 2 old men in course mourning gownes with sticks in their hands suitable.

After them followed 28 poor schollers (in order two & two) in mourning gownes for that service appointed whereof 7 were of Pembroke Hall, 7 of Peterhouse, 7 of Jesus Colledge, & 7 of S^{t}. Johns Colledge.

After them followed the Bishopps Secretary and other his Officers & servants in mourning cloakes, to the number of betweene 20 & 30, in order 2 & 2.

After them followed the King at Armes and a Herald at Armes, each of them being clad in mourning & having on their coates of armes (over their mourning) embroidered with gold, the one of them bearing in his hand the Bishopps Miter and the other of them carrying his Crosier.

After them followed the Herse (covered with the said black velvet cloath or Pall edged with white sarsenet hung round with Esocheons) borne by 6 poor men in gownes as aforesaid, on each side of the herse went 3 Doctors of Divinity who took holde of the herse cloath.

After them followed the close Mourners being the Bishopps sonnes and other his neare relacions to y^{e} number of about 10, all covered over with mourning, noe hatts or capps on, onely black Cloath carelessly lyeing flatt on their heades & but little of their faces seene. These also went in order 2 & 2.

the increase of number by future benefactors. The number of fellowships has been raised to thirteen, exclusive of one founded by archbishop Grindal, which, because of its being appropriated, is under the provisions of the recent university act, to be converted into scholarships.

The number and value of the scholarships have been largely augmented.

On queen Elizabeth's visit to the university 1564, there were eighty-six members of this college. In 1573, when Dr. Caius's History of the University was compiled, there were eighty-seven members. Fuller says, that in 1634 there were, (inclusive of the servants of the foundation,) one hundred. Eighty members of this college were assessed to a poll-tax in August, 1641. In 1672 the members (including officers and servants of the foundation) are stated to

After them followed the Vice Chancellor & Doctors of Divinity Law & Physick in their orders 2 & 2, in their scarlet robes & hoodes.

After them followed ye Bachelors in Divinity in their gownes & hoodes, haveing one or two Esqr. Beadles in ye head of them, to a great number 2 & 2 in order.

And lastly followed all the Masters of Arts in their habitts and hoodes in order 2 & 2.

Thus in their orders they went to Pembroke Hall where ye Bishopp was laid in a vault in a stone Coffin under ye upper east end of ye new Chappell there, which he caused to be built and which Chappell he himself consecrated on St. Matthewes-day Anno Domini 1665. Doctor John Pearson then Master of Trinity College in Cambridge made ye Bishopps funerall oration in ye Chappell of Pembroke Hall yë day of his funerall & burial being Saturday ye 11th May 1667.

All ye said Doctors &c. had each of them boxes of banquett to ye number of 500 & to ye value of about 5s. a box.—*Cooper's Annals of Cambridge*, III. 522—524.

Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Pearson's Oration is printed in "Parentalia or Memoirs of the Family of the Wrens," p. 39.

Lloyd, speaks of the bishop's funeral as "the greatest solemnity seen in the memory of man."

be about one hundred. Mr. Carter in 1753 says, that the college then consisted of a master, fourteen fellows, and two bye-fellows, and that the total number of students was generally between fifty and sixty.

Patronage.—There are ten livings in the patronage of this college: Soham vicarage in Cambridgeshire; Rawreth rectory in Essex; Waresley vicarage and Overton Waterville rectory in Huntingdonshire; Framlingham and Stonham Earl rectories in Suffolk; Saxthorp and Tilney vicarages and Sall and Cawston rectories in Norfolk; but certain descendants of Erasmus Earle, the donor, have a claim of preference as to the last two rectories.

R. Farrer

GATE OF HUMILITY.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE.

This ancient college occupies a fine site immediately north of the Senate-House. The front towards the street has however but a mean appearance. Owing to the superior fame of its second founder, or from the general repugnance to the use of long names, it is commonly called Caius College.

The First Founder.—Edmund de Gonville was the fourth son of William de Gonville by Maud his wife, the heiress of the ancient family of Lerling. Having taken priests orders he was on 4th December, 1320, instituted to the rectory of Thelvetham or

Feltham in Suffolk. This benefice he resigned in 1326, when he was presented by his brother sir Nicholas de Gonville to the rectory of Rushworth in Norfolk. In 1342 he founded the college of Rushworth, dedicated to the honour of Almighty God, our Blessed Lady, S. John the Evangelist, and all the Saints, for a custos and five priests fellows. The same year he was instituted to the rectory of Terrington in Norfolk, on the presentation of Simon bishop of Ely. In 1348 he occurs as one of the vicars general of the diocese of Ely. He was successively steward to John earl Warren and Henry earl of Lancaster. He kept the rectory of Terrington till his death, which occurred in 1350 at that place, where he was buried. He was a great benefactor to the hospital of S. John Baptist at Lynn, and he induced the earls Warren and of Lancaster to establish the friars preachers at Thetford, in consequence of which he is often designated one of the founders of that house.

The Second Founder.—John Caius son of Robert Caius of Norwich, and Alice [Wodanell] his wife, was born in that city 6th October, 1510. His school education was in the place of his nativity, and he became a student in Gonville hall 12th September, 1529. He in the first instance appears to have turned his attention to divinity, as, before he was twenty-one years old, he translated from greek into latin two works on prayer, and from latin to english the paraphrase on S. Jude by Erasmus, of whose treatise de vere theologica he also made an epitome. His father died 1532, and he took the degree of

B.A. 1532-3. He was appointed principal of Physwick hostel 12th November, 1533, and elected a fellow of Gonville hall 6th December in the same year. He commenced M.A. 1535, and on 25th October in that year, with the master and other fellows of Gonville hall, subscribed the submission to the king's injunctions. He left England in 1539. He went to Padua, where he was greek professor 1541, being on 13th May in the same year created M.D. in that university. His great instructor in the medical art was John Baptist Montanus, a physician of established reputation, and Realdus Columbus was his colleague in the greek lecture. Whilst at Padua he lived for eight months in the same house with the famous Andreas Vesalius, with whom he studied anatomy. In 1543 he made an excursion throughout Italy, in order to become better acquainted with the manners of the inhabitants, and to consult the most famous libraries. In his liber de propriis suis are brief but interesting notices of the libraries at Venice, Florence, Urbino, Ferrara, Sienna, Bologna, Pisa, and Rome. His principal object seems to have been to collate the manuscripts of Galen and other ancient authors on medicine. At Pisa he heard the medical lectures of Matheus Curtius. He also visited France and Germany, and in the latter country made acquaintance with Melancthon, Joachim Camerarius, and Sebastian Munster. He returned to England in 1544, was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians 21st December, 1547, was an elect in 1550, and consiliarius the next year. After practising at Cambridge, he removed to Shrewsbury, where he was residing in

1551 when the great sweating sickness broke out. He published a tract in english respecting that disease. This he afterwards improved and translated into latin. He subsequently practised his profession at Norwich, but ultimately removed to London, and was appointed one of the physicians to Edward VI. He was also physician to queen Mary. He became president of the college of physicians 1555, and held the office till 1560. He had previously to his election, and during the reign of Henry VIII. at the request of that monarch, commenced the delivery of lectures on anatomy for the instruction of the surgeons of London, and he continued to lecture to them on that science for twenty years together, rightly judging that his doing so was by no means inconsistent with the dignity of his position as president of the college of physicians and medical adviser to the court.

On 4th September, 1557, he obtained the letters patent of Philip and Mary, by which this college was refounded as Gonville and Caius College. He was incorporated M.D. in this university 1558, and on 24th January, 1558-9, was prevailed upon, though not without reluctance, to accept the office of master of the college then vacant by the death of Thomas Bacon, but whilst he held that position he declined to receive the stipend and emolument. Queen Elizabeth continued him in the office of royal physician, and he was again elected president of the college of physicians 1562 and 1563. When the queen visited the university in August 1564, he, as ancient in the faculty, moved the questions in the physic act

held in her majesty's presence. In 1565, three of the fellows of Caius college, who had been expelled by the master for breach of the statutes, appealed to archbishop Parker, and from him the matter was referred to sir William Cecil, chancellor of the university. In their wrath they drew up articles wherein they charged Dr. Caius with atheism, and with shewing "a perverse stomach to the professors of the Gospel." It is said that in 1568 he was removed from the office of royal physician in consequence of his adherence to the roman catholic faith.

Dr. Caius was elected president of the college of physicians for the ninth and last time in 1571. On all occasions he proved himself an able and zealous defender of the privileges of that society, and on a difference arising between the physicians and surgeons as to the right of the latter to give inward remedies in cases of sciatica, ulcers, wounds, and the like; he, as president of the physicians, appeared before the lord-mayor and others of the queen's delegates, and learnedly defended the right of the body over which he presided, in opposition to the bishop of London and the master of the rolls who espoused the cause of the surgeons. His arguments were deemed so conclusive by the commissioners that they unanimously decided in his favour. He was particularly diligent in his attendance at the assemblies of the college of physicians, never being absent without obtaining a dispensation. He first introduced the cushion, silver verge, book and seal as the ensigns of the president's authority and

preeminence. He did that society most essential service by compiling its annals from the foundation, and by obtaining a grant from the crown of the bodies of condemned criminals for dissection.

He retained in his college certain books and vestments which had been used in the roman catholic service. This came to the knowledge of Dr. Sandys bishop of London, who wrote on the subject to Dr. Byng the vicechancellor of the university, whose proceedings appear in his report to lord Burghly the chancellor, dated 14th December, 1572: "I am further to geve your honor advertisement of a greate oversight of D. Caius, who hath so long kept superstitious monumentes in his college, that the evil fame thereof caused my lord of London to write very earnestly unto me to see them abolished. I could hardly have been persuadid that suche thinges by him had been reservid. But causing his owne company to make serche in that college I received an inventary of muche popishe trumpery, as vestments, albes, tunicles, stoles, manicles, corporas clothes, with the pix, and sindon, and canopie, beside holy water stoppes, with sprinkles, pax, sensars, superaltaries, tables of idolles, masse bookes, portuises, and grailles, with other suche stuffe as might have furnished divers massers at one instant. It was thought good by the whole consent of the heades of houses, to burne the bookes and such other things as served most for idolatrous abuses, and to cause the rest to be defacid; whiche was accomplished yesterday with the willing hartes, as appeared, of the whole company of that house." Dr. Caius's own account of

this scandalous outbreak of fanaticism is subjoined: "An. 1572. 13 Decembr. Discerpta, dissecta, et lacerata prius, combusta sunt ornamenta Collegii hujus privata authoritate Tho. Bynge Procan. (ut ipse dicebat) nec æque invisum erat illi quicquam, quam nomen et imago Christi Crucifixi, B. Mariæ et S. Trinitatis, nam has indignis modis tractavit dissecando, et in ignem projiciendo, et abominandi titulis et epithetis prosequendo. Nec hoc factum est, nisi instigantibus quibusdam male affectis sociis, quorum alii rem procuraverunt convivio, alii, ne conserventur, aut noctu sustollantur, pervigiles extiterunt. Sed ex his alios Deus morte sustulit, alios aliis modis subduxit, non sine ignominia. Ut celarent tamen culpam suam, dissimularunt sedulo, et omnem culpam in Dimsdallum quendam Pensionarium Collegii nostri transtulerunt, cum tamen ipsi omnis male authores extiterunt. Ad hæc præfuerunt foco, ut multum defatigati comburendo, ab hora 12 ad tertiam, idem Tho. Bynge, Joan. Whitgift Præfectus Coll. Trin. et Gul. (Rog.) Goade Præfectus Coll. Regalis. Postremo, quæ combuere nequiverunt, malleis contuderunt et violarunt et tantus erat illis fervor in Religionem, ut nec beneficia personarum, nec gratia in Academiam, ædificio et æditis libris suadere potuit moderationem."

Dr. Caius resigned the mastership of this college in favour of Thomas Legge, M.A., 27th June, 1573. In anticipation of his death he caused his grave to be made in the college chapel, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th July. He died at London the 29th of that month. It is related that in his last sickness his sole diet

was woman's milk, and that whilst he lived upon the milk of an angry fretful woman, he was himself angry and fretful: being advised to take it of a good natured patient woman, be became so beyond the common temper of his age.

His will bears date 14th June, 1573. Therein he is described as doctor in physic of the parish of S. Bartholomew the less, next unto Smithfield, London. He commends his soul to God, and desires that his body might be buried in the chapel within this college, under the tabernacle wherein the image of our lady sometime did stand in a tomb there to be made of alabaster. He gave to the college all his books, new and old, wherein these words were written: "Joannes Caius Collegio suo dono dedit," and he willed that all the said books should be bound with chains to the desk of the library there for the common use of students. He also gave and bequeathed unto the college all his armour and all his plate, and also all money remaining after finishing his buildings and defraying the charge of his burial and tomb, and discharging his legacies, to the intent to purchase lands, the rents whereof were to be yearly disbursed for the expences and charges of the fire in the college kitchen for the necessary dressing of meat at lawful times within the said kitchen. He also directed that money should be expended about the cleaning and mending of Mr. Lynacre's tomb in Paul's church, in London. He gave and bequeathed to his fellow-townsman archbishop Parker, all his books which had not been printed, and all those which had been printed and augmented, upon

I.A.Bell. J.LeKeux.

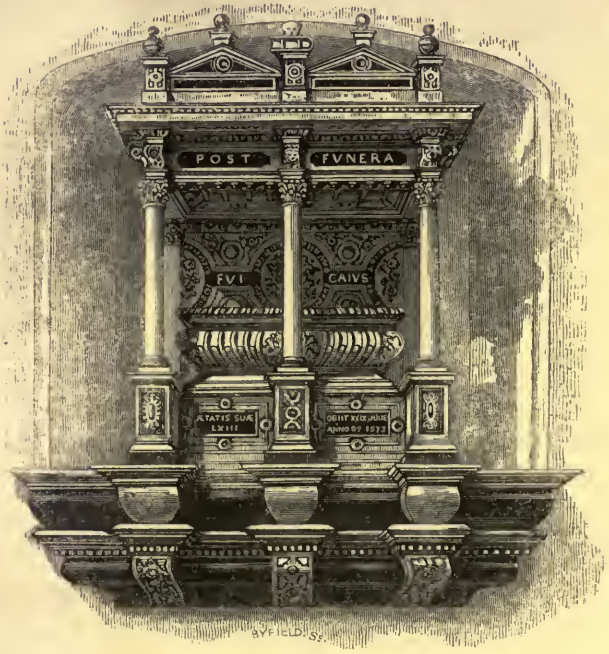
CAIUS COLLEGE

FROM THE STREET.

condition that it might please his grace to cause them to be printed, as his trust was wholly in him that he would so do, in a fair letter and form altogether in one volume, and twelve of them to be given to his college, there to be kept as the other books were, and to be successively tied with chains in the library of the same college. He nominated and ordained his trusty and well-beloved friend Thomas Legge of Jesus college to be master of this college after his death, by authority of a grant from the college 1st September, 1572, empowering him to name his successor. He gave and bequeathed to his college his carpet of tapestry and his counterpoint or covering of tapestry to lay upon the desks in the chapel at solemn feasts, and also all his cushions of carpetwork and of needlework, and all his seelers and testers of silk to be occupied in the chapel as occasion should serve from time to time. He directed that Mr. Hownd, one of the fellows of the college, should make a sermon at his burial and have for his pains 20*s*. He desired archbishop Parker to be surveyor of his will, and gave him his ring with a diamond, having no better thing to present his grace withal; and he willed that the archbishop during his life should have power and authority to see the statutes of his college observed and to expound ambiguities or doubts. He gave to lord chief-justice Catlyn, "one ringe with a corse in a sheete made upon it;" to lord chief-justice Dyer, "one ringe with T. W. upon the same;" to justice Wray "a ringe with deathe's head;" to the attorney-general his hoop of gold, and to the solicitor-general

his ring with a turquoise. He gave to the poor of S. Bartholomew's hospital in Smithfield 20*s.*, and freely forgave his college all the money owing from them to him. He willed that there should be maintained a lusty and healthy, honest, true and unmarried man of forty years of age and upwards, to keep clean and sweep the pavements and gutters without the gates and within his college, and to safely lock and attend to the gates, to open and shut them at lawful and due times, and to light the lanterns in winter in places appointed in the college, and he to have for his stipend 40*s.* a year, with his chamber free, and once in the year a gown of rug with his arms in a scutcheon to be set thereon as his almsman. He bequeathed to lady Catlyn "a kercher of callico cloth, fringed," and made the like bequest to lady Allington. It appears from the accounts of his executors, that after payment of legacies, funeral and other expences, and the investment of £240. in the purchase of lands at Caxton for the use of the college, there remained £104. 2*s.* 3½*d.* which was duly paid to the master and fellows.

His body was, on the Tuesday after his death, removed from London in order to its sepulture in the college chapel pursuant to his testamentary directions. It was met at Trumpington ford by the master and fellows of his college, and the vice-chancellor, doctors, and others of the university, by whom it was conducted into the town in honourable procession. On the following day, after a sermon in the university church, his remains were consigned



MONUMENT OF DR. CAIUS.

to the tomb, and the solemnities were concluded with a moderate feast in the college hall, to which the vicechancellor, heads of colleges and others were invited.

His monument in the college chapel was originally on the ground at the east end of the north wall, surrounded with iron rails over a vaulted crypt wherein the body lay. In 1637, the chapel being enlarged eastwardly, his monument was removed. It was placed against the northern wall above the seats, the material and form being preserved as nearly as possible. It is a large alabaster sarcophagus

under a canopy, supported by corinthian columns. The epitaph is as follows:

Vivit post funera virtus.
Fui Caius.
Ætatis suæ LXIII. Obiit xxix. Julii, A.D. 1573.

He was eminent as a classical scholar, a physician, an anatomist, a naturalist, and an antiquary. Gesner speaks of him as a man of consummate erudition, fidelity and diligence; and, in an epistle to queen Elizabeth, terms him the most learned man of his age. Of his numerous works it may suffice to specify, besides those already mentioned, De Antiquitate Cantabrigiensis Academiæ; Historia Academiæ Cantabrigiensis ab urbe condita; and De Canibus Britannicis Libellus.

The First Foundation.—The letters patent empowering Edmund de Gonville to found a college in the University are dated 28th January, 22 Edw. III. [1347-8]. The site was three messuages and a garden in the street, called Lurteburgh lane (now known as Freeschool lane). These letters patent are expressly stated to have been granted at the request of the famous sir Walter de Manny. The house was dedicated to the honour of the Annunciation of Blessed Mary the Virgin. The founder died before it was completed, but entrusted the care of the infant establishment to William Bateman, bishop of Norwich, the munificent prelate who founded Trinity hall.

In 1353 the college was removed from Lurteburgh lane to a capital messuage opposite Michaelhouse, formerly the residence of sir John de Cauntebrigg,

knight, with other tenements, shops, gardens, and appurtenances adjoining, theretofore belonging to John Goldcorne. The new site was conveyed by Henry duke of Lancaster, alderman of the gild of Corpus Christi and Blessed Mary, with the consent of the college and brethren of the said gild in exchange for the old site, which was soon afterwards thrown into and now forms part of Corpus Christi college.

Bishop Bateman fully carried out Gonville's designs. He gave a code of statutes, and appropriated to the college the rectories of Foulden and Wilton in Norfolk, and of Mutford in Suffolk. To him are therefore assigned the honours of a co-founder.

By the survey of this college, made by doctors Parker, Redman, and Mey, in February, 1545-6, it appears that the society then consisted of a master, eleven fellows, and four scholars. The master's stipend was £5. 6*s*. 8*d*.; the two senior fellows had each stipends of £9. 12*s*. 8*d*.; seven other fellows had stipends of £5. 6*s*. 8*d*. each; one a stipend of £5. 5*s*. 8*d*.; and the third fellow's stipend was but £4. The master and fellows had also small allowances for livery and in augmentation of their diet. Two of the scholars had stipends of 40*s*. each, and the other two of half that amount. The college estates were situate in Cambridge, Teversham, Stow cum Quy, Cherryhinton, and Chesterton in Cambridgeshire; Wilton, Foulden, Great Mattishall, Titchwell, Thornham and Totington in Norfolk; the city of Norwich; Mutford, Worlingham and Barningham in Suffolk; and Westoning in Bedfordshire. The clear annual

value was £119. 19*s.* 5¼*d.*, and the annual expences exceeded the revenues by £35. 7*s.* 4¼*d.*[a]

The Second Foundation.—On 4th September, 1557, Philip and Mary granted authority to Dr. Caius to re-found the college, which he accordingly did on the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 1558. By the charter the society was to consist of a master and twelve fellows. Ten of the latter are named in the charter. Dr. Caius was empowered to nominate the other two fellows, as also twelve scholars. He was also authorised to frame statutes and to grant lands not exceeding a specified value, and was declared a co-founder with Edmund de Gonville and bishop Bateman.

He soon afterwards considerably enlarged the site of the college[b] and erected new buildings. He also endowed the college with the manors of Croxley in

(*a*) The master and fellows paid yearly to the king in right of the dissolved priory of Anglesey a rent of five shillings for the site of the college.

(*b*) In 1564 he purchased from Trinity college (under a special licence from the crown) four tenements in the parish of S. Michael, called Ansells, Houghtons, Talbots, and Smyths, alias the King's Arms. These premises are described as situate over against the church and church-yard of S. Michael, between Michael lane on the north and the tenements of Robert Lane on the south, and abutting upon High street east, and upon the orchard and garden of Gonville and Caius college west. In 1565 he purchased of Robert Lane, one of the aldermen of the town of Cambridge, parcel of an orchard pertaining to his messuage or inn, commonly called the Lamb, otherwise the Stone house, in the parish of S. Michael. This piece of ground had formerly belonged to the priory of Anglesey, and afterwards to William Allynson, alderman of Lincoln, of whom alderman Lane purchased the same. In March, 1566-7, the master and fellows of Corpus Christi college conveyed to Dr. Caius a piece of ground belonging to S. Mary's hostel, and parcel of the orchard of that house. We believe that this latter piece of ground is part of the east side of Caius court, and that the buildings of Drs. Legge and Perse stand upon the property purchased of Trinity college.

Hertfordshire; the manors of Runcton and Holme in Norfolk; the advowsons of Runcton, Holme, and Wallington in that county; also the manor of Bincombe with the advowson, and the manor of Wooburn in Dorsetshire. He gave money, plate and goods, and framed an elaborate code of statutes for the government of the society.

His testamentary donations we have already noticed.

Benefactors.—Five of the senior fellowships were founded by Stephen Smith, rector of Blonorton in Norfolk; Mrs. Elizabeth Clere; lady Ann Scroope; Thomas Willows of Cambridge; and Dr. John Bayly. The junior fellowships were founded by Thomas Wendy, m.d., fellow, physician to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Philip and Mary, and Elizabeth; Mrs. Joyce Frankland, and William Saxey her son; Matthew Stokys, fellow; Stephen Perse, m.d., fellow; Bartholomew Wortley, sometime fellow and rector of Bratton Fleming in Dorsetshire; and Samuel Colby Smith, sometime senior fellow and rector of Denver.

Thomas Willows, Mrs. Frankland, Matthew Stokys, and Dr. Perse, also founded scholarships. Other scholarships were founded by William Gale of Eye in Suffolk; William Sigo, sometime a member of the college; Thomas Atkin and Margaret Hore; Peter Hewet; Mrs. Joan Trappes; Humphrey Busby, ll.d.; archbishop Parker; Richard Willison, sometime fellow; William Cutting; Henry Harvey, ll.d., master of Trinity hall; Dr. Branthwaite, master; John Gostlin, m.d., master; John Cosin, bishop of Durham,

sometime fellow; Owen Stockton, sometime senior fellow; Dr. John Gostlin, president; John Mickleburgh, professor of chemistry; and John Sayer, esq., M.A., fellow.

Amongst the benefactors to the buildings we may enumerate William de Rougham, M.D., the second master; Thomas Atwood, the sixth master; Dr. Thomas Legge, master; Dr. Stephen Perse; sir William Paston; William Barker, fellow; Bartholomew Wortley; John Drew Borton, sometime president and rector of Blofield; Richard Lucas, sometime president, rector of Oxburgh and vicar of Foulden; Benedict Chapman, D.D., master; and Jeremy Day, sometime senior fellow and rector of Hethersett.

The principal benefactors to the library were Dr. John Beverly; Dr. Legge, master; Dr. Branthwaite, master; William Moore, senior fellow and keeper of the university library; Dr. Bagg, senior fellow; John Felton, senior fellow; Mr. Knight, serjeant surgeon to Charles II.; Robert Sheringham, fellow; Dr. Richard Watson, sometime fellow; Thomas Thruston, M.D.; Joseph Loveland, senior fellow; Owen Stockton, fellow; Samuel Fairclough, fellow; Robert Brady, M.D., master; James Halman, master; William Lyng, fellow and rector of Hockwold; John Goddard, senior fellow; and sir James Burrough, master.

The benefactors of advowsons were sir Ralph Hemenhale; sir Robert Thorp, lord chancellor of England; sir Christopher Heydon and dame Temperance his wife; Mr. Gascoigne Canham, William Blanks, John Robinson, and Dr. Edward Gelsthorp,

all senior fellows; Dr. Robert Brady, master; Stephen Camborn, rector of Lawshal in Suffolk; Francis Jenny, sometime fellow and rector of Denver; Dr. John Gostlin, president; John Case, senior fellow; and Mr. Bartholomew Wortley.

Other benefactors were William Fisshewik, esquire bedel; Richard Powle, rector of Foulden; Henry Carter, sometime fellow; Dr. Geoffry Knight; Reginald Elie of Cambridge, freemason; John Whitacres; Nicholas Mynn of Little Walsingham; John Lyon, founder of Harrow school; Dr. Wells, senior fellow; Edmund Alban, sometime fellow; Dr. Thomas Batchcroft, master; Francis Hobman, rector of Weeting; Dr. Ralph Barker, sometime senior fellow; William Peters, sometime fellow and rector of Weeting; John Lightwin, president; Dr. Moss, dean of Ely; James Husbands, LL.D., sometime president; Robert Simpson, esquire bedel, sometime fellow; sir Thomas Gooch, bishop of Ely, master; Christopher Tancred, esq.; Robert Schuldham, LL.D.; Dr. Yong; Dr. Berney; Nathanael Saltier, sometime fellow and rector of Ashdon; John Smith, D.D., master; Richard Belward, D.D., master; Mrs. Margaret Blowers, his sister; Martin Davy, D.D., master; and Benedict Chapman, D.D., master.

The foundation feast is on Lady-Day; Dr. Caius's commemorations are 29th July and 6th October; Mr. Mickleburgh is commemorated on 1st February; Dr. Branthwaite 14th February; Mr. Wortley 23rd February; Dr. Wendy 11th May; Mr. Stokys 12th June; Dr. Gostlin 21st October; bishop Cosin 2nd December; and Dr. Perse 14th December.

EMINENT MEN.—John Colton, master, archbishop of Armagh, died 1404. Stephen le Scroope, LL.D., archdeacon of Richmond and chancellor of the university, died 1414. John Rickingale, master, bishop of Chichester, died 1429. William Lynwode, bishop of S. Davids, died 1446. Sir William Butts,[a] M.D., fellow, physician to Henry VIII., died 1545. William Rugg, alias Reppes,[a] bishop of Norwich, died 1550. John Skip,[a] master, bishop of Hereford, died 1552. Nicholas Shaxton,[a] fellow, bishop of Salisbury, died 1556. Sir Nicholas Hare,[a] master of the rolls, died 1557. Laurence Moptyd,[a] fellow, master of Corpus Christi college, died 1557. Thomas Wendy,[a] M.D., fellow, physician to Edward VI., Philip and Mary, and Elizabeth, died 1560. Edward Crome,[a] D.D., fellow, one of the early reformers of the church, died 1562. John Caius,[a] M.D., the second founder, died 1573. Richard Taverner,[a] author of a translation of the Bible, Postils upon the Epistles and Gospels, and of other works, noted also as a musical composer and as a preacher, died 1575. Sir William Drury,[a] commander of the english forces at the siege of the castle of Edinburgh, and afterwards president of Munster, died 1579. Sir Thomas Gresham,[a] the royal merchant, founder of the Royal Exchange and Gresham college, died 1579. Robert Norton,[a] D.D., translator of Gualter's Homilies on Abdias and Jonas, flourished 1585. William Barret, fellow, a noted arminian divine, died 1597. Edmund Hound, fellow, master of Catherine hall, died 1598. George Estye,

(*a*) These are noticed in Athenæ Cantabrigienses, by C. H. and Thompson Cooper, Vol. I.

fellow, author of an Exposition on the Creed and the Ten Commandments, died 1601. Robert alias Gregory Sayer, an able roman catholic writer, died 1602. Thomas Legge, LL.D., master, author of two latin tragedies, died 1607. John Day, dramatist, flourished 1607. Sir Richard Swale, LL.D., fellow, master in chancery, and a distinguished civilian, died 1608. Robert Hare, an able antiquary, who collected all the records relating to the two universities, died 1611; Stephen Perse, M.D., fellow, the munificent founder of the free grammar school in Cambridge, died 1615. John White, D.D., vicar of Eccles, author of the Way to the True Church and other theological works, died 1615. Edward Wright, fellow, a distinguished mathematician and engineer, and author of publications on navigation, died 1615. William Branthwaite, D.D., master, one of the translators of the Bible, died 1618-19. Sir Christopher Heydon, author of A Defence of Judicial Astrology, died 1623. Richard Parker, fellow, author of Skeletos Cantabrigiensis, died about 1624. John Gostlin, M.D., master, a general scholar, eloquent latinist, and rare physician, died 1626. Jan Gruter, professor at Heidelberg, renowned for great critical and classical erudition, and author of numerous able works, died 1627. John Pory, a learned traveller and geographer, died about 1635. Henry Cæsar, D.D., dean of Ely, died 1636. Francis White, bishop of Ely, died 1637-8. George Philips, minister of Watertown, New England, author of a Vindication of Infant Baptism and other works, died 1644. William Watts, D.D., editor of Matthew Paris, died 1649. John

Crane, an apothecary of repute, and a generous benefactor to the town and university of Cambridge, died 1652. William Harvey, M.D., the illustrious discoverer of the circulation of the blood, died 1657. William Moore, fellow, the able and energetic keeper of the university library, distinguished also for his piety, died 1659. Sir William le Neve Clarenceux king at arms, died 1661. William Dell, master, author of several theological publications of a peculiar character,[a] died about 1664. Sir Francis Prujean, M.D., a distinguished London physician, died 1666. Jeremy Taylor, bishop of Down, Connor and Dromore, died 1667. John Cosin, fellow, bishop of Durham, died 1671-2.[b] Robert Sheringham, fellow, author of De Anglorum gentis disceptatio, and a translation of and commentary upon the Talmudical book of Jonah, died 1677. William Lucy, bishop of S. Davids, died 1677. Francis Glisson, M.D., a famous physician and anatomist, and author of able professional works, died 1677. Malachi Thruston, M.D., author of Diatribæ de Respiratione usu Primario, flourished 1679. Owen Stockton, fellow, a pious nonconformist, author of various works printed and in MS., died 1680. Richard Watson, D.D., fellow, celebrated as a latin poet, and author of numerous controversial works, died 1684. George lord Jeffreys, lord high chancellor, but infamous for his arbitrary and cruel character, died 1689. John Goodman, D.D., archdeacon of Middlesex, author of sermons and other theological works, died 1690. David Jenner, pre-

(*a*) His select works were republished, London, 8vo. 1773.
(*b*) His works, 5 vols. 8vo. were published at Oxford, 1843-55.

bendary of Salisbury, author of the Prerogative of Primogeniture and other works, died 1691. Samuel Fairclough, fellow, a nonconformist of high character, and an admirable preacher, died 1691. Thomas Shadwell, a dramatist of celebrity, died 1692. Francis Marsh, fellow, archbishop of Dublin, died 1693. Sir Charles Scarborough, M.D., fellow, physician to Charles II., James II., and William III., distinguished also as an anatomist and mathematician, died 1693. Henry Wharton, fellow, editor of Anglia Sacra, and author of theological and historical works of merit, died 1694-5. Anthony Horneck, D.D., canon of Westminster, and author of sermons and works on controversial and practical divinity, died 1696. Henry Jenks, fellow, author of The Christian Tutor and other works, died 1697. Robert Brady, M.D., master, a learned writer on the history and constitution of England, died 1700. Titus Oates,[a] the impudent concoctor of the Popish Plot, died 1705. James Drake, M.D., celebrated as a political writer, a physician, and an anatomist, died 1706-7. Edmund Hickeringill, a very eccentric divine, died 1708. John Hartstongue, fellow, bishop of Derry, died 1716-7. Sir Henry Chauncy, serjeant-at-law, author of the History of Hertfordshire, died 1719. Joshua Basset, fellow, master of Sidney college, (who turned Roman Catholic in the reign of James II.) died about 1720. John Prince, author of the Worthies of Devon, died 1723. Jeremy Collier, a bishop

(*a*) He was admitted of this college 29th January, 1667-8. The tradition is that he was expelled. Certain it is that he removed to S. John's. His admission as a subsizar of that house took place 2nd February, 1668-9.

amongst the nonjurors, a man of great attainments, now best known by his General Historical Dictionary and History of the Church, died 1726. Richard Welton, D.D., also a nonjuror and author of sermons and other works, died 1726. Samuel Clarke, D.D., fellow, rector of S. James's, Westminster, famous as a critic, a metaphysician, a mathematician, and a divine, died 1729. Thornhaugh Gurdon, author of the History of Parliament, 1731. John Dennis, the noted critic, died 1733. Brampton Gurdon, fellow, author of sermons and of The Christian Religion supported by the prophecies of the Old Testament, died 1741. Christopher Green, M.D., fellow, Regius Professor of Physic, died 1741. Sir Benjamin Wrench, M.D., fellow, a distinguished physician at Norwich, died 1741. Francis Blomfield, author of the History of Norfolk, died 1751-2. Sir Thomas Gooch, master, bishop of Ely, died 1754. Samuel Shuckford, canon of Canterbury, author of the Connection of Sacred and Profane History, sermons, &c., died 1754. William Wasey, M.D., president of the college of physicians, died 1757. William Webster, D.D., translator of Simons' New Testament, with notes, and author of various works, died 1758. John Clarke, D.D., dean of Salisbury, editor of Grotius de veritate, and author of learned works, died 1759. Roger Kedington, D.D., author of critical disquisitions on the Iliad, died 1760. Sir James Burrough, LL.D., master, an architect of no mean talent, died 1764. Thomas Broughton, prebendary of Salisbury, one of the leading contributors to the Biographia Britannica, and author of many able works, died 1774. John Norris, founder

of the Norrisian professorship of divinity, died 1777. Edmund Keene, fellow, bishop of Ely, died 1787. John Glen King, D.D., author of a work on the rites and ceremonies of the Greek church in Russia, an able preacher and an antiquary of repute, died 1787. Sir William Watson, M.D., a distinguished physician, botanist, and electrician, died 1787. Sir John Fenn, fellow, editor of the Paston letters, died 1794. Charles Davy, rector of Onehouse, Suffolk, author of Letters upon subjects of Literature, and Cursory Observations on the origin and progress of alphabetic writing, died 1797. John Warren, bishop of Bangor, died 1800. Charles Moss, fellow, bishop of Bath and Wells, died 1802. Edward lord Thurlow, lord high chancellor, died 1806. Charles Coates, author of the History of Reading, and other works, died 1813. William Clubbe, vicar of Brandeston, Suffolk, an ingenious writer, died 1814. Edward Valentine Blomefield, a classical scholar of extraordinary promise, died 1816. Charles Burney, D.D., renowned for his success in tuition and his acquaintance with Greek literature, died 1817. Samuel Vince, archdeacon of Bedford, a mathematician and astronomer of repute, died 1821. Robert Forby, fellow, author of The Vocabulary of East Anglia, died 1825. John Lang Girdlestone, fellow, translator of the Odes of Pindar, and author of other works, died 1825. Robert Woodhouse, fellow, Plumian professor of Astronomy, author of the Principles of Analytical Calculation and other esteemed mathematical works, died 1827. William Hyde Wollaston, M.D., fellow, famous for his great discoveries in chemistry and the successful

pursuit of other branches of science, died 1828. William Ward, bishop of Sodor and Man, died 1838. William Wilkins, fellow, R.A., an able and learned architect and architectural writer, died 1839. Thomas Manning, a very extraordinary linguist and able mathematician, died 1840. Edward Jacob, fellow, a distinguished practitioner in the equity courts, and author of Chancery Reports, died 1841. George Green, fellow, author of several mathematical papers of high excellence, died 1841. William Gunn, translator of Nennius, and author of works on gothic architecture, and the Vatican tapestries, died 1841. Robert Murphy, fellow, author of a Treatise on electricity, died 1843. John Hookham Frere, fellow, ambassador to Portugal, Spain, and Prussia, an admirable scholar, and a person of great and varied talents, died 1846. Robert Batty, an admirable artist who published several beautiful volumes illustrative of foreign scenery, died 1848. William French, D.D., master of Jesus college, and one of the authors of new translations of the Psalms and Proverbs, died 1849. Richard Godson, author of an esteemed treatise on the law of Patents, died 1849. William Kirby, renowned as an entomologist, died 1850. Henry Bickersteth lord Langdale, fellow, master of the rolls, died 1851. George Leith Roupell, M.D., author of several medical works, died 1854. Matthew O'Brien, fellow, mathematical professor at Woolwich, and author of mathematical treatises, died 1855. Richard Jones, professor of political economy at Haileybury, and author of a treatise on Rent, died 1855. John Ayrton Paris, M.D., president of the

T.A.Bell J.Le Keux.

THE GATE OF HONOUR_CAIUS COLLEGE.

college of physicians, and author of professional and other works, died 1856. Jacob Mountain, bishop of Quebec, died 1825. Sir Edward Hall Alderson,[a] fellow, baron of the exchequer, died 1857. Sir James Fellowes, M.D., fellow, medical inspector general in the army, and author of a work on Fevers, died 1857.

This is preeminently the medical college. Want of space will not however permit us to enumerate more than a few of the eminent physicians who have here been educated. Fuller enumerates no less than twenty-seven doctors of physic all bred in this house and extant in his memory. Medical biography has hardly received due attention, and the fame of physicians is but too often merely ephemeral. We therefore subjoin Fuller's list:

1 Stephen Perse.
2 William Rant, sen.
3 William Harvey.
4 Thomas Grimston.
5 John Gostlin.
6 Robert Wells.
7 Oliver Green.
8 Nicholas Brown.
9 Joseph Micklewaite.
10 Francis Prujean.
11 William Rant, jun.
12 Edmund Smith.
13 Richard Curtis.
14 Francis Glisson.
15 Richard London.
16 Henry Glisson.
17 Robert Eade.
18 Joseph Dey.
19 Thomas Buckenham.
20 William Ringall.
21 Charles Scarborough.
22 Thomas [William?] Prujean.
23 Robert Waller.
24 Abner Coo.
25 William French.
26 Christopher Ludkin.
27 William Bagge.

(a) A selection from his charges with a memoir by Rev. Charles Alderson, M.A., fellow of All Souls' college, Oxford, London, 8vo. 1858.

Buildings.—It would seem that the original entrance to Gonville hall was opposite Michaelhouse, in the lane or street called S. Michael's lane. Within the memory of man that lane or street was known by a very expressive name, which was however so vulgar that we forbear to repeat it. As an illustration of its former filthy state we may mention that on the 13th of June, 1393, king Richard II. issued letters empowering the chancellor of the university to reform certain noxious open gutters made by the masters of Michaelhouse and Gonville hall, which ran from those colleges to a certain high street, through which many masters and scholars had access to the schools of the university. His majesty states that these gutters sent forth such an abominable stench that the air was corrupted, and many masters, scholars, and others, passing through that street fell sick thereof.

Gonville hall suffered from a fire in 1497, but we have no certain knowledge as to the extent of the injury.

We have now no remains of Gonville hall of sufficient importance to enable us to form any notion of the character of the original edifice. It occupied what is now the inner court of the college. In the last century it was new faced with stone in the italian style. Its appearance previously to this period is shewn in Loggan's view. This part of the college is still known as Gonville court.

The work of the second founder Caius remains nearly intact. He erected the court which is adjacent to the Senate-House, and which is known as Caius

GATE OF VIRTUE.

court. The gate on the eastern side of this court, called the Gate of Virtue and Wisdom, was erected in 1565. The architect is said to have been John of Padua; though there is some reason for believing that Theodore Haveus of Cleves was partly concerned in it. It is a curious specimen of italianised gothic.

The *Annales Collegii* give the following curious table of the expenses of Dr. Caius' buildings:

A table summarie of all the expences of our founder's, Mr. Doctor Caius, buyldinge from the feste of Ester, 1564, untill the nativitie of St. John Baptist, 1573.

	£.	s.	d.
Imprimis, for trees bought of Sir Henrie Cromwell out of Warboys and Ramsey Woods in number 510	66	8	0

	£.	s.	d.
Item, for hewing, marking, felling, lopping squaring, drawing, and carriage by land and water from thens to Cambridge .	46	4	8
Item, Rothesey and his men for their worke by daye from Midsomer 1566 untill Midsomer 1573	123	6	3
Item, for boardes bought and brought into the colledge	29	15	10
Item, for staying tymber hurdles, lathes, lyne, cordes, and nayles . . .	31	16	6
Item, for Ramsey stone, free and ragge, culling, and carriage by land and water	254	19	8
Item, for freestone from Kynge's Clyffe and Walden, digging, and carriage parte by lande, parte by water	101	19	2
Item, for whyte stone from Haslingfeld and Barrington, digging and carriage . .	92	3	5
Item, for stone from Barnewell, digging and carriage	6	5	2
Item, for lyme from Reche Hinton and otherwhere	54	10	1
Item, for sande and claye, by Barnes, Thomson, and others	11	6	6
Item, for iron worke for windowes, dores, &c.	24	8	10
Item, for leade, and to the plomer for casting and laying it	46	15	7
Item, to free masons from Michaelmas 1564 untill Midsomer 1573	337	11	7
Item, to the carver	7	4	11
Item, to roughe masons	97	8	2
Item, to laborers	219	8	5
Item, to slatters for slatte, tyle, and the workmanshippe	161	8	6
The hole some of all their expences ordinarie and extraordinarie	1834	4	2

Besyde the expence omytted by neglygence, and expences also yet to come for the perfection of the buyldynge of the college and pavynge of the courts of the same.

VIEW THROUGH THE GATE OF VIRTUE.

In this document the distinction between free masons and roughe masons and laborers will not escape the notice of the antiquary.

The Gate of Honour was erected in 1574, after the exact model and pattern which Dr. Caius had in his lifetime dictated to the architect. It has two stories of the italianised Doric and Corinthian

orders, whilst the arch of the doorway is of the debased Tudor style with classic mouldings. The whole is surmounted by a solid cupola, which though of the same date is of an earlier character. The progress of decay is only too evident in all its parts.

In the centre of this court was a pillar, having sixty dials placed upon it, framed by Theodore Haveus, and adorned with the arms of those gentlemen who were at that time resident in the college. This he gave to the college as a memorial of his good wishes. It has been long removed, but appears to be represented in Loggan's view of the college. In that view are also seen two towers which have been since removed. One was in the rear of the Master's lodge. The other, which was surmounted with a cupola, was on the southern side of the chapel.

The buildings next Trinity street were erected from the benefactions of Drs. Legge and Perse, 1618 and 1619. They are very poor specimens of the architecture of that period.

The Gate of Humility was built by Dr. Caius in 1565.

Recently some old houses, which were for many years occupied by townsmen, have been added to the site of the college, and adapted for the residence of students.

A building fund has been formed, and probably but a few years will elapse before that portion of the college which abuts on Senate-house hill and Trinity street will be re-erected.

L.A.Bell. J.Le Keux.

INTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL CAIUS COLLEGE.

The Chapel.—A licence to the master and fellows of Gonville hall to celebrate divine service in a decent and honest chapel or oratory within their college by fit chaplains in their absence or presence, was granted by John Fordham, bishop of Ely, 22nd November, 1389. This licence was for three years only, and contained a proviso that nothing should be done to the prejudice of the church of the parish, or in opposition to the canons. Previously to the grant of this licence, the college used part of the church of S. Michael for the performance of divine service. Pope Boniface IX. on the ides of November, in the 5th year of his pontificate, [1393] granted to the master and scholars licence to celebrate divine offices in their chapel within their college, saving the right of the parish church.

The present chapel which was probably built at the close of the fourteenth century, is situated between Gonville court and Caius court, and immediately opposite the master's lodge. It has externally a modern facing of stone. The interior has a quaint and not unpleasing appearance. It was enlarged in 1637, when the present roof was put up. It was also beautified in 1719, and it was probably at that period that the altar screen of the ionic order was erected. Over the altar is a copy of The Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin by Carlo Marratti. The tomb of Dr. Caius has been before mentioned. There are also large monuments in memory of Dr. Legge, master, and of Dr. Stephen Perse, the founder of the free grammar school. Each of these monuments has a kneeling figure of the de-

ceased in his robes. On the floor of the ante-chapel is a brass to the memory of Martin Davy, D.D., canon of Chichester and master of this college 1803 to 1839.

THE HALL was erected in 1854, from a design by Mr. A. Salvin. It is in the Jacobean style with a single hammerbeam roof. Upon the flat surfaces of the ceiling between the rafters are painted the armorial bearings of the masters of the college from the foundation, the benefactors to the buildings of the college, and the senior fellows at the time of the erection of the hall. In the windows are the arms of many of the distinguished men who have been educated in the college. This spacious and handsome apartment is adorned with portraits of Dr. Caius, Dr. Harvey, (by Eddis, after the picture by Cornelius Jansen, in the College of Physicians, London), sir Thomas Gooch, bishop of Ely, master, bishop Warren, sir Edward Hall Alderson, baron of the exchequer, (by Eddis), Dr. Samuel Clarke, (copy by Eddis), bishop Cosin, bishop Jeremy Taylor, (by Eddis, after a portrait at All Souls' college, Oxford), Robert Brady, M.D., master, Christopher Green, M.D., William Kirby the entomologist, (by Phillips, R.A.), and others.

THE COMBINATION ROOM, a large and handsome apartment, well adapted for the purpose for which it is used, contains amongst other portraits, those of Mr. and Mrs. Trappes and of Jocosa Frankland (by Holbein), Dr. Parr and Dr. Caius.

There is a tradition that the latter picture was taken from the founder's remains which were found in

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CAIUS COLLEGE

FROM THE FELLOWS GARDENS

1719 (when his vault was opened) in an unusually good state of preservation. This tradition probably has its origin in the following passage in Bloomfield's Collectanea: "When the vault was opened the body was found whole and perfect, his beard was very long, so that upon comparing his picture with his visage it is said there was a great resemblance."

The Library, a commodious apartment near the hall, is conveniently fitted up and contains a good collection of MSS. and printed books.

A catalogue of the manuscripts by the Rev. J. J. Smith, then one of the senior fellows and librarian, was published Cambridge, 8vo. 1849. A catalogue of the early printed books by the Rev. W. R. Collett, then fellow and librarian, was published Cambridge, 8vo. 1850.

The heraldic MSS. the gift of Mr. Knight, are numerous and important.

The Master's Lodge is the well arranged residence of a private gentleman, but possesses no features worthy of notice. In it however is a fine portrait of Harvey by Rembrandt. There are also portraits of Dr. Smith, master, (by sir Joshua Reynolds), of Dr. Fisher Belward, master, (by Opie), and of Dr. Davy, master, (by Opie).

Physwick Hostel.—This now forms the south eastern corner of the great court of Trinity college. It was given to Gonville hall by William Fisshewik bedel of the university, by his will dated 29th March, 1384, after the deaths of Joan his wife and Juliana Bedelle, and ten years afterwards was conveyed by Juliana Bedelle to the master and scholars of Gonville

hall. On 20th March, 1466-7, the master and scholars of Michaelhouse granted to Gonville hall a messuage in the parish of S. Michael, called S. Margaret's hostel, and it seems probable that it was thereupon united to Physwick hostel, which was a very celebrated seminary under the care of a principal appointed by Gonville hall.[a] Henry VIII. obtained a grant of it from Gonville hall for the foundation of Trinity college, promising to pay the master and fellows of Gonville hall, until they should be by some other means satisfied or otherwise recompensed by him and his heirs, £3. a year out of the exchequer, and this college still receives that sum annually from the crown.

Fellowships and Scholarships.—There are thirty fellowships. The government of the society is vested in the master and the twelve senior fellows. There are also forty-five scholarships and eighteen exhibitions in the gift of the college. Connected with this college are also four studentships in medicine, founded by Christopher Tancred, esq., and two scholarships and as many exhibitions in the gift of the governors of Harrow school.

When queen Elizabeth visited the university in August, 1564, the society consisted of a master, eight fellows, eleven pensioners (including four graduates),

(*a*) Fuller says that above fourscore commoners had lived at once in this hostel. Carter somewhat absurdly exaggerates this number into four *hundred*. William Revell, rector of Titchwell in Norfolk, built chambers or lodgings in his benefice, whither the members of this hostel might retire either for pleasure in summer or safety in sickness. Walter Lyhert, bishop of Norwich, is said to have maintained twelve students in this hostel during his life.

ten scholars, and eighteen scholars pensioners, in all forty-eight.

According to Dr. Caius's history of the university, compiled 1573, the college then consisted of a master, ten fellows, ten scholars, five ministers, three paupers, and thirty-three pensioners, in all sixty-two.

In 1621 the college consisted of a master, twenty-five fellows, a conduct, and sixty-one scholars. These together with students, &c., made a total of one hundred and eighty.

Fuller makes the number of members (including officers and servants) in 1634 to have been two hundred and nine.

In August, 1641, one hundred and seventy-two members of this college contributed to a poll-tax.

In 1672 the college consisted of a master, twenty-six fellows, one chaplain, seventy-five scholars, besides officers and servants of the foundation, with other students, the whole number being two hundred and forty.

Plate.—Dr. Caius gave to the college what he terms the Caduceus prudentis gubernationis. It is an elegant silver mace, two feet and-a-half in length, crowned with four serpents erect and meeting at the head. This he directed should be carried before the master within the college in all processions and at principal feasts, together with the Liber cognitionis and the Pulvinus reverentiæ.

Patronage.—The livings in the gift of this society are Beauchampton in Buckinghamshire; Bratton Fleming in Devonshire; Bincombe and Broadway in Dorsetshire; Ashdon in Essex; Blofield, Denver,

Oxburgh, and Foulden, Hethersett, Hockwold and Wilton, Kirsted, Mattishall and Pasley, Melton S. Mary, Long Stratton, Weeting, and Wheatacre in Norfolk; S. Michael Coslany and S. Clements on the Bridge in Norwich; Mutford and Barnaby, and Lavenham in Suffolk. The master and four senior fellows also appoint the master and ushers of the Perse free grammar school in Cambridge.

ENTRANCE TO TRINITY HALL, BEFORE 1840.

TRINITY HALL.

This college is situated between the new court of Trinity college, (from which it is separated by Garret Hostel lane) and Clare college, which bounds it on the south. The front is in a lane which represents a portion of the ancient Milne street so often mentioned in university documents (and which, until King's college was founded, ran from Queens' college to Michael house and King's hall, and appears at a still more remote period to have extended from the King's Mills to the Great Bridge). The gardens are bounded by the river Cam.

THE FOUNDER. — William Bateman, commonly called from the place of his birth, William de Norwich, was a younger son of William Bateman and Margaret his wife. His father was one of the bailiffs or chief magistrates of Norwich no less than eleven times between 1301 and 1326, in which latter year he represented that city in parliament. He owned considerable estates both in Norfolk and Suffolk. It is supposed that William Bateman the son was educated in the great Benedictine monastery of his native city. He studied the civil and canon laws in Cambridge, where he was created LL.D. when about thirty years of age. On 8th December, 1328, he was collated to the archdeaconry of Norwich by William de Ayrmine, bishop of that diocese. On that prelate's recommendation he proceeded to the court of Rome, where he was held in high estimation, rising from one office to another until he became auditor of the pope's palace, and one of his chaplains. In 1343 he was promoted to the deanery of Lincoln by a bull of provision. On two occasions he was sent ambassador from the pope to negociate a peace between the kings of England and France. Shortly after the death of Anthony de Bek, bishop of Norwich, Dr. Bateman became his successor, being elected by the prior and chapter, and also having a bull of provision from pope Clement VI., dated 23rd January, 1343-4. He had restitution of the temporalities from the king on the 2nd of March following. He was consecrated at Rome by the pope, being at that place to execute the king's commission directed to him and others

to treat with ambassadors from the king of France, the pope acting as mediator between that monarch and the king of England. In the same year he was in commission with Edward prince of Wales, and others, to treat with the archbishop of Ravenna the pope's nuncio. On his return to England he was received at Norwich with great honour. In 1345 he visited the prior and convent of his cathedral and his whole diocese. He insisted also on his right to visit the exempt abbey of Bury St. Edmunds. This involved him in a praemunire. His goods were seized, and certain of his clerks, who had excommunicated the abbat's attorney, were mulcted in one thousand marks. It would seem that the bishop and abbat ultimately composed their differences. It is evident that he was in the king's favour at this period, as he was joined with the earl of Lancaster and others to treat for a truce with France. Robert lord Morley, lieutenant of Norfolk, and a great favourite of the king's, taking advantage of the judgment against the bishop and of the seizure of his temporalities, committed waste upon his manors, killed the deer in his parks, and abused his servants who opposed him in so doing. The bishop excommunicated him, and despite the intercession of the king and many nobles, compelled him by way of penance to walk through the streets of Norwich, bare-headed and bare-footed, to the cathedral church, holding a wax taper of six pounds weight in his hand, which, in the midst of a great concourse of people, he offered at the high altar, at the same time begging pardon for his

offence. In 1352 we find the bishop stoutly defending the rights of his church and see against the mayor and burgesses of the town of Lynn. In pursuance of a treaty made between England and France, in April 1354, he was sent by the king, with Henry Duke of Lancaster, to conclude peace, under the auspices of Innocent VI., then lately raised to the papal chair. During this embassy he fell sick and died at Avignon, on the feast of the Epiphany 1354-5. He had desired to be interred in England, either among his ancestors or in his cathedral. His remains were, however, buried in the cathedral church of S. Mary at Avignon, his body being attended to the grave by the cardinals, archbishops, bishops, and other great men. The service was performed by the patriarch of Jerusalem.

His brother, sir Bartholomew Bateman, of Flixton in Suffolk, knight, was his heir.

The conspicuous part which this prelate took in the foundation of Gonville hall has been already noticed.

He compiled a code of statutes or rules for the government of the nunnery of Flixton; obtained a papal confirmation of the first fruits of his diocese; and gave to the high altar of his cathedral two images of the Holy Trinity, one of great value, very large, in a tabernacle or shrine of massive silver gilt; the other a small one, with relics of twenty pounds weight.

He also founded in this university a chest, called Trinity chest, which was under the custody of three

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ENTRANCE TO THE SECOND COURT OF TRINITY HALL.

masters of arts, one of whom was of this college. From this chest a master of arts or a fellow of this college might borrow £4., a bachelor 30*s*., and a scholar or bedel 20*s*.

The university, in gratitude to his memory, ordained three religious services with morrow masses for his soul annually. One on the eve of the conversion of S. Paul. Another (as the founder of Trinity chest) on the octaves of the Holy Trinity. The third on the first Friday in Advent.

The Foundation.—By an instrument, dated at his manor of Thorpe, in his diocese of Norwich, 15th January, in the Jubilee year 1350 [1349-50], in honour of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, and for the increase of knowledge of divine literature, and of the canon and civil law in the university, and for the advantage, rule, and direction of the commonwealth, and especially of his church and diocese of Norwich, bishop Bateman, by the name of William de Norwich, bishop of Norwich, made, ordained, constituted, and established one perpetual college of scholars of canon and civil law in the university of Cambridge (in which he received, although unworthy, the degree of doctor). And he willed that such college should be called the college of the scholars of the Holy Trinity of Norwich, and that the house which the said college should inhabit should be named the hall of the Holy Trinity of Norwich. Also he established and ordained that in the said college one of the fellows should be custos whom all the other fellows should obey in lawful and canonical matters, scholastic

exercises and all things touching the rule, advantage, and honour of the college. He moreover made provision with respect to the election of the custos and fellows, and reserved to himself power to make statutes. This instrument was ratified by Thomas, bishop of Ely (by the hand of Master John de Oo, canon of Hereford, his vicar-general and chancellor), at Cambridge on the 20th of the same month, and by the chancellor and masters of the university on the next day.

On 6th February, 1349-50, the bishop appropriated the fruits of the rectory of Blofield in Norfolk (which under a papal bull he held in commendam for his own table) to the purposes of this foundation. For nine years the profits were to be applied to the building and endowment of the college, and if the college were not completed and endowed by that period, the profits were to be so applied for a further term of nine years. From the instrument of appropriation it appears that the bishop was induced to found the college, in consequence of the great pestilence which had recently swept away most of the clergy of his diocese, so that there could not be found sufficient to supply the parochial cures.[a] Soon afterwards, Robert de Stratton, LL.B., the first master, was instituted to this rectory with an annual

(*a*) There is a bull of pope Clement VI., dated Avignon, 13th October, 1349, granted at the request of bishop Bateman, dispensing with sixty clerks, though they were only shavelings and under twenty-one years of age, to hold rectories and other benefices in order that divine service might not cease in the diocese of Norwich. In this bull his holiness stated that he had been informed by the bishop that there had been and were no less than a thousand parish churches in the diocese void of incumbents.

allowance of £10. from the profits, or if he chose to live in college he might, and have meat, drink, and clothing as a fellow, and ten marks a year for the first nine years, and £10. a year for the next nine years, or otherwise if he chose he might have twenty marks a year and live where he pleased, so that he had the living served, all residence being dispensed with for eighteen years.

King Edward III. by letters patent 23rd February, 1349-50, gave licence to the keeper, fellows, and scholars, to acquire houses and hostels, and a place sufficient for their habitation in the town of Cambridge, also advowsons of churches to the value of one hundred marks per annum, which they might hold appropriated.

On 3rd May, 1350, the king gave licence to Richard de Lyng, archdeacon of Norwich, Walter de Elvedon, and Simon de Rickynghale, parson of the church of Rollesby, (who were trustees for the founder) to grant to the college the advowsons of Kimberley and Briston in Norfolk. This grant having been accordingly made, those churches were on 14th of August in the same year, appropriated to the college, vicarages being ordained on each, to which the college were to nominate two, of whom the bishop was to choose which he pleased.

On 3rd October, the same year, the bishop's trustees had the king's licence to grant to the college the advowson of Burningham in Norfolk, and on the 15th of the same month that rectory was appropriated to the college.

On 20th November following, the king gave a

licence to the bishop's trustees to grant three messuages in Cambridge to the college. He also empowered the prior and convent of Ely to grant the college a messuage and a place of land in the street called Mylnestrete.[a] This property was to be held by the master, fellows, and scholars, for their habitation. In the grant to the college from the prior and convent of Ely, their property is described as all that their messuage with Heney and all its appurtenances in the parish of S. John in Milne street. It is said, with much probability, that this messuage had been previously used as a hostel for the monks of Ely coming to study in this university.

On 4th March, 1350-1, the prior and convent of Binham in Norfolk had the king's licence to grant to the college the advowson of Wooddalling in that county, and soon afterwards that rectory was appropriated to the college. A vicarage was endowed. To this vicarage the college were to present one turn. The other turn the college were to nominate two persons, one of whom the bishop was to select.

King Edward III., on 11th May, 1351, at the founder's request, granted a further licence to hold advowsons, and to obtain the impropriation thereof to the value of £60. per annum.

On 4th November the same year, the king gave a licence to the abbat and convent of S. Benedict of Hulme in Norfolk, to grant the college the advowson of Stalham in that county. This rectory

(a) In recompense of this grant bishop Bateman appropriated to the prior and convent of Ely the rectory of Sudborne in Suffolk.

was appropriated to the college, and a vicarage was endowed. To this vicarage the college were to present two persons, that the bishop might choose one.

On 7th January, 1351-2, a like licence was given to John son of John de Shardelowe and Thomas his brother, to grant the advowson of Cowlinge in Suffolk, which was soon afterwards duly appropriated to the college.

On 1st June, 1352, the bishop gave the college a body of statutes confirmed by the archbishop of Canterbury on 1st December following, and by the university on the 9th of that month.

It appears from these statutes that he intended that there should be twenty fellows besides the master. Ten at least were to be legists and seven at least canonists. It is observable that provision is made for an annual certificate to the bishop and the prior and convent of Norwich of the names of the fellows. An interpretation of his statutes was made by him at South Elmham 14th August, 1354.

On 26th September, 1354, Robert Stratton, John Trunch, Walter Baketon, Walter de Aldeby, and Peter de Biteryng had the king's licence to grant to the college one messuage and seven waste places with the appurtenances, in the parish of S. John of Millestrete, and the like licence was given to Walter Baketon, Peter de Biteryng, and Thomas de Walsingham, to grant a messuage called Draxesentre, in the same parish. All this property was to be held for the habitation of the keeper, fellows, and scholars.

The bishop's death, to a great extent, frustrated his generous designs, so that only three fellowships were established by him.

In September, 1401, this college was, with others, visited by Thomas Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury, who soon afterwards granted a dispensation, increasing the commons of the master and fellows to 1*s.* 4*d.* a week.

Henry VI. gave the college two licences to hold lands in mortmain. The second of these was granted at the instance of the provost and scholars of King's college, some of the property of this college having been taken for the site of King's. The same monarch on 3rd March, 1445-6, granted to this college the hospital of S. Margaret near Huntingdon, with all lands &c. thereto belonging, after the death, cession, or deprivation of Henry Hammond, then master of that house. On the 21st of the same month he granted to the college the advowson of the church of S. Edward in Cambridge, which was in due course appropriated to the college, and on 5th December, 1448, the society obtained from him the grant of a messuage called Colle's place, in Ripton Abbots, Huntingdonshire, and of certain lands there and in Ripton Regis.

Edward IV. confirmed the grant of the hospital of S. Margaret near Huntingdon, and also gave the college a licence to hold and acquire lands.

Further additions were made to the site of the college in 1544 and 1545. On 12th September, 1544, the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the town of Cambridge, conveyed to the college a piece of

land or garden called Henneably,[a] lying between the college on the south part, and the ground pertaining to Michaelhouse, formerly parcel of Garret hostel on the north part, one head abutting on Milnestreet towards the east, the other on the King's stream towards the west, (except and always reserved a common lane or way, of the breadth of ten feet, from Milnestreet towards the King's stream). On the 20th of the same month, the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, conveyed to the college one waste ground or piece of land, lying within the walls of the college and the river, and then in the tenure of the master and fellows of Michaelhouse on the north part, one head abutting on the common river towards the west, the other upon Henneably towards the east. On 16th April, 1545, the remainder of what is now the back garden, was granted to this college by the master and fellows of Michaelhouse.

From the survey of this college made by Drs. Parker, Redman, and Mey, in February, 1545-6, it appears that the stipend, commons, and livery of the master was £6. 13*s*. 4*d*. per annum, and that eight fellow's priests had £5. 6*s*. 8*d*. each for stipend, commons, and livery. Two fellows, not priests, had stipends of £4. 13*s*. 4*d*. each. The allowance to six

(*a*) The garden, called Henably, was granted to Henry VI. in the twenty-sixth year of his reign, by the prior and convent of Anglesey. On 15th March, in the thirty-third year of his reign, [1454-5] that monarch granted it to the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the town of Cambridge, to be used as a common way from Milnestrete to the water, called the Ree. It is described in the grant as lying between Trinity hall on the south, and Garret hostel on the north, and as abutting at the east head upon Milnestrete, and at the west head upon the King's stream.

scholars, for stipend, commons, and livery, was £2. 4*s.* each, and to another scholar, £2. 9*s.* 8*d.* The college estates were situate at Cambridge and Thriplow in Cambridgeshire; Huntingdon, Conington, and Stukeley in Huntingdonshire; Quenbury, Mytforde, and Turkes in Hertfordshire; Melton and Cowlinge in Suffolk; Wooddalling, Stalham, Briston, Burningham, and Kimberley in Norfolk. The clear annual value was £119. 2*s.*, and the yearly excess of expenses over revenue £20. 14*s.*

The projected union of this college and Clare college in the reign of Edward VI., has been already noticed, (p. 34).

In 1559 an act of parliament was passed which recites the foundation by bishop Bateman "in the time of Kyng Edwarde the Thirde," and that "alwayes sithens the tyme of the said foundation" the college had used the name of master, fellows, and scholars of the college or hall of the Holy Trinity in the university of Cambridge. "And forasmuche as yf cavillacion shulde at any time hereafter be had or used upon the simple wordes of that tyme, some question or doubte might aryse of the validitie of the Corporacion of the said Colledge or Hall, and thereupon daunger or hurte might growe as well to the said Colledge, as also to divers and sundrie personnes, who have heretofore received, and which hereafter shall receive gyftes, grauntes or leases of the said College or Hall. For avoiding of which inconvenyencys, and for the sure establishment both of the Corporacion of the said College, and of all other men's rights

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TRINITY HALL FROM THE GARDEN.

and interests," all grants to or by the college were confirmed; and its right to be and to remain a corporate body was fully recognised.

King George II., on 8th April, 1742, granted to the college a further licence to hold lands in mortmain to the extent of £1000. per annum.

John Andrew, LL.D., formerly a fellow of this college, who died in October, 1747, bequeathed a sum of money, the accumulations of which, to the extent of £20,000., were to be devoted to the erection of a new building "to consist of two spacious wings to extend from the college towards the river leaving the prospect open." The college however never reaped any benefit from this bequest, having declined to carry out the other trusts of the will, which contemplated the establishment of fellowships and scholarships to be appropriated to Merchant Taylor's school in London. After a protracted chancery suit the money was handed over to S. John's college, Oxford, which body undertook the execution *cy près* of the testator's intentions.

Benefactors.—Henry, duke of Lancaster, was instrumental in obtaining for the college the grant of the advowsons of Cowlinge and Swannington; Simon Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, increased the buildings of the college; Simon Dalling, master, founded two fellowships and as many scholarships; John Smith, LL.D., vicar-general of the diocese of Norwich, who died 1489, gave lands in Billingford to keep his obiit; William Dalling, master, gave money and other valuables; Walter Hewke, LL.D., master, founded a fellowship; Robert Goodknape, fellow, founded a

fellowship; John Purgold, LL.B., sometime fellow, founded a fellowship; Richard Nykke, bishop of Norwich, founded three fellowships and two scholarships; Mr. Spicer founded a scholarship; Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, master, bequeathed £100.; Laurence Moptyd, master of Corpus Christi college, founded a scholarship; Gabriel Donne, sometime abbat of Buckfastleigh, and afterwards canon residentiary of S. Paul's, founded a scholarship; Thomas Thirleby, fellow, bishop of Ely, granted or obtained the grant of several advowsons; archbishop Parker founded a scholarship and gave fifty-one ounces of plate; Humphrey Busby, LL.D., fellow, founded two scholarships and gave money for a fire in the hall; Henry Harvey, LL.D., master, much improved the college buildings, gave charcoal for the hall fire, and lands for maintaining the causeway from Cambridge towards Quy;[a] Benedict Thorowgood, fellow, bequeathed £46. 13*s.* 4*d.* with which the screen of the old hall was erected; William Mowse, LL.D., master, founded a fellowship, gave his law books and £1,400. for purchasing lands to maintain highways in and near Cambridge; Robert Hare, esq., gave other lands to maintain highways, also many books to the library;

(*a*) Dr. Harvey made this causeway at his own great expence "for the more convenience of passengers in those dirty ways; so that his bounty hath made summer unto them in the depth of winter." Thus Fuller, who adds the following story: "A noble person (but great anti-academic) met Dr. Harvey one morning overseeing his workmen, and bitterly reflecting on his (causelessly suspected) inclinations to popery, Doctor (said he) you think that this causeway is the high-way to heaven. To whom the other as tartly replied: Not so, Sir, for then I should not have met you in this place."

John Cowell, LL.D., master, founded a logic lectureship; William Barlow, bishop of Lincoln, gave a tall standing cup, double gilt, also valuable books to the library; Edward Catcher, gave £100.; sir George Newman, LL.D., fellow, gave £50.; Thomas Eden, LL.D., master, settled lands which cost above £1,000., and gave £40. to buy a fair arras hanging for the upper end of the hall; Henry Pelsant, fellow, gave a house at Wethersfield with the goods and library; William Davenant, gave £100. to buy books; Thomas Cradock, LL.B., gave £100.; William Ayloffe, esq., of Melbourn, Cambridgeshire, gave £45. per annum in augmentation of the divinity fellowships and for other purposes; George Oxenden, LL.D., master, gave £40. to buy books, and his widow, in compliance with his intentions, founded a scholarship; Henry Fauconberge, LL.D., fellow, gave £50.; Marmaduke Fothergill, founded an exhibition; James Johnson, LL.D., fellow, gave an estate at Oldhurst, Huntingdonshire, for augmenting a scholarship and increasing the endowment of the vicarage of Hemingford Grey; William Allen, LL.D., fellow, gave all his latin, greek, and french books, and founded two scholarships; John Chetwode, LL.D., fellow, gave the altar piece, fitted up the combination room, and founded a scholarship; sir Nathanael Lloyd, LL.D., master, besides various gifts in his lifetime bequeathed £3,000. for improving the buildings; Horatio Goodbehere, esq., sometime fellow-commoner, left funded property now producing upwards of £100. per annum for the purpose of founding a fellowship.

Eminent Men.—Robert de Stratton, master, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, died 1365. Marmaduke Lumley, master, chancellor of the university, and bishop of Lincoln, died 1450. Thomas Larke,[a] master, archdeacon successively of Sudbury and Norwich, living 1528. Richard Smith,[a] LL.D., fellow, one of the earliest adherents of the reformation, died 1528-9. Thomas Bilney,[a] fellow, martyred at Norwich, 1531. Thomas Arthur,[a] an early reformer, author of latin tragedies and other works, and translator of Erasmus de Milite Christiano, died 1532. Richard Nykke,[a] bishop of Norwich, died 1535-6. Thomas Wriothesley,[a] earl of Southampton, lord high chancellor, died 1550. Richard Sampson,[a] fellow, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, died 1554. Stephen Gardiner,[a] master,[b] bishop of Winchester, lord high chancellor of England, and chancellor of the university, died 1555. Laurence Moptyd,[a] master of Corpus Christi college, died 1557. Gabriel Donne,[a] sometime abbat of Buckfastleigh, and afterwards canon residentiary of S. Paul's, died 1558. William May,[a] fellow, archbishop elect of York, died 1560. William Paget,[a] lord

(*a*) These are noticed in Athenæ Cantabrigienses, Vol. I.

(*b*) Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winton, and lord chancellor, held the mastership of Trinity hall to his dying day, and though he gave forty better preferments to others, he would never leave his interest in it, and did not conceal the cause, but said often, "If all his palaces were blown down by iniquity he would creep honestly into that shell," (Hacket's Life of archbishop Williams, part I. p. 63.) He became master 1525, being then chaplain and almoner to Henry VIII., and was preferred to the see of Winchester, 1531. He held the mastership till about February, 1551-2, at which time he was in the Tower. Immediately on the accession of Mary, he was restored to his bishopric and to this mastership, which he retained till his death.

Paget, K.G., distinguished as a statesman in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, died 1563. Thomas Thirleby,[a] fellow, bishop of Ely, died 1570. Walter Haddon,[a] LL.D., master of this college, president of Magdalen college, Oxford, and distinguished also as a diplomatist and as a latin orator and poet, died 1571-2. William Howard,[a] lord Howard of Effingham, K.G., lord high admiral, died 1572-3. William Soone or Zoone,[a] fellow, regius professor of civil law in this university, and afterwards law professor at Louvaine, flourished 1573. Thomas Tusser,[a] poet, died 1580. Raphael Hollingshed,[a] the chronicler, died 1580. Henry Harvey,[a] LL.D., master, vicar-general of the province of Canterbury, and master in chancery, died 1584-5. William Goldingham, LL.D., fellow, author of the tragedy of Herodes, flourished 1586. William Mowse, LL.D., master of this college, dean of the arches, and regius professor of civil law at Oxford, died 1588. William Drury, LL.D., dean of the arches, died 1588. John Hammond, LL.D., master in chancery, and a civilian of high repute, died 1589. Thomas Preston, LL.D., master, author of the tragedy of Cambyses, died 1598. George Boleyn, D.D., dean of Lichfield, died 1602. John Cowell, LL.D., master, regius professor of civil law, author of the Interpreter, died 1611. William Barlow, bishop of Lincoln, died 1613. Henry Howard, earl of Northampton, K.G., lord privy seal, chancellor of the university, and distinguished for his literary attainments, died 1614. John Hone, LL.D., fellow,

(*a*) These are noticed in Athenæ Cantabrigienses, Vol. I.

a distinguished advocate, and master in chancery, died about 1617. Thomas Edwards, LL.D., fellow, chancellor of the diocese of London, died about 1619. Henry Wriothesley, earl of Southampton, K.G., the friend and patron of Shakspere, and one of the founders of Virginia, died 1624. Richard Senhouse, bishop of Carlisle, died 1626. Thomas Wilson, fellow, keeper of the state papers to James I. and Charles I. Gabriel Harvey, LL.D., fellow, a poet and miscellaneous writer, the friend of Spenser, and the literary opponent of Robert Greene and Thomas Nash, died 1630-1. Arthur Hildersham, a pious divine of puritanical principles, died 1631-2. Edmund Bolton, a critic of no mean ability, and a writer on heraldry and other subjects, died about 1633. William Austin, author of Devout, Godly, and Learned Meditations, died 1633-4. Sir Robert Naunton, secretary of state, died 1634-5. Robert Aylett, LL.D., master in chancery, and author of various poems, flourished 1642. Thomas Eden, LL.D., master, a singularly good advocate, Gresham professor of law, and M.P. for the university, died 1645.[a] John Exton, LL.D., fellow, appointed one of the judges of the admiralty, 1649. Clement Corbet, LL.D., master, Gresham professor of law, and chancellor of the diocese of Norwich, died 1652. William Clerke, LL.D., official of the arches, and afterwards one of the judges of the admiralty, died 1655. Benjamin Thorneton, LL.D., fellow, Gresham professor of law, died 1667. John Clark, LL.D., regius professor of civil law in

(*a*) On Dr. Eden's death, the illustrious John Selden was elected master of this college. He however declined the office.

this university, and law professor at Gresham college, died 1672-3. Robert Herrick, poet, died 1674. John Bond, LL.D., master, Gresham professor of law, one of the assembly of divines, and author of sermons and other works, died 1676. Robert King, LL.D., master, a sufferer for his loyalty, and chancellor of the diocese of Ely, died 1676. William Squire, author of works against the Romish Church, died 1677. Francis Glisson, M.D., regius professor of physic, author of numerous professional works, and famous as a physician and anatomist, died 1677. Sir Mounde-ford Bramston, LL.D., fellow, master in chancery and chancellor of the diocese of Winchester, died 1679. Sir Peter Wyche, ambassador to Russia, and author of geographical works, flourished 1681. John Boord, LL.D., fellow, regius professor of civil law, died about 1684. Sir Robert Wiseman, LL.D., dean of the arches, died 1687. Sir William Glasscock, judge of the admiralty in Ireland, died 1688. Sir Thomas Exton, LL.D., master, judge of the admiralty, and vicar-general of the province of Canterbury, died 1688. Roger Meredith, fellow, Gresham professor of law and master in chancery, died 1700-1. Sir Thomas Pinfold, LL.D., king's advocate, and chancellor of the diocese of Peterborough, died 1701. George Oxenden, LL.D., master, regius professor of civil law, and dean of the arches, died 1702-3. George Bramston, LL.D., master, deputy judge of the admiralty, died 1710. Henry Fauconberge,[a] LL.D., a munificent benefactor

(*a*) See The Fauconberge Memorial: an account of Henry Fauconberge, LL.D., of Beccles, and of the endowment provided by his will to encourage learning and the instruction of youth; with notes and incidental biographical sketches by S. Wilton Rix, Ipswich, 4to. 1849.

to the town of Beccles for educational purposes, died 1713. Thomas Ayloffe, LL.D., fellow, regius professor of civil law, died 1713-4. John Edwards, D.D., an able preacher, and famous controversialist, died 1716. Charles Pinfold, LL.D., fellow, an advocate in extensive practice, died 1721-2. Adam Ottley, fellow, bishop of S. David's, died 1723. John Brookbank, LL.D., fellow, chancellor of the diocese of Durham, died 1724. James Johnson, LL.D., fellow, master of the faculties, and chancellor of the diocese of Ely, died 1727-8. Elijah Fenton, poet, died 1730. Exton Sayer, LL.D., fellow, chancellor of the diocese of Durham, and surveyor of the land revenues of the crown, died 1731. John Dennis, the critic, died 1733. Bevil Higgons, author of Remarks on Burnet's History of his own times, and of dramas and poems, died 1735. Sir Nathanael Lloyd, LL.D., master, king's advocate, died 1741. Richard Reynolds, bishop of Lincoln, died 1743-4. Charles Reynolds, D.D., author of a valuable treatise on Convocation, died 1744. William Warren, LL.D., fellow, an able antiquary, author of a MS. History of this college, died 1745-6. William Pate, a learned woollen-draper in London, the intimate friend of all the principal wits and scholars of his time, died 1746. John Andrew, LL.D., fellow, master of the faculties, and chancellor of the diocese of London, died 1747. Sir Henry Penrice, LL.D., fellow, judge of the admiralty, died 1752. Thomas Carte, author of numerous and important historical works, died 1754. Francis Dickins, LL.D., fellow, regius professor of civil law, died 1755. George Paul, LL.D., fellow, king's advocate, and

vicar-general of the province of Canterbury, died 1755. Henry Monson, LL.D., fellow, regius professor of civil law, died 1757. Samuel Carte, a learned antiquary, died about 1760. Robert Midgeley, fifty-three years master of Coxwold school, and a man of fine taste in classical and polite literature, died 1761. George Reynolds, archdeacon of Lincoln, author of an historical essay on the government of the church of England, died 1762. Sir Edward Simpson, LL.D., master, dean of the arches, died 1764. Zachary Grey, LL.D., an able historical writer and critic, and editor of Hudibras, died 1766. William Ridlington, LL.D., fellow, regius professor of civil law, died 1770. Philip Dormer Stanhope, earl of Chesterfield, K.G., distinguished as a politician, orator, diplomatist, and man of letters, died 1773. Sir Thomas Salusbury, LL.D., fellow, judge of the admiralty, died 1773. Wharton Peck, LL.D., fellow, chancellor of the diocese of Ely, died 1777. Robert D'Arcy, earl of Holdernesse, secretary of state, died 1778. William De Grey, lord Walsingham, chief-justice of the common pleas, died 1781. Peter Calvert, LL.D., fellow, dean of the arches, died 1788. Charles Pinfold, LL.D., fellow, advocate of the admiralty, and afterwards governor of Barbadoes, died 1788. Samuel Hallifax, fellow, bishop of S. Asaph, died 1790. Sir John Eardley Wilmot, chief-justice of the common pleas, died 1792. William Johnson Temple, rector of S. Gluvias, Cornwall, and author of essays and memoirs which evince considerable ability, died 1796. Matthew Robinson, lord Rokeby, fellow, author of various political pamphlets, died 1800. Sir James Marriott,

LL.D., master, judge of the admiralty, died 1803. Samuel Horsley, bishop of S. Asaph, died 1806. Norton Nicholls, distinguished for his talents and virtues, and the intimate friend of the poet Gray, died 1809. Joseph Jowett, LL.D., fellow, regius professor of civil law, died 1813. Beaumont Hotham, lord Hotham, baron of the exchequer, died 1814. Sir Nash Grose, fellow, justice of the king's bench, died 1814. Sir William Wynne, LL.D., master, dean of the arches, died 1815. Richard Fitzwilliam, viscount Fitzwilliam, founder of the Fitzwilliam Museum, died 1816. Sir Simon Le Blanc, fellow, justice of the king's bench, died 1816. Sir Francis Blake, author of Political Tracts, died 1818. William Hayley, poet, died 1820. Charles Hague, Mus.D., professor of music, and a composer of high reputation, died 1821. Francis John Hyde Wollaston, fellow, Jacksonian professor, died 1823. John Jay, Mus.D., composer of numerous musical pieces, died 1824. Morgan Cove, author of an Essay on the Revenues of the Church of England, died 1830. Richard Duppa, author of the Life of Michael Angelo and of other works, died 1831. Henry Bankes, many years a leading member of the house of commons, and author of The Civil and Constitutional History of Rome from the foundation to the age of Augustus, died 1834. Montague Burgoyne, an active political and social reformer, died 1836. William Territt, LL.D., judge of the vice admiralty court, Bermuda, died 1836. William Battine, LL.D., fellow, advocate of the admiralty, and chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln, died 1836. Daniel Corrie, bishop of Madras, died

1837. Robert Rankin, chief-justice of Sierra Leone, died 1839. Francis Wrangham, archdeacon of the east riding of York, a scholar of great and varied attainments, and a voluminous author, died 1842. Lewis Duval, fellow, a conveyancer of extraordinary repute, died 1844. John Sterling, a man of letters, whose life has been written by the late archdeacon Hare, and also by Mr. Thomas Carlyle, died 1844. Thomas Edwards, LL.D., fellow, author of Reports of Cases in the Admiralty Courts, and of other publications, died 1845. Thomas Smart Hughes, fellow, author of a History of England in continuation of Hume and Smollet, and of other works, died 1847. Benjamin Clarke Raworth, the first projector of that useful work, the Cambridge University Calendar, died 1848. William Adams, LL.D., fellow, a very distinguished advocate, and one of the plenipotentiaries who concluded the treaties of peace and commerce with the United States, died 1851. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, LL.D., master, dean of the arches, died 1852. George Bankes, fellow, cursitor baron of the exchequer, died 1856. John Haggard, LL.D., fellow, a distinguished advocate, and author of Reports of Cases in the Ecclesiastical Courts, died 1856.

Buildings.—The buildings of the college were not completed during the founder's life. There is extant an indenture dated 17th September, 48 Edw. III. [1374], between Simon [Sudbury] bishop of London, executor of the founder, of the one part, and John de Mildenhale, of Cambridge, carpenter, of the other part. The latter covenants to provide good and sufficient oak timber for

all the new chambers to be made in the college, "videlicet Copulas sive Sparres, Wyndbens, Suchlaces, Ashelars, Corbels, Jompes, Balkes, Symers sive Dormannos, Eystes et etiam Stures cum pertinentiis pro mediis parietibus in dictis cameris sub et supra videlicet tam in Solariis quam in Celariis ac etiam Steyres et Steycres." Moreover he covenants to find oak timber for constructing houses from the north end of the hall of the college towards the north, unto the common lane called Heney lane, of like matter, form, fabric, and goodness, as the fabric of the roof of the said hall, "cum Sumers et Eystes" for the solars, "et cum Stures et Grunsils cum pertinentiis" for the mid-walls below and above the solars, towards the newly built kitchen. He also engages to find all necessary timber for all and singular houses, chambers, and such like as should be required, and to carry the same to the college, and there to work up the same according to the size, thickness, pattern, goodness and form of the fabric of the eastern chambers of habitation in the college. The contract was to be completed by the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, then next following. He was to work "omnia ostia tam majora quam minora," and to find "ligamina lignea sufficientes et requisiti ac etiam fenestras et fenestrellas et Platchers" of all the chambers, the kitchen and the solars, and that within four months after being required so to do on behalf of the college. Also he was to find "tabulas pro planchers ostiis et fenestris." His recompence was to be £100., whereof £50. was to be paid at the ensuing feast of S. Michael, £10. at Christmas, £10. at Easter, £10.

TRINITY HALL, FRONT COURT.

at Midsummer, and £20. within fifteen days after the completion of the work.

Dr. Henry Harvey, master, (1555—1584) greatly improved the college buildings.

According to Loggan's view of the college, it then consisted principally of one court with other buildings to the south and the west. The only entrance from the street was by a double gateway near Clare college. The smaller gate still exists.

Sir Nathanael Lloyd, master, greatly altered the chapel, and soon after his death, from the funds which he bequeathed, the hall was entirely rebuilt, the principal court was faced with stone and sashed, and a new front was erected with an entrance to the main court from the street.

In 1823, new chambers were erected to the south, on the site of ancient buildings. These are of brick, without the least pretension to architectural beauty.

In 1852, the front of the college was destroyed by an accidental fire. It was immediately afterwards rebuilt of stone in a very neat and appropriate style, from the design of A. Salvin, esq. The new building is loftier than that which previously occupied the same site.

The Chapel.—Thomas de Lisle, bishop of Ely, by an instrument dated at Cambridge, 30th May, 1352, gave the college a licence to have a chapel. The chapel erected in pursuance of this licence was altered during the mastership of Dr. Harvey, who erected stalls of oak. These are now removed. In 1729, sir Nathanael Lloyd, master, caused the chapel

to be fitted up in its present form. The length (including the antichapel) is forty-three feet, and the breadth eighteen feet. The roof, which is coved, is divided into compartments containing the arms of bishop Bateman the founder, archbishop Sudbury, bishop Nykke, bishop Gardiner, archbishop Parker, Robert Goodknape, Laurence Moptyd, Dr. Mowse, Dr. Eden, Dr. Busby, Simon Dalling, Dr. Walter Hewke, Gabriel Donne, and Dr. Harvey. There are monuments for Dr. Hewke,[a] Laurence Moptyd, Dr. Preston, Dr. Cowell, Dr. Eden, Dr. King, sir Nathanael Lloyd, Daniel Darnelly, fellow, (who died 1659), Dr. Andrew, and Dr. Jowett. Over the altar is a fine painting of the Presentation in the Temple, by Stella. This picture was the gift of John Chetwode, LL.D., fellow.

THE HALL.—The old hall contained in a bow window which was erected 1562, the arms of archbishop Parker and others. At the upper end was a piece of tapestry given by Dr. Eden, representing a roman triumph. The screen, the gift of Bennett Thorowgood, fellow, bore the date 1599. In 1646, James Bunce, esq., gave £10. for wainscotting the hall. The achievments of Chetham and of Dr. George Oxenden, master, were formerly displayed in this hall, which was pulled down about 1743, when the present structure was erected upon the same site, from the benefaction of sir Nathanael Lloyd. It is a handsome apartment, adorned in the italian taste, thirty-six feet in length, twenty-four feet in breadth,

(*a*) Engraved in the Monumental Brasses, published by the Cambridge Camden Society.

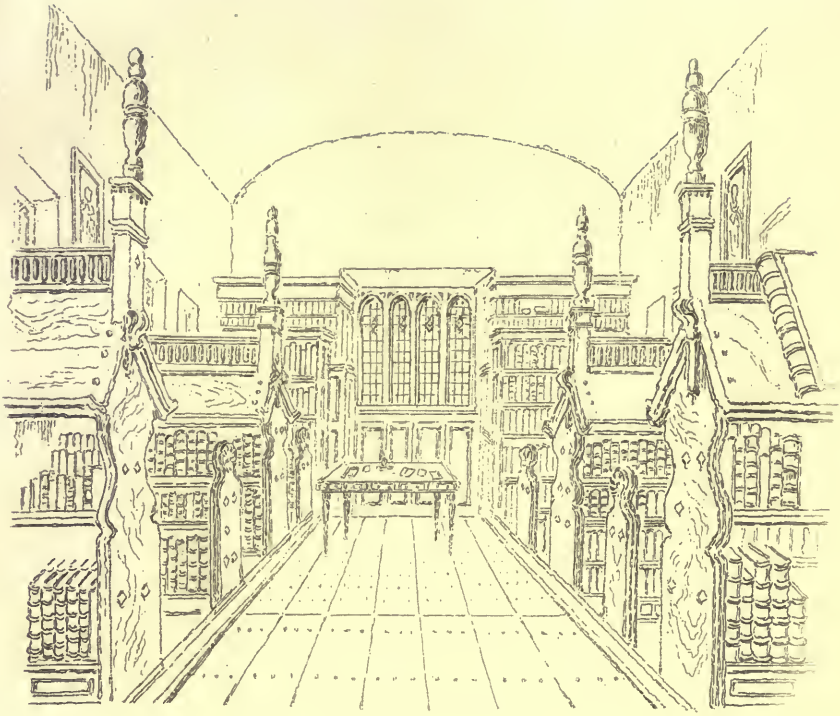
of sir Edward Simpson, master; Clement Corbet, master; Dr. James Johnson, fellow; Dr. John Andrew, fellow; Dr. Francis Dickins, fellow; the earl of Chesterfield, (by Hoare), lord chief-justice Wilmot, and bishop Hallifax.

The Master's Lodge, which adjoins the hall, and is opposite the library, has been much enlarged and improved by Dr. T. C. Geldart, the present master. In the hall of the lodge is a fine portrait of Nathanael Lord Crewe, bishop of Durham, who was sir N. Lloyd's godfather.

The Library, which forms the upper part of the northern wing of the small back court towards the river, is an ancient building communicating with the Combination Room. It contains an extensive and valuable collection of books relating to the civil, canon, and common law, and many works in other departments of literature. Amongst the manuscripts is a history of the monastery of S. Augustine Canterbury, by Thomas of Elmham.[a] It was given to this college by Robert Hare, a celebrated antiquary, with the somewhat singular condition, that if, God willing, that monastery should be re-established, the master and fellows should return the volume thereto.

On the walls are portraits of archbishops Bancroft, Abbot, Laud and Williams; bishops Gardiner (by Holbein), Horne, Cox and Curle, and of sir Henry Martin.

(a) Printed by direction of the master of the Rolls, under the editorial care of the Rev. Charles Hardwick, M.A., of S. Catherine's college, (now archdeacon of Ely.) London, 8vo. 1858.



Interior of Library University Hall
W.M. Inscr. fc

Fellowships and Scholarships.—There are thirteen fellowships. Ten are usually filled by laymen. The others are appropriated to persons in holy orders. There are sixteen scholarships. Law studentships of £50. per annum were established by the college in 1849. The Chetwode and Oxenden exhibition produces upwards of £30. per annum.

From the account of the university rendered to queen Elizabeth, at her visit in August, 1564, the society then consisted of the master and fifty other members, of whom two were doctors. According to Dr. Caius's History, compiled in 1573, there were then in the college the master, ten fellows, nine scholars, thirty-three pensioners, and five ministers (namely the cook, butler, steward, scullion and porter) in all fifty-eight. In 1621, there were the master, twelve fellows, and fourteen scholars, who with students, &c., made a total of fifty-six. According to Fuller, there were in 1634, a master, twelve fellows, fourteen scholars, besides officers and servants of the foundation, with other students, the whole number being threescore. In 1641, fifty-nine members of this college contributed to a poll tax.

It appears that in 1672, the society consisted of the master, twelve fellows, and fourteen scholars, besides officers and servants of the foundation, with other students, the whole number being sixty-eight. Mr. Blomefield states that in January, 1742-3, the college consisted of the master, twelve fellows, ten scholars of the house, and ten pensioners. In 1749, Carter states the total number of members to be usually about fifty.

PATRONAGE.—This college presents to eight benefices, viz.: S. Edward's, Cambridge; Wethersfield in Essex; Fenstanton cum Hilton, Hemingford Grey, and Great Stukeley in Huntingdonshire; Swannington cum Woodalling in Norfolk; Cowlinge, and Kentford cum Gazeley in Suffolk.

THE ENTRANCE GATEWAY.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

This college which presents a noble imposing and extended front towards Trumpington street, differs as respects its origin from every collegiate foundation in Cambridge and Oxford.[a] It owes its existence to the bounty not of one or two individuals but of a religious society.

(*a*) It is observable also that it is the only college in Cambridge or Oxford of which a history in the english language has been published. We refer to the History of the College of Corpus Christi and the Blessed Virgin Mary (commonly called Benet) in the University of Cambridge, from its Foundation to the present time, in two parts. I. Of its founders, benefactors and masters. II. Of its other principal members. By Robert Masters, B.D., fellow of the college, and of the society of antiquaries of

The Gild of Corpus Christi and S. Mary.—A gild was a company of persons associated for charitable, religious, or mercantile purposes, (and sometimes for all these conjointly,) who for the better promotion thereof cast some part of their money, goods or lands into a common stock, out of which their processions, annual feasts, charities, and all other public expences were defrayed. The word is saxon, and there is no doubt that these associations began amongst our saxon ancestors, though they were not peculiar to them, but frequent likewise among other northern nations.

These societies or gilds were common in most cities and great towns throughout the kingdom. The most eminent in Cambridge were those of Corpus Christi and S. Mary. The first of these and the more celebrated of the two, was held in S. Benedict's parish, probably where this college now stands; the latter opposite to Great S. Mary's church, where the Senate-House is situate.

They seem to have been instituted principally for religious purposes, and consisted of persons of both sexes and of all ranks and denominations, (for there were amongst them nobles, knights, gentlemen, clergy, and merchants, with their wives, sisters and daughters,) but for the most part of such as lived in or bare

London, Camb. 4to. 1753; and Masters' History of the College of Corpus Christi and the Blessed Virgin Mary in the University of Cambridge. With additional matter and a continuation to the present time, by John Lamb, D.D., master of the college, Cambridge, 4to. 1831. It must be observed, that the latter work has not entirely superseded the former, as Dr. Lamb has omitted some of the documents given by Mr. Masters, and many of his biographical notices.

some relation to the town or county. These united themselves together, to raise a fund for hiring priests to pray for their welfare and prosperity whilst alive, and for their souls after their decease. Every one who entered either society contributed money or goods at his first admission, in proportion to his circumstances or generosity.[a] Some gave lands and houses; and the surplus moneys received from others were from time to time, with the sanction of the crown, laid out in the purchase of estates. From the rents and revenues of the societies, they provided for the support of a number of chaplains to say mass daily in the churches of S. Benedict and S. Mary the Great respectively.

The gild of S. Mary had a common seal; and each gild had a common hall, with other apartments adjoining, wherein they met for the choice of their officers, for going in procession on certain days to their churches, and for transacting the rest of their business; from which meetings whosoever was voluntarily absent when summoned, or did not come in his best clothes, was liable to a small fine either in money or wax for the support of the lights.

Each of them had also a body of statutes which every member upon his admission was sworn to observe; they were governed by annual officers, the principal officer of each gild was styled alderman, each had also two treasurers, and there were other

(*a*) William de Lenne skinner and Isabel his wife, on their entrance into the fraternity of Corpus Christi, gave 20*s*. in alms, 12*d*. for wax, and expended half a mark in the representation of the play of the children of Israel. Robert de Blaston and Adam de Newton were admitted upon promise of faithfully serving the gild as carpenters.

officers called councillors and summoners. The officers were elected at a general assembly held for that purpose, upon which occasion, and at most other general meetings, they usually feasted together. The gild of Corpus Christi drank their ale (of which they kept good store in their cellars) out of a great horn, finely ornamented with silver gilt, which is still in the possession of the college. This was presented to the brethren by John Goldcorne, when alderman, and was liberally filled by them, especially upon the festival of Corpus Christi, when a magnificent procession was made throughout the town.

Whenever any brother or sister departed out of this life, the whole fraternity was summoned to attend the corpse to the grave with the lights of the company; and thirty masses were said for the soul within ten days after the person's decease, at the common expence. If any one happened by misfortune to be reduced to poverty, he was to be relieved out of the common stock; and any industrious member who wanted money to trade with, might borrow a certain sum from thence. No one who was known to be guilty of any notorious crime was to be admitted into either society; and if after admission, he should deviate from a good and regular course of life, he was first to be admonished by the alderman and his brethren, and if this had not its proper effect, he was to be expelled for ever. Every one was to be obedient to the alderman in all things lawful; and no one was to go to law with another member without first laying his grievances before the alderman, who was to call in

one or two of the brethren to assist him in accommodating such differences; and if this had not its desired effect, he was then to give leave to go to law. The counsels of the fraternity were to be revealed to no stranger, lest any injury should be received thereby; and whoever discovered their secrets, was either punished with a pecuniary mulct or expelled for ever, as the circumstances required. Anniversary days were appointed for commemorating considerable benefactors.

S. Mary's gild was probably the elder of the two. It was certainly in existence in the earlier part of the reign of Edward I., and on the 5th of the ides of February, 1322, John de Hotham, bishop of Ely, granted by indulgence forty days of pardon to all the benefactors thereto.

Eventually the gild of Corpus Christi became the more popular and flourishing institution.

Amongst the members of S. Mary's gild occur Adam Elyot, who founded a chantry in Great S. Mary's, in the reign of Edward I. John de Cambridge, alderman, afterwards a knight and justice of the king's bench; Walter Reynold, archbishop of Canterbury; Richard de Bury, the famous and learned bishop of Durham, and sir John Gras, knight. The gild of Corpus Christi could boast of Henry duke of Lancaster; Thomas de Brotherton, earl marshal; sir Walter de Manny, K.G., with Margaret his wife and his daughters; sir John de Goldingham, knight, and Eleanor his wife; sir William de Clopton, knight, and Mary his wife, with William their son; sir Richard Keleshall, knight; sir Thomas Haslearton,

knight; sir John Rotsie, of Harlton, knight; and sir Henry Colville, knight, and Margaret his wife. Henry de Tangmer, the founder of the ancient hospital of S. Anthony and S. Eligius, was also a member of one of these societies.

On Corpus Christi day, 1352, Henry duke of Lancaster accepted the aldermanship of Corpus Christi gild, in which office he continued many years. Shortly before the foundation of the college the two gilds were united, and the united gild continued to subsist for about a hundred years afterwards.

The Foundation.—Edward III., by letters patent dated at the Tower of London the 7th of November, in the 26th year of his reign [1352], to the honour of God and for the increase of divine learning, also at the request of the duke of Lancaster, granted and licence gave to the alderman and brethren of the gild of the precious body of Jesus Christ and the glorious virgin Mary his mother, of Cambridge, that they might acquire to themselves in fee a certain house of scholars chaplains, and others, and might institute and found the same for all time to endure, under the name of the house of scholars of Corpus Christi and Blessed Mary of Cambridge, to be ruled by a certain master of the same house according to the ordinance of the same alderman and brethren: and that the same alderman and brethren might give and assign the aforesaid messuage, with the appurtenances, to the aforesaid master and scholars; to hold to them and their successors for their habitation for ever. He also licenced the alderman and bre-

F Mackenzie J Le Keux

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

thren to give and assign to the master and scholars for ever, the advowson of the church of S. Benedict of Cambridge, so that they might appropriate the same, and it, so appropriated, and the messuage aforesaid might hold to them and their successors for ever in aid of their sustentation.

By other letters patent of the same date, the king at the duke's request granted and licence gave to the alderman, brethren, and sisters of the gild, that they twenty marks land and rent in the town of Cambridge and elsewhere, might acquire in fee; and those so acquired, together with ten marks land and rent which the gild of S. Mary had acquired in fee before the gild of Corpus Christi was united thereto, might give and assign to the master and scholars chaplains of the house of the body of Jesus Christ and blessed Mary, by them the alderman and brethren in the town of Cambridge then of late founded, for divine service to be celebrated for ever in the church of S. Benedict of Cambridge for the healthful state of him and his consort whilst they lived, and for their souls when they should have departed this life, and for the souls of the brethren and sisters of the gild, and the heirs and successors of the said gild then existing, and the souls of all the faithful deceased.

A formal transfer of lands and rents was made by the alderman and brethren of the gild, to the master and fellows of the college, by an instrument dated on the feast of S. Benedict 1352-3.

On 1st June, 1353, an agreement was made between the duke of Lancaster, alderman of the gild

(with the consent of the college and gild) and the master and fellows of Gonville hall, for the exchange of certain property. Under this exchange, which was duly ratified by royal authority, this college acquired the site in Lurteburgh lane (now Freeschool lane,) upon which Gonville hall had been originally erected.

In the first instance, the college consisted only of a master and two fellows. The number of fellows was however soon afterwards increased by various benefactions and acquisitions. Statutes for the government of the college were given by the alderman and brethren of the gild at the first foundation of the college, but these were superseded by another code under the seals of the gild and the master and fellows, and ratified by the bishop of Ely, the prior and convent of that church, the chancellor of the university, and the duke of Lancaster on S. Benedict's day 1356.

This college suffered very considerably in the great riot which commenced in this town on 15th June, 1381.[a] The mob broke open the apartments of the scholars, and took away or destroyed the books, charters, writings and effects, together with plate to the amount of £80. The master and fellows subsequently recovered this sum for the damage which they had sustained on the occasion.

About the close of the fourteenth century, the college began to be generally known as Benet college (from its proximity to the church of S. Benedict), and this adventitious title was so generally adopted

(*a*) See Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, i. 120.

at a later period, as entirely to supersede its correct designation of Corpus Christi, which indeed has only been generally revived within the last forty years.

The college during the earlier period of its existence appears to have considerably increased its prosperity, by purchasing estates in consideration of life annuities.

From the survey taken by Drs. Parker, Redman and Mey, in February 1545-6, it appears that the society consisted of a master, who had £6. 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum for stipend and commons; nine fellows, of whom eight had each £5. 6*s.* 8*d.* and one £4. per annum for stipend and commons. Various sums amounting together to £6., were equally divided annually amongst the master and fellows. There were also three bible clerks, each having 40*s.* per annum for stipend. The estates of the college, situate in Cambridge, Barnwell, Landbeach, Histon, Impington, Milton, Barton, Grantchester, Chatteris, and Over in Cambridgeshire, were returned as of the clear yearly value of £171. 7*s.* 6*d.*, being £18. 15*s.* 3*d.* less than the annual expenditure.

Benefactors. — Henry de Tangmer, burgess of Cambridge, of whom mention has been already made, by will, 1361, gave lands and money to a great extent; Thomas de Cambridge, in the same year, gave eight marks per annum; William Horwode, sometime mayor of Cambridge, gave, in 1362, messuages, lands, and money; Thomas Lolleworth, of Cambridge, by will, dated 1393, gave S. Nicholas hostel and other messuages in Cambridge; Thomas de Eltesle, the first master, who died 1399, gave

plate and books, and left the college in a very flourishing condition; Robert Bingham, a brother of the gild, left, by will, four tenements in S. Botolphs, Cambridge; Richard de Billingford, D.D., master, and chancellor of the university, who died 1432, gave plate and books, and a sum of money which was deposited in a chest, whence loans were made to the master and fellows; Thomas Markaunt, B.D., fellow, who died 1439, gave seventy-six books, valued at about £100.; John Botwright, D.D., master, gave, in 1473, a manor and lands at Over, in the county of Cambridge; Walter Smyth, B.D., master, who died 1488, gave in his life-time a messuage and lands in Cambridge; William Kent, fellow, who died 1485, gave, by will, a messuage in Cambridge; Simon Grene, B.D., master, who died 1487, gave lands in Cambridge; Richard Brocher, B.D., fellow, and rector of Landbeach, who died 1489, founded a bible clerkship; Elizabeth, widow of John Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, and her sister Eleanor, widow of sir Thomas Botelar, (daughters of John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury) out of the great devotion to the body of Christ and the Blessed Virgin Mary were sincere friends and great benefactors to this society, whereto they gave two hundred and twenty marks for the reparation and reconstruction of the buildings; Thomas Cosyn, D.D., master, who died 1515, gave forty-five acres of land in Barton, a tenement in Cambridge, £40. in money, also plate, and printed books; Thomas Exton, of Cambridge, by will 1518, gave £20., besides the residue of his goods; Peter Nobys, D.D., master, 1516 to 1523, gave money and books;

John Sayntwarie and James Curson, fellows, founded a bible clerkship 1525; Laurence Moptyd, B.D., master, bequeathed £30. in 1557; a scholarship was founded in 1569 out of effects bequeathed for charitable purposes by John Mere, M.A., one of the esquire bedels of the university; Matthew Parker, D.D., master from 1544 to 1553, and subsequently archbishop of Canterbury, was a most munificent donor, giving lands, annuities, rectories, plate, and goods, and a most valuable library of which particular mention will hereafter be made. He also increased the number of fellowships and scholarships, and his frugal and faithful management of the revenues of the college during his government redounded greatly to its advantage; sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper of the great seal, sometime a student of this house, gave, in 1577, £20. per annum to found six scholarships, and in the following year £200. towards the erection of the chapel; Roger Manners, esq., of Uffington in the county of Lincoln, gave the rectory of East Chinnock in Somersetshire for the maintenance of four poor scholars; Mrs. Alice Caston, by will dated 1618, gave an annuity of £18. for founding three scholarships; John Borage, of North Walsham in Norfolk, and sometime a member of Clare hall, left, by will in 1636, an annuity of £5. for a scholar; Edward Coleman, M.A., in 1659 gave £20. per annum for four scholars; Richard Sterne, archbishop of York, sometime fellow, gave, in 1677, £20. a year for the maintenance of two scholars; John Spencer, D.D., master, and dean of Ely, gave, in 1687, an estate at Elmington in Northamptonshire,

of the annual value of more than £200. to augment the mastership, fellowships, and scholarships, and for other purposes, moreover, by his will, he gave money and books; Samuel Chapman, rector of Thorpe by Norwich, and sometime fellow, by will, dated 1700, gave £150. for Hebrew exhibitions; Thomas Tenison, archbishop of Canterbury, sometime fellow, gave in his lifetime the rectories of Duxford S. Peter in Cambridgeshire, and of Stalbridge in Dorsetshire, and by his will bequeathed £1,000. for augmentation of the mastership, fellowships, and scholarships; Nicholas Bacon, B.D., fellow, who died 1717, bequeathed £150.; Thomas Tooke, D.D., master of Bishop's Stortford school and sometime fellow, who died 1721, gave £20. for the increase of the library, and left, by will, the rectories of Great Braxted and Lambourne in the county of Essex; Thomas Herring, archbishop of Canterbury, sometime fellow, bequeathed in 1755 £1,000. towards the rebuilding of the college; the rev. George Sykes, M.A. of Trinity college, left, by will in 1766, £1,000. for the maintenance of four scholars educated in S. Paul's school; Matthias Mawson, bishop of Ely, sometime master, by will dated 1770, gave £6,000. for the foundation of twelve scholarships, also £3,000. to accumulate until it should amount to a sufficient sum to defray the charges of taking down and rebuilding the college; John Green, bishop of Ely, sometime master, bequeathed the lease of the rectory of Alford for certain annual prizes to scholars, undergraduates, and bachelors of arts, £300. for rebuilding the college, and £50. for the purchase of books; Mr. John Stock

of Hampstead, left, by will in 1781, £1,000. for founding a scholarship in connexion with S. Paul's school; Edward Bradford, B.D., rector of Stalbridge, and sometime fellow, in 1811 gave £500. to accumulate until the income should be £50. per annum, such income to be then applied to whatever purpose the college might think fit; Henry Flitcroft, esq., M.A. of Hampstead, sometime fellow-commoner, bequeathed to the college in 1826 all his greek and latin books, in number about five hundred and fifty, consisting of the best editions of the classics.

EMINENT MEN.—John de Neketon, D.D., master, chancellor of the university, died 1397. Richard de Billingford, D.D., master, chancellor of the university, died 1432. Thomas Markaunt, fellow, author of collections respecting the privileges, charters, and lands of the university, died 1439. Edmund Connyngesburgh, archbishop of Armagh, died 1477. John Sycling,[a] fellow of this college, last master of God's house and first master of Christ's college, died 1509. Thomas Cosyn,[a] D.D., master, chancellor of the university and Margaret professor, died 1515. John Edenham,[a] D.D., master, almoner, and confessor to Arthur, prince of Wales, died 1516-7. Thomas Dusgate alias Bennet,[a] fellow, martyred near Exeter, 1531-2. Richard Reynolds,[a] fellow, executed for denying the king's supremacy, 1535. Richard Wolman,[a] LL.D., dean of Wells and a distinguished canonist, died 1537. George Wishart,[a] martyred at S. Andrew's, 1545-6. William

(a) These are noticed in Athenæ Cantabrigienses, by C. H. and Thompson Cooper, Vol. I.

Warner,[a] D.D., fellow, one of the early reformers, flourished 1553. Thomas Goodrich,[a] bishop of Ely and lord chancellor, died 1554. John Palsgrave,[a] chaplain to Henry VIII., and author of a french grammar and other works, died 1554. George Day,[a] bishop of Chichester, died 1556. Edmund Allen,[a] fellow, bishop elect of Rochester, died 1559. William Tolwyn,[a] fellow, an early reformer and sufferer for his religious opinions, flourished 1559. Matthew Parker,[a] master, archbishop of Canterbury, died 1575. Richard Taverner,[a] editor of a translation of the Bible, author of Postils upon the epistles and gospels, and numerous other works, and a composer of church music, died 1575. William Birch,[a] fellow, warden of Manchester, died 1575. Thomas Aldrich,[a] master, and a noted puritan, died 1576-7. Sir Nicholas Bacon,[a] lord keeper of the great seal, died 1578-9. Peter Bignon,[a] reader of hebrew in this university and afterwards at Oxford, flourished 1580. William Latimer,[a] D.D., dean of Peterborough, and chaplain to queen Elizabeth, died 1583. Francis Kett, fellow, burnt for arian opinions at Norwich, 1588. Edward Leeds, LL.D., master of Clare hall, and master in chancery, died 1589-90. John Lowth, an early reformer, ultimately archdeacon of Nottingham, died 1590. John Copcot, D.D., master, a strenuous opponent of puritanism, died 1590. John Greenwood and Henry Barrow, executed for publishing books against the church establishment, 1593. Christopher Marlowe, a dramatic poet of high ex-

(*a*) These are noticed in Athenæ Cantabrigienses, by C. H. and Thompson Cooper, Vol. I.

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QUADRANGLE OF CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

cellence, died 1593. Andrew Peerson, fellow, one of the translators of the Bishop's Bible, died 1594. Robert Harrison, a leader amongst the Brownists, died about 1595. Richard Fletcher, fellow, bishop of London, died 1596. Richard Cavendish, translator into english of Euclid's Elements, died about 1600. Samuel Bird, fellow, minister at Ipswich, and author of Lectures on the Scriptures and other works, flourished 1605. Thomas Legge, LL.D., master of Caius college, died 1607. Roger Manners, fifth earl of Rutland, a famous traveller and ambassador to Denmark, died 1612. Benjamin Carier, fellow, canon of Canterbury, an excellent scholar, who went over to the church of Rome, died 1614. Robert Parker, fellow, a noted puritan divine, author of a Discourse against symbolizing with Antichrist, and other works, died 1616. John Jegon, master, bishop of Norwich, died 1617-8. John Boyle, bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, died 1620. Dabridgcourt Belchier, author of poems and translations, died 1621. John Boys, D.D., dean of Canterbury, author of postils and sermons, died 1625. John Fletcher, author of numerous excellent dramatic works, chiefly written in conjunction with Francis Beaumont, died 1625. John Cotta, M.D., a physician at Northampton, author of several curious works, flourished 1628. Robert Browne, a noted Independent, from whom that sect were termed Brownists, died 1630. Edward Lapworth, M.D., Sedleian professor of natural philosophy at Oxford, and a distinguished physician at Bath, died 1636. Sir Robert Dallington, master of Charterhouse, author

of Travels in Tuscany and other works, died 1637. Robert Bertie, earl of Lindsey, K.G, lord high admiral, and commander of the forces of king Charles I., died of wounds received at Edgehill 1642. Richard Boyle, the great earl of Cork, died 1643. Richard Boyle, archbishop of Tuam, died 1644-5. James Tabor, registrary of the university, author of valuable collections relative to the rights and privileges of that body, died 1645. Richard Love, D.D., master, dean of Ely and Margaret professor, died 1660-1. Benjamin Thornton, LL.D., law professor at Gresham college, died 1667. Francis Wilford, D.D., master, dean of Ely, died 1667. William Rawley, D.D., lord Bacon's learned chaplain and editor of the works of that great philosopher, died 1667. Edward Boys, fellow, author of a volume of sermons, died about 1667. Daniel Langhorne, fellow, a learned antiquary and historian, died 1681. Richard Sterne, fellow, archbishop of York, died 1683. Peter Gunning, master, bishop of Ely, died 1684. Laurence Womack, bishop of S. David's, died 1685. John Spencer, D.D., master, dean of Ely, author of the famous work De Legibus Hebræorum, died 1693. William Howard, lord Howard of Escrick, deeply implicated in plots against the government of Charles II., died 1694. William Smith, D.D., canon of Norwich, a great scholar and divine, died 1697. John Houghton, F.R.S., author of various useful compilations on agriculture and trade, flourished 1699. John Aucher, D.D., canon of Canterbury, a sufferer for his loyalty to Charles I., and author of several publications, died 1700. John

Fairfax, fellow, a pious nonconformist minister of high reputation as a preacher, died 1700. William Briggs, M.D., fellow, a great oculist, and a good linguist and philosopher, died 1704. Edward Tyson, M.D., a skilful anatomist and ingenious writer, died 1708. Thomas Tenison, fellow, archbishop of Canterbury, died 1715. Henry Briggs, LL.D., fellow, Gresham professor of law, died 1718. Thomas Herne, fellow of Merton college, Oxford, a writer in the Bangorian controversy, died 1722. John Johnson, fellow elect, author of the Unbloody Sacrifice Unveiled, a Collection of Canons, and other works, died 1725. Benjamin Ibbot, D.D., fellow, treasurer of the church of Wells, author of Discourses against Freethinking, and other sermons, died 1725. Robert Moss, D.D., fellow, dean of Ely, author of numerous sermons, died 1729. Timothy Goodwin, archbishop of Cashel, died 1729. Samuel Bradford, master, bishop of Rochester, died 1731. William Stanley, D.D., master, dean of S. Asaph, a learned and charitable divine, author of discourses against the church of Rome, and compiler of the first printed catalogue of archbishop Parker's MSS., died 1731. Elias Sydal, fellow, bishop of Gloucester, died 1733. Nathanael Salmon, author of the antiquities of Hertfordshire, Essex, and Surrey, Lives of the english bishops, and a Survey of the Roman Stations in England, died about 1733. Edward Tenison, bishop of Ossory, died 1735. Samuel Wesley, author of a paraphrase on Job, a Life of Christ, and father of John and Charles Wesley, founders of the sect of Methodists, died 1735. Michael Stanhope, D.D.,

canon of Windsor, author of sermons, died 1737. Thomas Greene, master, bishop of Ely, died 1738. Alured Clarke, D.D., dean of Exeter, author of an Essay towards the character of queen Caroline, and sermons, died 1742. Thomas Brett, LL.D., a famous nonjuring divine, author of numerous controversial works, died 1743-4. John Lewis, author of a history of the translations of the Bible, lives of Wicliffe, bishop Pecok, and bishop Fisher, and of numerous other works, historical and theological, died 1746. Edmund Castle, master, public orator, and dean of Hereford, died 1750. Sir Charles Clarke, baron of the Exchequer, died 1750. Brock Rand, fellow, rector of Leverington, an industrious antiquary, who made valuable collections for a parochial history of Cambridgeshire, died 1753. Edward Braddock, a military commander, who was slain in an attempt to drive the French from the Ohio, 1755. Arthur Ashley Sykes, D.D., author of numerous controversial tracts, died 1756. John Micklebourgh, fellow, professor of Chemistry, died 1756. Richard Arnald, author of a commentary on the apocrypha, died 1756. Benjamin Hoadley, M.D., physician to the royal household, author of the comedy of the Suspicious Husband, and of various professional and scientific works, died 1757. Thomas Herring, fellow, archbishop of Canterbury, died 1757. Stephen Hales, D.D., fellow, a natural and experimental philosopher of great ability, died 1761. Charles Powlett, duke of Bolton, died 1765. William Stukely, M.D., a highly distinguished antiquary, author of Itinerarium Curiosum, and other works of repute, died

1765. John Denne, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Rochester, author of collections for a history of the church of Rochester, died 1767. Henry Gally, D.D., canon of Gloucester and Norwich, author of a treatise on greek accents, and translator of Theophrastus, died 1769. Sir John Cust, speaker of the house of commons, died 1770. Charles Yorke, lord high chancellor, (intended to have been created lord Morden), died 1770. Matthias Mawson, master, bishop of Ely, died 1770. George North, vicar of Codicote, a man of extraordinary knowledge in the history and antiquities of this kingdom, died 1772. John Lawry, canon of Rochester, one of the authors of Athenian Letters, died 1773. James Bate, fellow elect, author of sermons, and works against the Methodists and Quakers, died 1775. John Hoadley, LL.D., master of S. Cross by Winchester, and author of various poems and dramatic works, died 1776. Henry Heaton, fellow, canon of Ely, one of the authors of Athenian Letters, died 1777. Samuel Salter, D.D., fellow, master of Charterhouse, and an accurate greek scholar, died 1778. John Green, master, bishop of Lincoln, died 1779. Michael Tyson, fellow, a good antiquary and artist, died 1780. John Duncombe, fellow, author of poems, criticisms, and works connected with history and antiquities, died 1786. Benjamin Newton, author of two volumes of sermons, died 1787. Edward Burnaby Green, author of poems, essays and translations, died 1788. Richard Rigby, master of the rolls in Ireland, paymaster of the forces, and a celebrated politician, died 1788. Richard Elliott, a dissenting minister, author of

various controversial works, died 1788. Philip Yorke, second earl of Hardwicke, high steward of the university, editor of State Papers, and one of the authors of Athenian Letters, died 1790. Sir William Ashburnham, fellow, bishop of Chichester, died 1797. Robert Masters, fellow, author of the history of this college and other antiquarian works, died 1798. Samuel Denne, author of numerous topographical publications, died 1799. Anthony Morris Storer, a man of singularly varied accomplishments and a great collector of books and prints, died 1799. Frederic Hervey, earl of Bristol, and bishop of Derry, died 1803. Philip Yorke, author of The Royal Tribes of Wales, died 1804. Brownlow Cust, first lord Brownlow, died 1807. James Yorke, bishop of Ely, died 1808. James Nasmith, D.D., fellow, editor of Tanner's Notitia Monastica, and compiler of catalogues of the MSS. in the libraries of this college and of the university, died 1808. Richard Gough, editor of Camden's Britannia, author of the Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, and of numerous other historical, topographical and antiquarian works of great merit, died 1809. David Pitcairn, M.D., a physician in extensive practice, and much celebrated for his sagacity and sound judgment, died 1809. Sir William Addington, one of the metropolitan police magistrates, author of an abridgment of the penal statutes and other works, died 1811. Anthony Hamilton, D.D., archdeacon of Colchester, died 1812. Matthias D'Oyly, fellow, archdeacon of Lewes, died 1815. William Beloe, translator of Herodotus, and author of the Sexagenarian, Anecdotes of Literature,

criticisms, &c., died 1817. John Owen, fellow, a preacher of much ability, author of the history of the Bible Society, Travels in various parts of Europe, and other works, died 1822. Sir John D'Oyly, fellow, governor of Ceylon, and a great oriental scholar, died 1824. Luke Heslop, fellow, archdeacon of Buckingham, died 1825. Thomas Clare, vicar of S. Bride's, London, a preacher of much celebrity, died 1829. Peter Sandiford, D.D., fellow, professor of astronomy at Gresham college, died 1835. Thomas Singleton, D.D., archdeacon of Northumberland, died 1842. Richard Povah, LL.D., many years a popular London preacher, died 1842. William Chafy, D.D., master of Sidney college, died 1843. Thomas Edwards Hankinson, author of a volume of Seatonian prize and other poems, died 1843. James Bowstead, fellow, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, died 1843. George D'Oyly, D.D., fellow, editor, with bishop Mant, of the Family Bible, and author of the Life of archbishop Sancroft, died 1846. John Lamb, D.D., master, dean of Bristol, editor and continuator of Masters's history of this college, and author of several works in elucidation of ecclesiastical and academical history, died 1850. Thomas Image, rector of Whepstead, an accomplished geologist, musician, artist, and general scholar, died 1856. Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, M.D., a distinguished physician in London, died 1857.

BUILDINGS.—Previously to 1823 this college consisted principally of one court, the entrance to which was the small gateway near the western end of S. Benedict's church. Southward of this court (then

WINDOW OF THE OLD HALL.

called the great court, but now known as the old court), were a number of irregularly placed buildings including the chapel and what was known as the Pensionary. The middle of the south side of the first court was occupied by the hall, to the east of which stood the master's lodge, and to the west the kitchen. The disposition of the old buildings is exhibited in Loggan's view. Dr. Lamb's edition of Masters contains a plate of the chapel with the library over it, and the Pensionary.

The old buildings having been found too small for the increased number of students,[a] it was re-

(*a*) The stone for the original buildings came from Cherryhinton. In 1686 the buildings were found upon a survey to be so much decayed in the foundation, walls, and roof, that, in the judgment of able workmen, the charge of repair would amount to £1,000. or more. The society being unable to raise that sum drew up a paper soliciting contributions from such as were or had been members of the house, and from

solved to build, with funds which had accumulated for the purpose, a new court extending to Trumpington street, on the site of houses belonging to the college. These houses having been pulled down, the first stone of the new buildings was laid on the 2nd of July, 1823, by Philip, earl of Hardwicke, high steward of the university. As the works proceeded it was thought requisite to take down much of the old edifice, and to build a new hall, chapel, library, and master's lodge. The architect was William Wilkins, R.A., sometime fellow of Caius college.

The chief entrance to the college now opens into Trumpington street, opposite S. Catharine's college. The new buildings are certainly handsome and the

all lovers of knowledge and good works. It seems however that little money was collected. Mr. Masters (1753) represents the buildings as being in a bad and ruinous condition, notwithstanding the large sums which had from time to time been expended in supporting them. He gave his plan for new buildings. According to this the old court and hall were to be retained and a new court erected of three sides open to Trumpington street, and extending to S. Botolph's church yard. He proposed that the master's lodge should be between the hall and chapel, that the chapel should be in the centre of the eastern side of this court with a cloister of seventeen arches in front. Over this cloister was to have been a gallery and the library. The combination room and kitchen were to have been on the northern side of the court. The residue of that side and the whole of the southern side consisting of apartments for the fellows and students. The style of architecture is italian, exceedingly plain, with the exception of a portico to the chapel of six Ionic columns supporting a pediment with a cupola. Mr. James Essex, a Cambridge architect of considerable reputation, alleged, and it seems truly, that this design was a plagiarism. (See Nichols's Lit. Anecd. iii. 480; v. 117; ix. 788.) Mr. Essex's design for the new buildings, which differs but slightly from Mr. Masters's, may be seen in an engraving which now hangs on the staircase leading to the college library. There also may be seen an elaborate plan shewing the state of the site now occupied by the new buildings of the college, immediately before such buildings were erected.

front of the college forms one of the chief ornaments of the town. It is two hundred and twenty-two feet in length. The interior quadrangle measures one hundred and fifty-eight feet by one hundred and twenty-nine. The centre of the east side is occupied by the chapel, to the south of which is the entrance to the master's lodge. On the south side of the court is the library, and on the north the hall and combination room, with a passage leading to the old court.

The Chapel.—Previously to the reformation the religious services of the society were performed in the adjacent churches of S. Benedict and S. Botolph. The latter edifice does not appear to have been used by the college after the reformation. It was not till 1579 that the college began to build a chapel.

Towards the cost sir Nicholas Bacon, lord-keeper, gave £200., and his widow forty marks. Amongst the other contributors were the dean and chapter of Canterbury, archbishop Grindal, the corporation of Norwich, sir Francis Drake the famous circumnavigator, John Parker, esq., serjeant Bendlowes, Dr. Norgate, master, and Edward Leeds, ll.d., master of Clare hall. Queen Elizabeth gave timber from Barton, a portion of the stone came from the dissolved priory of Barnwell, and the residue was given by the earl of Bedford from his quarries at Thorney. The chapel was not finished till 1594.

It is somewhat remarkable that this chapel was not consecrated till the feast of S. Matthew, 1662, when the ceremony was performed by Matthew Wren bishop of Ely. Upon that occasion an organ

CHAPEL CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

was put up. It was presented by Dr. Wilford, then master, and Dr. Lawrence Womack, afterwards bishop of S. Davids, and was taken down in 1742, having been long previously disused.

The present, chapel which is not of large dimensions, was erected in 1827. It is a neat gothic structure, with a groined roof of five bays. On the floor are inscriptions commemorative of John Spencer, D.D., master and dean of Ely, 27th May, 1693; John Barnardiston, D.D., master, 17th June, 1778; William Colman, D.D., master, 2nd January, 1822; John Lamb, D.D., master and dean of Bristol, 19th April, 1850. In the ante-chapel is a small slab commemorative of William Wilkins, esq., M.A., R.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., Professor of architecture in the Royal academy, who was the architect of this college, and died 31st August, 1839. All these inscriptions, except those which commemorate Dr. Lamb and Mr. Wilkins, are from the old chapel.

In the centre of the chapel is an eagle lectern of wood. The stall work which was removed from the old chapel is very neat and appropriately simple.

The eastern window and two of the side windows are occupied by stained glass, representing scriptural subjects. The glass in the side windows was presented by Mr. Wilkins, the architect, and the Rev. Thomas Shelford, fellow of this society, and their arms appear in the upper compartments of one of these windows.

The west window is also filled with stained glass, purchased by eighty-two gentlemen chiefly

members of the society. It is however now entirely concealed by an organ which was put up in 1855.

Choral service is performed in this chapel on Sundays and other Feast days.

The Hall which is approached by a flight of stone steps, is a handsome apartment in the gothic style with an ornamental roof. At the western end on the south side is a spacious oriel, with a groined roof and a good window. On the wall opposite to the oriel is a portrait of bishop Bowstead, and over the fellows' table are the portraits of archishops Parker, Tenison, and Herring.

All the windows except two are occupied by stained glass, exhibiting the armorial bearings of the college, Henry duke of Lancaster, archbishop Parker, Thomas Butts, esq., (quartering Bacon of Baconsthorpe), Laurence Moptyd master, Richard Aungier, esq., Roger Manners fifth earl of Rutland, (twenty quarterings), Edward Lucas, esq., Henry Butts, D.D. master, Edward the Confessor, Francis Russell second earl of Bedford, (eight quarterings,) archbishop Grindal, archbishop Tenison, archbishop Herring, Dr. John Spencer master, Thomas Greene bishop of Ely, sir John Cust speaker of the house of commons, Brownlow Cust first lord Brownlow, bishop Mawson, John Green bishop of Lincoln, bishop Yorke, Philip Yorke second earl of Hardwicke, Dr. Philip Douglas master, Dr. John Lamb master, the city of Norwich, the city of Canterbury, the borough of Thetford, Newburgh and Beauchamp quarterly, Scrope and Tiptoft quarterly, Delapole and Wingfield, William Bendlowes serjeant-at-law,

Edward Crouchback earl of Lancaster, Thomas de Eltisle the first master, the dean and chapter of Canterbury, bishop Bradford, Philip Yorke esq. of Erthig, Dr. John Barnardiston master, and Dr. William Colman, master. The smaller lights contain the arms of the rev. Edward Bradford rector of Stalbridge, Thomas Herring rector of Braxted, Edward Addison rector of Landbeach, Thomas Greene fellow, John Cust lord Brownlow, Dr. George D'Oyly, Dr. Peter Sandiford rector of Fulmodeston, and Henry Porcher, esq., M.P. Some of the stained glass is old. The residue was executed by Mr. Yarrington of Norwich, by whose skill the older coats were repaired, and the windows fitted up as they now appear.

The Combination Room.—This comfortable apartment which is situate immediately behind the western end of the hall, contains portraits of Erasmus, dean Colet, dean Spencer, Dr. Tenison bishop of Ossory, Dr. Thomas Tooke, sir John Cust, and also engravings of bishop Bowstead and Edward Edwards rector of S. Edmund's Lynn. There is also a large painting of the School of Athens, by Nicholas Poussin after Raffaelle, the gift of Mr. Wilkins the architect. On the north side is a bow window filled with stained glass representing the arms of the college, Henry duke of Lancaster, archbishops Parker, Sterne, Tenison, and Herring, bishops Fletcher, Jegon, Gunning, Sydal, Bradford, Mawson, Green, Ashburnham, and Bowstead, Allen bishop elect of Rochester, deans Spencer, Castle, and Lamb, and George Wishart the martyr.

The Library.—The college library was at first kept in a room adjoining to the old master's lodge. Early in the reign of Elizabeth it was removed to an apartment built for the purpose over the butteries and kitchen. When the chapel was erected it was again removed to a room over that building, where it remained until the erection of the present library, which is a very handsome apartment eighty-seven feet long, twenty-two wide and twenty-five high, with a good coved roof. The manuscripts kept at the western end were nearly all collected by archbishop Parker soon after the dissolution of monasteries. Although the number of volumes does not exceed four hundred, the collection is of a very valuable and interesting character.[a] An excellent catalogue was published by James Nasmith fellow of the society, Cambridge, 4to. 1777. Although the archbishop's regulations for the conservation of his MSS. are somewhat stringent,[b] strangers desirous of consulting them

(*a*) Fuller says it was the Sun of English antiquity before it was eclipsed by that of sir Robert Cotton. Some notion of the nature of the collection may be obtained from A collection of letters, statutes, and other documents from the MS. Library of Corp. Christi Coll., illustrative of the History of the University of Cambridge, during the period of the Reformation, from A.D.MD., to A.D.MDLXXII. edited by John Lamb, D.D., Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and Dean of Bristol. Lond. 8vo. 1838. The volume from which the greater part of these Documents is taken is No. 106. The remaining documents are taken from Nos. 108, 114, 118 and 242.

(*b*) The Masters of Caius college and Trinity hall are required to make a survey of the library annually on the 6th of August. If six MSS. in folio, eight in quarto, and twelve of a less size be lost through supine negligence and not returned within six months, the collection is to be forfeited to Caius college, and if that society should be guilty of the like neglect Trinity hall is to be entitled thereto. The collection is still we are glad to say intact.

can readily obtain permission to do so from the master and fellows.

The Master's Lodge contains portraits of archbishop Parker, bishops Jegon, Greene, Bradford, and Mawson, Drs. Love, Spencer, Stanley, Colman, Barnardiston, Douglas, and Lamb, all of whom were masters of the college: and of sir Nicholas Bacon and Mr. Baron Clarke.

The Plate.—This college possesses the following curious specimens of ancient plate.

The horn given to the gild of Corpus Christi in 1347, by John Goldcorne, the alderman of that body. It is tipped with silver. No description can give an adequate idea of this remarkable relic of antiquity.[a]

The cup of the three kings is of small dimensions, having a shallow bowl four-and-a-half inches in diameter, on the lip of which are the names Jasper, Melchior, Balthassar, and three crowns. The material is a dark brown and hard wood, with silver embellishments. At the bottom of the bowl is a circular and raised medallion, on which is engraven a squirrel cracking nuts and sitting on the back of a fish. The stem of this cup is of silver gilt, twisted in the form of a six threaded screw, and is three-and-a-quarter inches in height.[b]

Thirteen silver gilt spoons with knops having the figures of Christ and the twelve Apostles, given

(*a*) Engraved from a drawing by Michael Tyson, in Archæologia, iii. 19. There are also two engravings of it in the Cambridge Portfolio, from drawings by sir Henry Dryden, bart.

(*b*) All these articles are engraved in Specimens of College Plate, by Rev. J. J. Smith, Camb. 4to. 1845. There is also an engraving of the salt-cellar in Dibdin's Reminiscences.

for the use of the master and twelve fellows, by archbishop Parker. They weigh twenty-two ounces. Each spoon is seven inches long.[a]

A salt-cellar of elegant form, eleven inches and three-quarters in height, the gift of Archbishop Parker. It stands on three feet, representing the forepart of some strange mythological animal apparently three-toed and web-footed. On these is placed a highly ornamented base or circular moulding, above which is the cylindrical body of the salt-cellar. In the middle section or circumference it is decorated with three different heads of horned satyrs, surrounded by oval borders, and there are appropriate inscriptions on narrow bands at the top and bottom. The lid or cover is of very elegant shape, and is highly ornamented and chased. On the top is a pepper-box, supported by three curious projecting figures of sea-horses.[a]

A splendid ewer and bason, also the gift of archbishop Parker.[a]

A cup with cover, weighing fifty-three ounces, chased in a quaint and singular fashion, the gift of archbishop Parker, 1st January, 1569-70.[b]

Fellowships and Scholarships.—There are twelve fellowships, two of them are appropriated to the county of Norfolk, and two to the Norwich scholars on archbishop Parker's foundation. The number of scholarships is sixty.

(*a*) All these articles are engraved in Specimens of College Plate, by Rev. J. J. Smith, Camb. 4to. 1845. There is also an engraving of the salt-cellar in Dibdin's Reminiscences.

(*b*) Engraved in Cambridge Portfolio.

When queen Elizabeth visited the university in August, 1564, the society consisted of the master, eight fellows, six pensioners in fellows commons (including Latimer dean of Peterborough, and two masters of arts) three bible clerks, six poor scholars, and eight pensioners in scholars commons. In all thirty-two.

Dr. Caius in his History of the University, published 1573, states that the college consisted of the master, twelve fellows, twenty scholars, four bible clerks, six inferior ministers, and fifty-four pensioners, making a total of ninety-seven members.

In 1621 there were the master, twelve fellows, and fourteen scholars, making with students, &c., a total of one hundred and forty.

Fuller states, that in 1637, the society consisted of the master, twelve fellows, and thirty-seven scholars, besides officers and servants of the foundation, the whole number being one hundred and twenty-six.

In August, 1641, one hundred and eight members of this college contributed to a poll-tax.

There were in 1672 the master, twelve fellows, and thirty-seven scholars, besides officers and servants of the foundation, the whole number of the society being one hundred and forty-five.

Carter in 1749 states that the college consisted of the master, twelve fellows, and forty-five scholars and exhibitioners, the total number being usually about sixty.

Patronage.—The patronage of this college comprises the benefices of Duxford S. Peter, Landbeach, Little Wilbraham, Grantchester, and S. Benedict Cam-

bridge, in Cambridgeshire; Stalbridge in Dorsetshire; Great Braxted and Lambourne in Essex; S. Mary Abchurch with S. Laurence Pounteney in London; and Thurning and Fulmodeston with Croxton in Norfolk.

GATEWAY TO THE OLD BUILDINGS, KING'S COLLEGE.

KING'S COLLEGE.

This college was founded by King Henry the Sixth. In the first instance it was designed on a scale not greatly superior to those foundations which we have already noticed, but the monarch soon enlarged his views, and the result was the establishment of a college which in every respect far excelled all others which had previously existed in this university. We proceed to give a brief sketch of the personal history of the pious but unfortunate founder.

THE FOUNDER.—Henry the Sixth, the only son of king Henry the Fifth by Catharine of Valois, youngest daughter of Charles VI., king of France, was born at Windsor on the feast of S. Nicholas, 1421. His father was then in France, and on hearing of the event is said to have prophetically exclaimed, "I, Henry of Monmouth shall gain much in my short reign, but Henry of Windsor will reign much longer and lose all, but God's will be done."

By the death of his father which occurred in France, 31st August, 1422, when he was only nine months old, he succeeded to the crowns of France and England. His uncle the duke of Gloucester was constituted lord protector of England, and his uncle the duke of Bedford became Regent of France.

He was knighted by the duke of Bedford before he was four years old, and on the 6th November, 1429, was crowned king of England at Westminster by archbishop Chichele. On the 17th November, 1431, he was also crowned king of France at Paris by cardinal Beaufort.

He was married at Southwick in Hampshire, on the 22nd April, 1445, to Margaret daughter of René, duke of Anjou and titular king of Jerusalem, Sicily, Arragon, Valence, &c. Of this lady we shall hereafter have to speak as the foundress of Queens' college.

The reign of Henry VI. was a series of disasters. The English were driven out of France. A formidable rebellion headed by Jack Cade was followed by a fierce civil war arising out of the claims of the house of York to the crown, and in 1461, Henry ceased to reign. He was restored during a brief

interval in 1470, but was at length murdered in the Tower, 21st May, 1472.

On the following day his body was brought to S. Paul's in an open coffin barefaced. The body bled. Thence it was carried to the Blackfriars, where it bled afresh. It was then taken in a boat to Chertsey abbey without priest or clerk, torch or taper, and there buried. Edward IV. caused the body to be removed to S. George's chapel at Windsor, and to be there interred under a fair monument of which there are now no remains.

His only son Edward, prince of Wales, was murdered soon after the battle of Tewkesbury.

Henry VI. had none of the qualities which make a good king. More fitted for the cloister than the throne, he was ill able to contend with the turbulent spirit of the times, or control the animosities of civil strife. His misfortunes and meek piety however greatly endeared him to the common people, who reverenced his memory with intense devotion. It was believed that miracles were wrought at his tomb, and Henry VII. made an attempt to get him canonized. To shew the feeling with which he was once regarded, we subjoin a latin hymn written about the beginning of the sixteenth century by a canon of Windsor, with a translation by Mr. P. H. Howard:

Salve! miles preciose,
Rex Henrice generose,
Palmes vitis celice;
In radice caritatis
Vernans flore sanctitatis,
Viteque angelice.

Hail Henry soldier of the Lord!
In whom all precious gifts accord;
Branch of the heavenly vine,
Rooted in charity and love,
Serenely blooming as above
The saints angelic shine.

Salve! flos nobilitatis,
Laus et honor dignitatis,
Seu corone regie;
Pie pater orphanorum,
Vera salus populorum,
Robur et ecclesie.

Hail, flower of true nobility,
Honour, and praise, and dignity,
Adorn thy diadem;
Meek father of the fatherless,
The people's succour in distress,
The church's strength and gem.

Salve! forma pietatis,
Exemplar humilitatis,
Decus innocencie!
Vi oppressis vel turbatis,
Mestis atque desolatis,
Scola paciencie.

Hail pious king! in whom we see
The graces of humility,
With spotless goodness crown'd;
By sorrow stricken and oppress'd,
To those who vainly sigh for rest,
Mirror of patience found.

Salve! fax superne lucis,
Per quam servi summi ducis
Illustrantur undique:
Dum virtute lucis vere,
Meruisti prefulgere,
Tantis signis gratie.

Hail, beacon of celestial light!
Whose beams may guide our steps aright
Thy blessed course to trace;
In virtue's paths for ever seen,
Mild and ineffably serene,
Radiant with every grace.

Salve! quem Rex seculorum
Choris jungens angelorum
Civem fecit patrie;
Te laudare cupientes
Fac ut semper sint fruentes
Tecum vita glorie! Amen.

Hail, whom the King of endless time
Hath called to angel-choirs sublime
In realms for ever bless'd!
May we who now admiring raise
These all-unworthy notes of praise,
Share in thy glorious rest!

The circumstances of his death have given rise to much controversy, and doubt has been expressed as to the day on which that event occurred. In addition to the overwhelming evidence already adduced to prove that it was the 21st of May, we may state that on that day his obiit was annually kept both here and at Eton college.

THE FIRST FOUNDATION.—On the 12th of February, 1440-1, king Henry VI. by charter, founded a college

in this university, to consist of a rector and twelve scholars (more or less, according to the revenues,) to be governed by such statutes and ordinances as should be established by William Alnwick, bishop of Lincoln, William Aiscough, bishop of Salisbury, William Lyndewode, keeper of the privy seal, (afterwards bishop of S. Davids,) John Somerseth, chancellor of the exchequer, and John Langton,[a] chancellor of the university, or the greater part of them. The rector and scholars were to pray for the good estate of the king during his life, and for his soul and the souls of his father and mother, his progenitors, and all the faithful deceased, and were to reside in buildings to be erected upon certain soil of the king's, near the new schools of Divinity and Canon Law in the School-street. He appointed master William Millyngton, D.D., rector, and John Kirkeby and William Hatteclyffe two of the scholars; and incorporated the society by the name of the rector and scholars of the King's college of S. Nicholas, of Cambridge.

By another charter, granted at the same time or soon afterwards, the king gave to the rector and scholars the reversion of the manors of Ruyslip, in the county of Middlesex, and Great and Little Okeburne, in the county of Wilts, parcel of the possessions of the priory of Okeburne which had been a cell to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy. These estates had been granted by the king to the university, but

(*a*) Langton appears to have first suggested to the king the idea of founding a college in Cambridge, and to have instigated and advised him in carrying it out.

were surrendered to him to the intent that they might form part of the endowment of this college.

By another charter, dated 31st of July, 1441, the king granted to the rector and scholars 100*s.* rent of the lands of the abbey of Lucerne, after the death of his uncle Humphrey duke of Gloucester; the reversion of the manor of Willoughton, in Lincolnshire, which had belonged to the abbey of S. Nicholas, at Angers; the reversion of the alien priory of Allerton Mauleverer, in the county of York, formerly belonging to the abbey of Marmoutier, in the suburbs of Tours; the reversion of 100*s.* rent which the prior of Wenlock, in the county of Salop, was wont to render to the house of Clugny; the reversion of the manors of Monkeston and Combe, in the county of Hants.; the reversion of a pension of 100*s.* out of the rectory of West Kington, in the county of Wilts., late belonging to the abbey of Foulgeres; the reversion of the pension of £20., formerly paid by the abbat of Rufford for the moiety of the church of Rotherham to the alien abbey of Clarevaux; the annual pension of 40*s.* formerly paid by the prior of Blythe, in the county of Nottingham, to his chief house beyond the seas (S. Catharine near Rouen); and the reversion of the priory and manor of Stour Preaux, formerly belonging to the abbey of S. Leger de Preaux, in Normandy.

On the 15th of March, 1441-2, the king granted to the rector and scholars the priory of Mount S. Michael, and the manor of Tyleshyde in Cornwall, also the manor and rectory of Felsted in Essex, all of which estates were parcel of the possessions of the abbey

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THE FRONT OF KINGS COLLEGE.

FROM TRUMPINGTON STREET

of Caen, the lands, tenements, and possessions in Spalding, Lincolnshire, formerly the possessions of the abbey of S. Nicholas at Angers, and the profits of the church of Cosham in the county of Wilts., late belonging to the same abbey.

On the 7th of June, 1443, he granted to the rector and scholars the manor of Brighston Deverell, in the county of Wilts., which had been parcel of the possessions of the alien priory of Okeburne.

The Second Foundation.—On the 10th of July, 1443, the king issued letters patent for altering the foundation of the college, to which he directed that the scholars of Eton, when sufficiently learned in the rudiments of grammar, should be transferred. He changed the title of rector to provost, continuing William Millyngton in that office; he directed the corporate title to be, the provost and scholars of the King's college of our Lady and S. Nicholas in Cambridge; and he exonerated the bishop of Lincoln and others from the charge of making statutes, reserving that power to himself. The number of scholars was fixed at seventy.

By a charter dated 12th of December, 1443, the king granted to the provost and scholars the reversion of the priory of Wotton, with the appurtenances in the counties of Warwick and Worcester, and the manors of West Wrotham in Norfolk and Molkeley in Warwickshire. These estates had all pertained to the alien abbey of S. Peter de Conches in Normandy.

On the 8th of February, 1443-4, John Langton licentiate in decrees, chancellor of the university, and the congregation of regents and non-regents,

by an instrument under the seal of the university and that of the office of chancellor, decreed that during the king's life, in every school of the university, there should at all times be an exhortation to pray for him, as the founder of King's college and of the college of Eton, and as the munificent benefactor of other colleges in the university; and that after his death, divine service should be celebrated for his soul.

On the 16th of June, 1444, the king empowered Reginald Ely and others to press masons, carpenters, and other workmen for the buildings of this college.

On the 1st of July, 1444, was executed an Amicabilis Concordia between the two colleges founded by William of Wykeham, at Oxford and Winchester, and the two colleges founded by the king, at Cambridge and Eton. By this instrument these colleges agreed mutually to assist each other in all suits and controversies.

On the 6th of July, 1444, the king granted to the provost and scholars two tuns of Gascony wine yearly, and by another charter dated the 15th of the same month, he granted to them the reversion of the priory of S. James near Exeter, which had pertained to the house of S. Martin des Champs near Paris, also of the manor of Withiham, alias Monkecourt.

On the 16th March, 1444-5, the king by the advice and assent of parliament granted a charter to the college, containing extensive concessions, exemptions, and privileges to the provost and scholars, and to

their farmers, men, and tenants, and the residents within their lordships, lands, tenements, fees, and possessions. He thereby also granted to the provost and scholars a tenement or inn, late of Edmund Goldyngton, in the parish of S. Edward, between the tenement of John Colbrooke on the north, and the tenement late of Agnes Jacob on the south: a messuage or cottage, late of the said Edmund Goldyngton, abutting on the high street and lying between the tenement of Agnes Jacob on the north, and the tenement of John Duxworth on the south: the advowson of S. John the Baptist, with license to appropriate the same: a tenement, mansion, or hostel, near the said church, called S. John's hostel: a tenement, mansion, or hostel, lying between Pyron-lane, and the tenement late of William Lincoln on the north, and the tenement late of John Colbrooke on the south; the said tenement, mansion, or hostel being lately called S. Edward's hostel: a certain parcel of the way, street, or lane called Mylne-street, otherwise Saint John's-street, extending towards the south from the lane lying under the wall of the friars Carmelite called Cholle's-lane, otherwise Whitefrere-lane, to Clare hall towards the north: and a certain parcel of the way called Scole-lanes, stretching towards the west from the high street, containing in length one hundred and eighty-five feet: also the whole lane called Pyron-lane; also the lane called Strawe-lane; together with a certain bank called Salthithe; and all the soil lying common between the said lane called Cholle's, otherwise Whitefrere-lane on the south, and Clare hall on

the north, and between Mylne-street, otherwise Saint John's-street, on the east, and the high river bank on the west; which parcels of way, street, or lane, with the bank and soil aforesaid, had been lately granted to the king by the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of Cambridge: (license was also given by the king to the provost and scholars to enclose the same:) a tenement or hostel lying in the parish of S. John, abutting on Mylne-street, and called S. Edmund's hostel: a tenement or hostel situate in the same parish, abutting on the way aforesaid and called S. Nicholas' hostel, lately purchased by the king of Simon Dallyng clerk: a tenement or inn, called the Boar's Head, situate between Nut-lane on the north, and the tenement of Thomas Mast and the tenement late of Robert Couper on the south, lately purchased by the king of Edmund Goldyngton.

License was also given to John Langton, clerk; Henry Somer, esq.; Walter Taillard and John Coote, clerk, to grant to the Provost and scholars all those tenements, messuages, buildings, mansions, gardens, curtilages, and soil in the town of Cambridge which they or any or either of them had in fee simple to them and their heirs, as the same was divided and parcelled between the Scole-lanes under Gonville hall, and the tenement of the prior and convent of Anglesey, late in the tenure of Roger Dodd, deceased, on the north, Nut-lane on the south, and between the High-street on the east, and Mylne-street on the west, and between Mylne-street and the common river and between Clare hall on the north, and Cholles-lane or Whitefrere-lane on the south.

By the same charter the prior and convent of Barnwell were empowered to grant a parcel of land or soil called Holwelle, lying at Madingley, in the field of that place, near their grange, called Moorbernes, containing thirty feet in length and thirty feet in breadth, to the Provost and scholars, for the construction of a subterranean aqueduct, to lead therefrom to the college, with power for the prior and convent and all the king's subjects, at the will of the provost and scholars, to dig the soil between the said land and the college, for laying water-pipes and repairing the aqueduct.

Licence was also given to Henry Grey, lord Powys, to grant to the college the priory of Kersey, in the county of Suffolk, with all the manors and lands pertaining to the same.

By the same charter the king granted to the provost and scholars the priory of Brysett, in the county of Suffolk, with all its lands and possessions. This priory had been a cell to the priory of Nobiliac, in the diocese of Limoges. He also granted a messuage in S. Botolph's, Cambridge, and certain lands in Newnham and Grantchester, together with the reversion of an annual sum of £40. payable by the abbat, prior, and convent of Bury S. Edmund's for the custody of the temporalities of that abbey.

By a charter, dated 3rd of May, 1445, the king granted to the provost and scholars all the lands, tenements, and possessions in Spalding and Pinchbeck, in the county of Lincoln, formerly pertaining to the abbey of S. Nicholas at Angers; and the alien priory of Cosham and portions of tithes in Rip-

pingale and Wyberton, in the same county, which the abbat of Angers formerly had.

By charters dated 6th of August, and 6th of November, 1445, he granted to the college the advowson of Prescot, in Lancashire.

On the 11th of November, 1445, he granted the reversion of the deanery of S. Burien, Cornwall, which had belonged to the alien priory there.

By two several charters, dated 7th of February, 1445-6, he granted the advowson of the church of Ringwood, in Hampshire, and an acre of land there, also a tun of wine to be taken yearly in the ports of Bishops Lynn or London.

An elaborate code of statutes prepared by William Waynflete (himself afterwards the munificent founder of Magdalen college, Oxford) was formally accepted by the college, 20th July, 1446. One clause permits the election by the choristers of a boy-bishop, who might on the feast of S. Nicholas perform divine offices except the secret mass, but is expressly prohibited from officiating on Innocent's day. By an additional statute, the scholars after three years of probation, were to swear that they would not favour the damnable opinions, errors, or heresies of John Wicklif, Reginald Pecock, or any other heretic.[a]

William Millyngton, the provost, had conscientious objections to the statutes and refused to swear to their observance, whereupon he was ejected from the provostship by Thomas Beckington, bishop of Bath and Wells, Walter le Hart, bishop of Norwich,

(*a*) These statutes with other matters relating to this and Eton college, were published by Messrs. Heywood and Wright. Lond. 8vo. 1850.

and William marquess and earl of Suffolk, acting under a royal commission directed to them and others.[a]

By a charter dated 15th of February, 1446-7, the king granted to the college a wood called Blackholly, parcel of the forest of Waltham, in Essex.

By another charter dated the 23rd of the same month, he granted to the college the reversion of houses in the parish of S. Andrew, in the ward of Baynard castle, London, then held by Humphrey duke of Gloucester.

On the 1st of March following, he granted lands and tenements in Fordingbridge, Hampshire, and the advowson of the church there, with licence to hold the same appropriated. This estate the king had under a grant to him from Humphrey duke of Buckingham.

Henry Beaufort, cardinal of S. Eusebius and bishop of Winchester, died the 11th of April, 1447. By a codicil to his will, dated at his palace of Wolvesey two days before his death, he gave £1000. to each of the colleges of Eton and King's, to be disposed of at the king's discretion, on condition that a special collect should be said for his soul

(a) See notices of William Millington, first provost of King's college, by George Williams, B.D., fellow of King's college. In Communications to Camb. Antiq. Soc. i. 287-328. In this paper its author satisfactorily shews the inaccuracy of the oft repeated statements, that William Millington was concerned in framing the statutes of King's college, and that he was expelled from the provostship for having in the execution of that task shewn partiality to his own countrymen, the natives of the north of England. Mr. Williams also clearly proves, that William Millington, although a benefactor to Clare hall, was not master of that society, and that he has been confounded with John Millington, bachelor of the canon law, master of Clare hall 1455 to 1466.

daily (except at certain specified feasts), and that his obiit should be annually celebrated with a mass of requiem, and exequies on the day preceding, in each college.

On the 30th of October, 1447, Thomas Crosse, mayor of Cambridge, and the commonalty of the town, granted to the provost and scholars a certain parcel of pasture or meadow, late of the common of the town, with the hedges and ditches enclosing the same, lying within the common of the town, between the river or water called Le Re on the east, and the land late of Merton college in Oxford on the west, containing in length, from the exterior part of the ditch on the south to the exterior part of the ditch on the north near the river, eight hundred and ten feet, and near the Willoughs between both the ditches aforesaid eight hundred and fifty feet, and containing in breadth on the south three hundred and ninety feet, and on the north three hundred and eighty-six feet.

The grants of Blackholly, of the houses in London and of Fordingbridge were confirmed by a charter granted in parliament 25 Henry VI., and by that charter were granted the stonehouse in Cambridge, called Merton hall, fourteen tofts, one watermill, two several fisheries, two hundred and sixty acres of arable land, twenty-eight acres of meadow, fifteen acres of pasture, 115*s.* 8*d.* rent of assize, liberty of half-fold, and various rents in kind in Cambridge, Howes, Girton, Grantchester, Coton, Over, Chesterton, and Barnwell in the county of Cambridge, which were of the ancient foundation of Merton college,

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KINGS COLLEGE,

FROM CLARE HALL PIECE

but had been conveyed by the warden and scholars of that house to the use of this college; also the reversion of the manor and advowson of the church of Cheshunt in the county of Hertford.

On the 12th of March, 1447-8, the king made a will, dated at his college of Eton, and which relates almost exclusively to that and King's college. After reciting, that by four several letters patent confirmed by Parliament, he had enfeoffed to the use of his will, certain prelates, noblemen, and others, in divers castles, lordships, manors, lands, tenements, &c. parcel of the duchy of Lancaster, and of the gross annual value of £3395. 11*s.* 7*d.*; he charged the feoffees, that until the edifications and other works of bridges, conduits, cloisters, and other things began and advised by him in his colleges of Eton and Cambridge, were fully performed and accomplished, they should pay yearly £2000. for those edifications and works, viz. £1000. to the provost of either college, from Michaelmas preceding for twenty years, or if the edifications were not finished within that term, he directed the feoffees to pay each college £1000. yearly after that time, until the works were completed, with provision that if the buildings of one college were completed before those of the other, the latter should receive the whole £2000. a year till its buildings were finished.

He then proceeds to specify the plan, dimensions, &c. of the intended buildings of the two colleges. Subjoined is what relates to King's college:—

The College of Cambridge.

And as touchyng the demensions of the chirch of my said college of our lady and Saint Nicholas of Cambrige, I have devised and appointed that the same church shal conteyne in lenghte cc iiij viij fete of assize, withoute any yles, and alle of the widenesse of xl feete, and the lengthe of the same chirch from the west ende unto the auter atte the queris dore, shal conteyne cxx fete, And from the Provostes stalle unto the grece called Gradus Chori iiij feete, for 36 stalles on either side of the same quere, answeryng to lxx felowes and x prestes conductes, which must be de prima forma, And from the said stalles unto the Est end of the said chirch lxij feet of assize: Also a reredos beryng the Rodeloft departyng the quere and the body of the chirch, conteynyng in lengthe xl fete and in brede xiiii fete; the walls of the same chirche to be in height of iiij feete, embatalled, vauted, and chare rofed, sufficiently boteraced, and ev'y boterace fined with finials: and in the est ende of the said chirch shal be a wyndowe of xj dayes, and in the West ende of the same chirch a windowe of ix daies, and betwix every boterace a wyndowe of v bays, and betwix every of the same boteraces in the body of the chirche on bothe sides of the same chirche, a closette with an auter therein conteynyng in lengthe xx feete, and in breadth 10 feete vauted and finisshed, unther the soil of the yle windowes: and the pavement of the chirch to be enhaunced iiij feet above the groundes without, and the height of the pavement of the quere one fote diameter above the pavement of the chirche, and the pavement at the high auter ij fete above that. Item, on the north side of the quere a vestiarie, conteynyng in lengthe l feete, and in brede xxij fete departed into ij houses benethe and ij houses above, which shal conteyne in height xxij feete in al, with an entre from the quere vauted. Item atte the west ende of the chirche a cloistre square the Est pane conteynyng in lengthe clxxv fete, and the west pane as-muche; and the north pane cc fete, and the south pane as-muche; of the which the deambulatorie xiij fete wide, and in height xx fete to the corbel table, with clere stories and boteraced with finialls vauted and embatelled and the grounde thereof iiij fete lower than the chirch grounde; and in the myddel of

the west pane of the cloistre a strong toure square, conteyning xxiiij fete within the walles, and in height cxx feete unto the corbel table, and iiij smale tourrettis over that fined with pynacles, and a doore into the said cloistre-ward, and outward noon.

And as touchyng the demensions of the housyng of the said College, I have devised and appointed in the south side of the said church, a quadrant closyng unto bothe endes of the same chirch, the Est pane whereof shal conteyne ccxxx fete in lengthe, and in brede within the walls 22 feete; in the same pane myddes of the touer for a gatehouse conteynyng in lengthe xxx feete, and in brede 22 feete, and in height lx fete, with iij chambres over the gate, every above other; and on either side of the same gate, iiij chambres, ev'y conteynyng in lengthe xxv fete, and in brede xxij fete; and over ev'y of thoo chambres ij chambres above of the same mesure or more, with two toures outward and two toures inward. The south pane shall conteyne in lengthe ccxxxviij fete, and in brede xxii fete within, in which shal be vij chambres, ev'y conteynyng in length xxix fete, and in brede xxii, with a chambre, parcelle of the Provostes loggyng, conteynyng in length xxxv fete, and with a chambre in the East corner of the same pane, conteynyng in lengthe xxv fete, and in brede xxii feete; and over every of alle the same chambres ii chambres, and with v toures outeward, and iii toures inward: the west pane shal conteyne in lengthe ccxxx fete, and in brede within with xxiiij fete; in which atte the ende toward the chirch shal be a librarie conteynyng in lengthe cx fete, and in breadth xxiiij fete, and under hit a large hous for redyng and disputacions, conteynyng in length xl fete, and ii chambres under the same librarie, ev'y conteynyng xxix fete in lengthe, and in brede xxiiij fete; and over the said librarie an hows of the same largenesse for diverse stuf of the college: in the other end of the same pane an halle conteynyng in lengthe c fete, upon a vaute of xij fete high, ordeigned for the celer and boterie, and the brede of the halle xxxiiij fete, on ev'n side thereof a bay windowe, and in the nether ende of the same halle, toward the myddel of the said pane a panetrie and boterie, every of them in lengthe xx fete, and in breadth xvij fete, and

over that ii chambres for officers, and atte the nether ende of the halle toward the west a goodly kichen: and the same pane shal have ii towers inward ordeigned for the waies in to the halle and librarie, and in ev'y corner of said the quadrant shal be ij corner toures, oon inward and oon outward, mo then the toures above reherced; and at the over ende of the halle the Provostes loggyng, that is to wete, mooe then the chambres above for hym specified, a parlour oon the ground, conteynyng xxxiiij fete in lengthe, and xxij in brede, ii chambres above of y^e^ same quantite, and westward closing thereto his kichin, larder, hous, stable, and other necessarie housyns and groundes; and westward beyonde thees housynges and the said kechen ordeigned for the halle, a bakhowse and brue hous, and other houses of offices, betwene which ther is left a grounde square of iiij fete in every pane for wode and suche stuffe; and in the middel of the said large quadrant shal be a condute goodly devised for the ease of the said college: And I wol that the edificacion of my same college procede in large fourme clene and substancial settyng a parte superfluite of too gret curious werkes of entaylle and besy moldyng. And I have devised and appoynted that the precincte of my same college of our Lady and Saint Nicholas, as wel on bothe sides of the gardine from the seid college unto the water, as in alle other places of the same precincte, be enclosed with a substancial wal of the height of xiiij fete, with a large tour at the principal entree ageyns the middel of the east pane out of the High strete; and in the same tour a large gate, and another toure in the middel of the west ende at the newe brigge; and the seid wal to be crested, and embatelled, and fortified with toures, as many as shal be thought convenient thereto. And I wol that bothe my seid colleges be edified of the moste substancial and best abidyng stuffe of stone, lede, glas, and iron, that may goodly be had and provided thereto; and that the chirch of Saint John, which muste be take to the enlargyng of my same college, be wel and sufficientli made agayn in the grounde in whiche the Provost and Scholers aboveseyd now be logged or nigh by where hit may be thought most convenient, to the intent that Divine service shall mow be doon thereyn worshipfully unto the honoure of God, our Blessed Lady Cristis moder, Saint John Baptist, and alle Saintis: And

also for the expedicion of the werkes abovesaid, I woll that my said college of Cambrige have and perceyve yerely of the issues, profites, and revenues, comyng of the said castells, lordsheps, manors, landes, tenementes, rents, servyces, and other possessions abovesaid, cxvij*li.* vi*s.* x*d.* duryng alle the tyme of the edifications of the same college, for the yerely wages and rewards of officers and ministres longing to the werkes there; that is to wete, for the maister of the werkes, l*li.* for the clerke of the werkes, xiii*li.* vi*s.* viii*d.* for the chief mason, xvi*li.* xiii*s.* iv*d.* for the chief carpenter xii*li.* viii*s.* for the chief smyth vi*li.* xiii*s.* iv*d.*; and for ii purveours, eyther of them at vi*d.* by day, xviii*li.* v*s.* vi*d.*

And, as he desired that the full number of members appointed by him for his colleges, should "be fulfilled in as hasty time as they goodly may," and as part of the estates with which the colleges were endowed were then only in reversion, he charged his feoffees to pay to either college, 1000 marks per annum, during the lives of certain parties, and to deliver to the provost of either college £1000. in good gold of sufficient weight, for a treasure to be kept, for divers great causes specified in the statutes. He also required them to pay £200. to Eton college for the purchase of books, and the like sum to King's college "for to stuff them with jewells for the service of God in the same college."

After making provision for the appointment of new feoffees, and stating that he had ordained William Tresham, Esq., chancellor, and Nicholas Willoughbie, receiver-general, of the enfeoffed estates, and had appointed a seal for the office of chancellor; he directed, that after his death, the appointment to the offices of chancellor and receiver-general, upon vacancies occurring, and the appointment of stewards

and other officers, should be by the feoffees, at the nomination of the provosts of his colleges.

He appointed William Waynflete, bishop of Winchester, (whose high truth and fervent zeal unto his weal he had proved) surveyor, executor, and director of his will, during that prelate's life, with ample powers; and after his death, a lord spiritual or temporal named by the bishop, was to succeed him as surveyor, subject to removal by the provosts.

The will concludes with the following solemn charge to his executors and successors:—

And that this my seid wil in ev'y poynt before reherced may the more effectually be executed, I not oonly pray and desire, but also exorte in Crist require and charge alle and ev'y of my seid feffees, my executours, and surveour or surveours, in the vertue of the aspercion of Cristes blessed blode and of his paneful passion, that they havyng God and myne entent oonly before their eyen, not lettyng for drede or favour of any personne lyving, of what estat, degree, or condicion that he be, truely, feithfully, and diligently execute my same wil, and every parte thereof, as they wol answere before the blessed and dredeful visage of oure Lord Jhesu, in his most fereful and last doine, when every man shal most streitly examined and demed after his demeritees. And furthermore, for the more sure accomplisshment of this my seid wil, I in the most entier and most fervent wise pray my seid heirs and successours and every of theym, that they shewe them self wel-willyng, feithful, and tender lovers of my desire in this behalf; and in the bowells of Christ our alder, juste and streite juge, exorte theym to remembre the terrible commynacions and ful-fereful imprecacions of holy scripture agayns the brekers of the lawe of God, and the letters of goode and holy werkes. The which imprecacions holy scripture reherceth in the book of Deuteronomy saying, Quod si audire nolueris, venient super te omnes maledictiones istæ, et apprehendent te. Maledictus eris in civitate, maledictus in agro: maledictus fructus ventris tui, et fructus

terræ tuæ. Maledictus eris, egrediens, et maledictus eris ingrediens. Mittet tibi Dominus famem et esuriem, et increpacionem in omnia opera tua quæ tu facies, donec conterat te et perdat velociter, propter adinventiones tuas pessimas. Adjungat tibi pestilenciam: percuciat te dominus egestate febri et frigore ardore et estu, et aere corrupto ac rubigine et persequatur donec pereas. Tradat te dominus corruentem ante hostes tuos, &c. I also, in amyable wise, exorte my seid heires and successours in Crist Jesu, the liberal rewarder of alle good deedis, to remembre the desiderable blessings and the moste bounteuouse grace, promytted to al suche as observe the precepter of the lawes of Crist beyng helpers and promoters of good and vertues desires; Scripture in the same place saying unto such: Venient super te universæ benedictiones istæ, et apprehendent te. Benedictus tu in civitate, et benedictus in agro: benedictus fructus ventris tui, et benedictus fructus terræ tuæ; benedictus eris ingrediens et egrediens. Dabit dominus inimicos tuos qui consurgent adversum te corruentes in conspectu tuo. Per unam viam venient contra te, et per septem fugient a facie tua. Mittet dominus benedictionem super celaria tua et super omnia opera manuum tuarum; suscitabit te dominus sibi in populum sanctum, videbuntque omnes terrarum populi, quod nomen domini invocatum sit super te, et timebunt te: abundare te faciet dominus omnibus bonis, &c.

On the 1st of January, 1448-9, the king by letters patent, assigned to the college the following arms: sable, three roses argent, on a chief party per pale, azure with a flower of France, and gules with a lion passant, or. He designed by the colour of the field, to denote the perpetuity of his foundation; by the roses, his hope that the college might bring forth the choicest flowers, redolent of science of every kind, to the honour and most devout worship of Almighty God and the undefiled virgin and glorious mother; and by the chief, containing portions of the arms of France and

England, he intended to impart something of royal nobility, which might declare the work to be truly regal and renowned. On the 30th of the same month, he granted to Nicholas Cloos clerk (afterwards bishop of Lichfield and Coventry) for his services in building the college, that he should be noble, and in sign thereof should bear for arms: argent, on a cheveron sable, three passion nails of the first, on a chief sable, three roses argent.

In addition to the various privileges granted by him with the sanction of Parliament, to the college, the king obtained bulls from the Pope exempting the college and its members from the power and jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop and archdeacon of Ely, and the chancellor of the university; and on the 31st of January, 1448-9, the university, by an instrument under its common seal, granted that the college, the provost, fellows, and scholars, their servants and ministers, should be exempt from the power, dominion, and jurisdiction of the chancellor, vicechancellor, proctors and ministers of the university; but in all matters relating to the various scholastic acts, exercises, lectures, and disputations necessary for degrees, and the sermons, masses, general processions, congregations, convocations, elections of chancellor proctors and other officers, (not being repugnant to their peculiar privileges) they were, as true gremials and scholars of the university, to be obedient to the chancellor, vicechancellor, and proctors, as other scholars were. To this grant was annexed a condition that it should be void, in

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INTERIOR OF THE HALL, KING'S [illegible]

case the bishops of Salisbury, Lincoln, and Carlisle should consider it inconsistent with the statutes, privileges, and laudable customs of the university. Another composition, of a more limited nature, was made eight years afterwards.[a]

By a charter dated the 13th of September, 1448, the king granted the prebends of Chalk in Wiltshire, and of Ewern in Dorsetshire; and on the 6th of February, 1448-9, he granted the patronage or advowson of the priory of Borden in Essex, with all its possessions.

On the 10th of February, 1448-9, the king granted to the provost and scholars a tenement in the parish of Blessed Mary near the Market, in the High street, between the tenement of Robert Lincoln on the south, and the tenement late of the master and brethren of the Hospital of S. John the Evangelist on the north: the ground or soil in the Scole-lanes between the tenement late of Corpus Christi college on the east, and other ground or soil late of Robert Lincoln on the west: the ground or soil lying in Scole-lanes under the gardens of Gonville hall, between a piece of soil or ground late of the master or warden and scholars of the house of S. Michael towards the east, and a garden late of the warden and fellows of the Hall of the Holy Trinity on the west, lately granted to the king by William Sida and John Brunne, wardens of the church of Blessed Mary near the Market, and the parishioners:

(a) Mr. Williams's Notices of William Millington, contain a letter from Henry VI. enjoining the abandonment of the first composition with the university.

a messuage in the parish of S. Edward, between the tenement late of the master and brethren of the Hospital of S. John the Evangelist on the one part, and the tenement late of Thomas Fordham of the other part, one head abutting on the king's highway, which messuage the king had by the lease and delivery of Richard Gybbes of Cambridge, Thomas Fordham and Robert Joynour of the same town: a messuage situate in the late parish of S. John the Baptist, in Milnestrete, between the tenement of John Goldyngton on the north, and the tenement late of Robert Tyller on the south, one head abutting upon Milnestrete, and the other upon the tenement of the said John Goldyngton, which messuage the king had by the gift and grant of Hugh Tapton and Andrew Dokett clerks: a garden near the hostel of S. Edward, late in the tenure of Robert Joynour: a garden near the common river, and late in the tenure of John Wellys clerk: a tenement called the Horshede, situate in the High-street, in the parish of Blessed Mary near the Market, abutting upon Scole-lane on the north, and the tenement of the aforesaid master and brethren of the house and hospital of S. John the Evangelist on the south, and upon a certain parcel of ground belonging to the king on the east: a tenement late in the tenure of Geoffrey Neville, situate in Milnestrete, abutting upon ground late of the said Geoffrey Neville on the north, and the tenement of Agnes Jacob on the south: a certain piece of ground in Milnestrete, late in the tenure of William Lincoln: a cottage or house and garden

near Plutes-lane, otherwise called Nut-lane, between the king's tenement which was Agnes Jacob's: all lately granted to the king by the master and scholars of Corpus Christi college: a messuage or hostel called S. Austyn's hostel, with the garden and other tenements adjoining, in Milnestrete, in the parish late of S. John the Baptist, situate between the cemetery late of the same church on the north, and another tenement late the hostel of S. Edmund on the south, granted to the king by the master and fellows of the hall or house of Clare: a tenement in Milnestrete, in the said parish late of S. John the Baptist, between Pyron-lane on the north, and a certain tenement of the prioress and nuns of S. Mary and S. Rhadegund on the south: a piece of ground lying within the precincts of the King's college, and adjoining the late hostel of S. Edward, granted to the king by the prior and canons of the chapel of S. Edmund in Cambridge, of the order of S. Gilbert of Sempringham: a tenement with the appurtenances, in the parish of S. Mary near the market, between the tenements of the master and scholars of Corpus Christi college on the north, and the king's tenement late belonging to the chantry in the church of S. Mary near the market on the south: a tenement in the parish of S. Edward, situate between the king's tenement on the north, and another of the king's tenements on the south, lately granted to the king by the master and brethren of the house and hospital of S. John the Evangelist: a tenement in Plutes-lane, otherwise Nut-lane, between the king's tenement late of Agnes Jacob on the west, and a tenement of the master and scholars

of Corpus Christi college on the east, lately granted to the king by the abbess and nuns of Denny: a piece of soil or ground lying near the divinity schools, between Scoles-lanes on the east, and a garden of the king's late of the chantry in the church of Blessed Mary near the market, recently granted to the king by the master or warden and scholars of the house of S. Michael: a certain tenement or certain pieces of ground or soil with their appurtenances, lying together in the parish late of S. John the Baptist, newly built upon, then called Seynt Austyn's hostel, between the tenement of the master and scholars of Corpus Christi college on the east, and Milne-street on the west, Nut-lane, otherwise Plutes-lane on the south, and a certain new lane lying under the said king's college on the north, and containing in length by the said lane called Nut-lane, otherwise Plutes-lane two hundred and thirty-five feet, and also in length by the said new lane two hundred and five feet, and in breadth at the east end between the said lanes sixty-three feet, and also at the west end in length between the said lanes ninety-three feet, granted to the king by the master and scholars of Corpus Christi college, the abbess and nuns of Denny, Agnes Jacob, and John Wering of Cambridge.

By the same charter the king granted the college a messuage and a void piece of land in the town of Huntingdon.

The king in parliament also declared, that the following property belonging to the provost and scholars should be the site on which the church and

buildings should be erected: the ground lying between the High-street on the east, and the common river on the west, and between Whitefrere-lane and the new lane near the hostel, then called S. Austyn's hostel, on the south, and between Clare hall and the east part of the Scole-lanes on the north, containing in breadth at the east end four hundred and ten feet, and at the west end three hundred and eighty-four feet, and in length seven hundred feet.

In 1454, there were very riotous assemblies in the university. King's college was an especial object of attack, and the rioters had provided guns and habiliments of war, against that college. One of the principal rioters was Master William Yvers of Michaelhouse, to whom on the 13th of June, the king addressed letters, requiring him to appear before himself and his council at the palace of Westminster, on the 18th of the same month. Similar letters were addressed to Mr. William Ayscough and others, and by other letters the Lord Scales was required to use his best devoir to put down the riots, and the mayor was commanded to seize the guns and habiliments of war.

On the 26th of June in the same year, the university made certain statutes which prevented the members of King's college from taking degrees until they renounced the privileges granted to them by the king and the pope, which they refused to do. The college therefore complained to the king their founder, who on the 1st of July directed letters to be issued commanding the admission of those whose degrees had been refused.

In 1456 the king constituted the provost for the time being a justice of the peace for the town and county of Cambridge.

On the 14th of February, 1456-7, an indenture was made between Laurence Bothe, licentiate in laws, chancellor, and the doctors and masters regent and non-regent of the university of the one part, and Robert Woodlark, D.D., provost, and the fellows and scholars of this college of the other part, for setting at rest all matters of dissension respecting the several jurisdictions of the chancellor and provost. This composition was to this effect:—

1. That the provost, his locum tenens, or commissary, should have all manner of spiritual and temporal jursidiction, in all causes and matters arising in the precincts of the college and the orchards and gardens of the same, between the scholars, their household and domestic servants, and the conducts, clerks of the chapel, and choristers of the college, dwelling therein, and particularly the probate of the wills, and administration of the effects, of such of them as should die within the college.

2. That should dissension or controversy arise between one of the university, and one of the college, within the precincts of the college, the provost &c. should have jurisdiction, if one of the university should be the party aggrieved; and the chancellor &c. in case the party aggrieved should be one of the college.

3. That the chancellor &c. should have jurisdiction over the provost, vice-provost, fellows, scholars, their servants, domestics, and tenants, chaplains, conducts, clerks, and choristers, in all matters and causes arising out of the college, and probate of the wills, and administration of the effects, of such of them as should die without the college.

4. That the chancellor &c. should have power to summon the provost, vice-provost, fellows, scholars, and others of the college to make inquisition of breaches of the peace, to give evidence in all causes, and to attend scholastic acts, processions,

masses, exequies, congregations, &c., and to punish them for neglect, unless they should be prevented by being engaged in defence of the college or in the exercise of their jurisdiction.

5. That the college precincts should be understood as including all within the stone walls of the college eastward of the water of Ree, and the garden on the west side, as the same is described by metes, bounds, length, and breadth in the charter granted to the provost and scholars by authority of parliament.

6. That the members of the college should not, on taking their degrees, be required to take any oath inconsistent with this composition, and that they should be admitted to degrees and offices as freely as other members of the university.

7. That every member of the university admitted to any degree or office, and the provost, fellows, and scholars of the college, on their admissions, should swear not to infringe this composition.

The foregoing composition was confirmed by the king's charter of Inspeximus, tested at Coventry the 18th of February, 1456-7.

In the parliament of 1459 the various grants made by the king to this college were fully ratified and confirmed.

King Edward IV. gave to the college the priory of Tofte Monachorum in Suffolk, which had belonged to the monks of S. Peter de Preaux in Normandy, also the priory of Lessingham in the same county, which had belonged to the abbey of Bec. Both these priories had been granted by Henry VI. to Eton college. On the other hand, the estates in and near Cambridge which had belonged to Merton college, Oxford, were re-granted to that society; the deanery of S. Burien was granted to the chapel of S. George at Windsor; the abbey of Sion obtained the priory of S. Michael's Mount; and the allowance

for the college buildings from the duchy of Lancaster was stopped. During the greater part of that reign the works of the chapel were consequently suspended. At length in 1479, Walter Field warden of Winchester college and chaplain to the king, was appointed provost of this college. By his intercession £1000. was obtained from the king. Field was appointed overseer of the works, whereon in little more than three years £1296. 1*s.* 8*d.* was expended. Of this sum Thomas Rotheram, bishop of Lincoln and chancellor of England, sometime fellow of the college, and ultimately archbishop of York, gave £140.

On the last of February, 1484-5, king Richard III. directed the payment of £351. out of the revenues of the see of Exeter to Walter Field the provost towards the building of the chapel. Altogether the sum expended on the building during that short reign was £746. 10*s.* 9½*d.* of which the king contributed £700.

In 1489 an act of parliament was passed constituting the two archbishops and certain spiritual and temporal peers and others, a special but temporary court of judicature for the investigation of the titles of those persons who had dispossessed this college and the college of Eton of estates comprised in the grants from Henry VI.

On the 22nd of April, 1506, king Henry VII. visited Cambridge and kept the eve of the feast of S. George in the college chapel which was not then finished. Two years afterwards the works at the chapel were resumed at his majesty's expence. On the 31st of March, 1509, being three weeks before his death,

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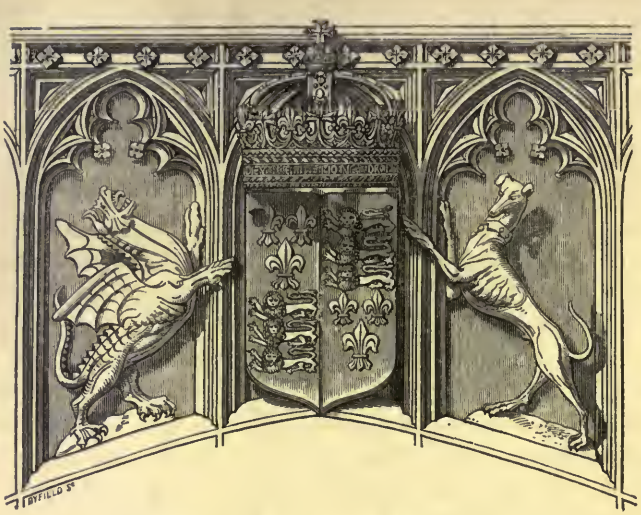
EXTERIOR OF KINGS COLLEGE CHAPEL.



ARMS OF HENRY VII. IN THE CHAPEL.

he gave £5000. for the completion of the chapel. On the same day he made his will which contains the subjoined clause:—

Also where oure Uncle of blissed memorie, King Henry the Sixt, to the laude of God, and the encreace of connyng and doctrine in the lawes of God, to the edeficacion of our feith, and the weale of Cristen soule, founded and endued a famous College in our Universitie of Cambridge called the new College, and in the same begune a grete and large Churche, for divine service to be said and doon in the same, by the Fellowes of the said College, which church restith as yet vnperfited and vnfinisshed, litle or nothing wrought or doon thereupon syns the deccasse of our said Uncle: Saving that nowe of late to the honour of God, the weale of our soule, and for the singuler trust that we have to the praiers of our said Uncle, for the grete holynesse of life and vertue that he was of in erthe, we have at our propre costs and charges, caused workmen in a good nombre to worke upon the advancement of the building of the same Churche, intending by Godds grace incessantly to

contynue the same, til the said Church be perfitely buylded and fully finished.

And for the more sure perfourmance and perfite finishing of the said Church, and other the premisses, and for the more redy paiement of the money necessarie in that behalve, we have delivered in redy money before the hande, to the Provost and Scolers of oure said College, the some of five thousand poundes, as by writings betwixt us and theim testifieng the same payments and receipte, and bering date at Richemount the laste daye of Marche the XXIIII yere of our Reigne it dooth more plainly appere; the same V. M[l]. and every parcell thereof, to be truly emploied and bestowed by the said Provost, and other Provosts of the said College for the tyme being, vpon to and for the buylding and finishing of the said Churche, from tyme to tyme as nede shall require, by the advise, comptrollement, and oversight, of suche personnes as we in our life, and our Executours after our desesse, if it be not doon in our life, shall depute and assigne, without discontynuyng the said works or any parte of theim, till thei bee fully finished, perfourmed and accomplished, as farre as the said Some of money of V. M[l]. shall extende. And that the said Provost that nowe is, and that hereafter shal be, bee accountable for the employeng and bestowing of the said V. M[l]. upon the said workes, to us in our life, and our Executours after our decesse, for such parcell thereof as shall reste not accompted for before that tyme, and not emploied nor bestowed upon the said works, as often and whansoever we or they shall calle hym therunto, as it is more largely expressed in the said Indentures. And in case the said V.M[l]. shall not suffice for perfourmance and accomplisshment of the said werkes and every parcell of theim, and that thei be not perfitely finisshed by us in our daies, we than wol that oure Executours from tyme to tyme as necessitie shall require, deliver to the said Provost for the tyme being, as moch money above the said V.M[l]. as shall suffice for the perfite finisshing and perfourming of the said works, and every parte of theim; the same money to be emploied and bestowed upon the perfite finisshing and perfourming of the said works, by the said Provost for the tyme being by the foresaid advise, oversight, comptrollement, and accompte, without desisting or discon-

tynueng the same werks in any wise, till thei and every parcell of theim as before is said, be fully and perfitely accomplisshed and performed, in manner and fourme before rehersed. And that the said Provost for the tyme being, for such somes of money as shall be delivered to hym by our Executours to the entente above rehersed, bee accomptable to theim as often and whansoever thei shall require.

The king's executors on the 8th of February, 1512-3, contributed a second sum of £5000. for the completion of the chapel.

The college acquired by purchase a portion of the garden of the Carmelite friars soon after the suppression of religious houses.

Surveys were made of all the colleges in Cambridge by Matthew Parker, D.D., John Redman, D.D., and William May, LL.D. in February, 1545-6. At that period this was by far the largest and most important foundation in the university.

The annual emoluments of its members and officers were as follows:—Provost: stipend £66. 13*s.* 4*d.*; livery of himself and household £6. 13*s.* 4*d.*; from exequies of the founder and others £1. 3*s.* 4*d.* = £74. 10*s.* Vice-provost: stipend as fellow £1. 15*s.* 6*d.*; commons £4. 6*s.* 8*d.*; office £4.; livery £1. 6*s.* 8*d.*; exequies 13*s.* 4*d.* = £12. 2*s.* 2*d.*; Dean of divinity: stipend as fellow £1. 6*s.* 8*d.*; commons £4. 6*s.* 8*d.*; office £1.; livery £1.; exequies 11*s.* 8*d.* = £8. 5*s.* Each of two deans of arts: stipend £1. 6*s.* 8*d.*; commons £4. 6*s.* 8*d*; office and lectureship £4.; livery £1.; exequies 8*s.* 4*d.* = £11. 1*s.* 8*d.* Each of three bursars: stipend £1. 6*d.* 8*d.*; commons £4. 6*s.* 8*d.*; office £2.; livery £1.; exequies 8*s.* 4*d.* = £9. 5*s.* 8*d.* Sacrist: stipend £1. 6*s.* 8*d.*; commons £4. 6*s.* 8*d.*; office £1.;

livery £1.; exequies 11*s.* 8*d.* = £8. 5*s.* Each of four priests fellows: stipend £1. 6*s.* 8*d.*; commons £4. 6*s.* 8*d.*; livery £1.; exequies 11*s.* 8*d.* = £7. 5*s.* Each of fifteen fellows M.A. but not priests: stipend £1. 6*s.* 8*d.*; commons £4. 6*s.* 8*d.*; livery £1.; exequies 8*s.* 4*d.* = £7. 1*s.* 8*d.* Each of nineteen B.A. fellows: stipend £1.; commons £4. 6*s.* 8*d.*; livery 16*s.*; exequies 8*s.* 4*d.* = £6. 11*s.* Each of twenty-four scholars: stipend 13*s.* 4*d.*; commons £4. 6*s.* 8*d.*; livery 9*s.*; exequies 5*s.* = £5. 14*s.* Five fellows lecturers, viz. of dialectics and philosophy £3.; of greek and hebrew £2. 13*s.* 4*d.* = £5. 13*s.* 4*d.* Ten priests conducts: of whom the precentor had for stipend £4. 6*s.* 8*d*; another £3. 13*s.* 4*d.*; eight £2. 13*s.* 4*d.* each; and one £1. additional for the office of curate; each had for commons £4. 6*s.* 8*d.*; livery 13*s.* 4*d.*; exequies 6*s.* 8*d.*; Six clerks conducts: of whom the organist had for stipend £5.; the informator choristarum £4. 6*s.* 8*d.*; another £4.; another £3. 13*s.* 4*d.* and each of the two others £3.; each had for commons £4. 6*s.* 8*d.*; livery 9*s.*; exequies 5*s.* Each of sixteen choristers: exhibition and wages £3. 6*s.* 8*d.*; exequies 2*s.* 6*d.* = £3. 9*s.* 2*d.* Auditor: stipend £3.; commons of himself and servant during the time of account communibus annis £4. 6*s.* 8*d.*; horse-food during same time £1. 6*s.* 8*d.* = £8. 13*s.* 4*d.* Clerk of accounts and of the bursars and bailiff at Cambridge: stipend £6.; commons £4. 6*s.* 8*d.*; livery 12*s.* = £10. 18*s.* 8*d.* Steward: fee £4. Clerk of the sacristry: stipend £3. 6*s.* 8*d.*; commons £4. 6*s.* 8*d.*; livery 9*s.* = £8. 2*s.* 4*d.* Pantler, cook, barber, baker, groom, launder and porter each for stipend £2. Undercook,

two lads in the stable, and bell-ringer, each for wages £1. 6*s*. 8*d*. Cellarer and scullion each 13*s*. 4*d*. Each servant had for livery 8*s*.; the commons of the porter were £4. 6*s*. 8*d*. and of each of the others £2. 13*s*. 4*d*. The Vice-provost, Dean of divinity, and three of the priests fellows had extra allowances from particular benefactions for sermons at Cambridge and elsewhere.

The expences communibus annis are thus stated: Chapel: for amendment of copes and utensils, the purchase of lead, wine, wax-candles, and bell-ropes, for cleansing the lead, and for repairs £20. Commons of the provost strangers and visitors dining on certain days in the hall, and for wax, paper, ink, and purchase and repair of utensils £40. Purchase of horses for the use of the college, with hay, oats, and litter, and repair of bridles, saddles, and other matters pertaining to the stable, £30. Extraordinary expences £46. 13*s*. 4*d*. Repairs as well of the mansion of the college, as of all the possessions of the same £70.

The estates of the college were the manors of Fordingbridge, Ringwood, Monxton, and Combe in Hampshire; the manors of Brixton Deverell, Homington, and Chalke, and the late priory or manor of Okeburn in Wiltshire; the manor of Stour Priaulx in Dorsetshire; the priory or manor of S. James near Exeter, and Cotteley wood in Devonshire; the manors of Borehouse, and Overhall, the mill of Boxford, the priory or manor of Kersey, with a mill in Ekynge, and the priory or manor of Bricet in Suffolk; the late priory or manor of Toft Monks, the

manors of Lessingham, Coltishall, Horstead, and West Wrotham in Norfolk; the manors of Wotton Waven and Mockley, and an annual pension in Atherstone in Warwickshire; the manor of Willoughton in Lincolnshire; a pension at Blythe in Nottinghamshire; pastures and marshes of Kersey priory, and the manor of Dunton in Essex; the manor of Wythiham in Sussex; the manor of Isleham, lands in Great Abington, Little Abington, Tadlow and Hildersham, the manor of Grantchester, tenements, shops, stables and gardens in Cambridge, and the rectory and manor of Barton in Cambridgeshire; the late priory or manor of Ruyslip in Middlesex; mansions in London; and the hospital or manor of Biggin in Hertfordshire. The total clear annual value of these estates was £1010. 12*s*. 11½*d*. and the annual expences are stated to exceed the revenues by £48. 6*s*. 4½*d*.

When queen Elizabeth visited Cambridge in August, 1564, she lodged in this college.[a] The members of the university were ranged in order for her reception from the south gate of the college to the west door of the chapel on the day of her arrival, Saturday the 5th of August. In the afternoon the queen attended divine service in the chapel, and greatly commended the beauty of the structure as "above all other in her realme." On the following day (Sunday) her majesty attended morning service in the chapel, the sermon being preached by Dr. Andrew Perne, dean of Ely and master of

(*a*) King James I. and all the succeeding sovereigns on visiting the university have been entertained at Trinity college.

Peterhouse. She also came unexpectedly to evening prayer, after which the Aulularia of Plautus was acted by scholars of other colleges before her majesty by torch-light on a stage erected for the purpose in the chapel. On the evening of Monday the 7th a play called Dido was exhibited by scholars of this college in the chapel before her majesty. On Tuesday the 8th an english play called Ezechias written by Nicholas Udall, was also acted by the scholars of this college before the queen in the chapel.

The gallery and other chambers in the provost's lodge served for the queen's lodging; the buttery was in the chorister's school; the pantry and ewry were two chambers in the college; the open kitchens and sculleries were raised against S. Austin's wall; the cellar was in the provost's buttery; the council chamber was in the small chapel on the south called Dr. Argentine's chapel; the guard chamber was the lower hall of the provost's lodge; the chamber of presence was the lodging over that; Dr. Haddon (sometime fellow of the college), lady Strange, and divers other ladies were lodged in the fellows chambers. Against the queen's arrival the chapel was adorned with tapestry. The greater part of the floor was strewed with rushes, but a fine turkey carpet was laid down between the north and south doors. During her majesty's residence here the college was designated the Court and the Palace.

In 1569, Richard Cox bishop of Ely, Dr. Whitgift master of Trinity college, Thomas Watts archdeacon of Middlesex, Dr. Ithel master of Jesus

college, Dr. May master of Catharine hall, afterwards bishop of Carlisle, and others were appointed special commissioners to visit the college. Articles were exhibited to them charging Dr. Philip Baker the provost with various misdemeanours. It was especially alleged that, to the great infamy of the college, he kept a heap of popish pelf, mass-books and legends, couchers, &c., superstitious vestments, candlesticks, crosses and the very brazen rood, nor would he be persuaded by either private entreaties or public admonition to make them away, but preserved these relics in the vestry. He absconded during the visitation, and was in February 1569-70, formally deprived of his office by the bishop of Ely.

For many years the provostship of this college was reputed to be in the gift of the crown, inasmuch as the fellows had always elected the person who had been recommended to them by the sovereign, and it appears that on one occasion James I. peremptorily refused to allow them a free choice. On the death of John Copleston, D.D., provost, which occurred 24th of August, 1689, the fellows determined to recover the right of election conferred upon them by the statutes. William and Mary sent a mandamus for Stephen Upman, M.A., fellow of Eton college. The fellows addressed a remonstrance to the king, wherein they set forth their right to choose their own provost, and expressed a hope that his majesty would not infringe the same, much less impose upon them one who had preached a sermon in Eton chapel in favour of king James's declaration of indulgence. Upon this another mandamus was

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sent on behalf of Mr. (afterwards sir) Isaac Newton, fellow of Trinity college. In answer the fellows again insisted on their right of free election, and represented that Mr. Newton was ineligible, not being, or having been a member of one of the royal foundations of Eton or King's. This occasioned a hearing before the king and council on the 29th of August. The result was that the design of appointing Mr. Newton was abandoned, but subsequently a third mandamus issued in favour of John Hartcliffe, B.D. fellow of this college, and master of Merchant Taylor's school. This mandamus was sent down on the 2nd of September. The college having obtained timely notice of what would happen, all the officers took care to be out of the way, every fellow's door was shut, and no one was at home. The messenger not finding any one to whom he could deliver the mandamus, laid it on the hall table, from whence at night by an unknown hand it was thrown over the wall. On the next day the fellows assembled for election in the chapel. Mr. Hartcliffe had but three votes including his own. All the other fellows voted for Charles Roderick, head master of Eton, who was not statutably eligible not being in orders or a doctor, but the university created him LL.D., and Spratt, bishop of Rochester, privately ordained him. He went over to Buckden to obtain admission from the bishop of Lincoln, the visitor of the college. That prelate however made objections and would not admit him. The society apprehending that legal proceedings would ensue, passed a resolution that there should be no dividend

till such proceedings were ended. They also applied to their friends for pecuniary assistance, and Lord Dartmouth, their high steward, subscribed £1000. Subsequently Oliver Doyley, M.A., George Stanhope, M.A., (afterwards dean of Canterbury) and John Layton, M.A., three of the fellows, were deputed to attend the privy council at Hampton Court, to defend the rights of the college.[a] On the 7th of October the king arrived at Cambridge and visited the college, attended by the duke of Somerset chancellor of the university. His majesty said that at the intercession of the duke he gave his consent that the man they had chosen should be their provost. Mr. Layton made a speech of thanks on his knees. The duke soon afterwards came to the college and

(*a*) John Reynolds, fellow of Eton college and canon of Exeter, who was admitted of this college 1689, drew up an account of this affair. He tells us that Mr. Layton who was his tutor and reckoned the best scholar of his college, was "thick of hearing and purblind." With respect to the proceedings of the deputation at Hampton court he says :—"When they came to Hampton Court they were conducted into a room that opened into the gallery where the Attorney and Solicitor General came to them, to whom they clearly proved, That the right of electing the Provost was fixed in the College itself, by the Grant of the King the Founder, and by the statutes themselves. To this the Attorney General replied, that notwithstanding the Founder's Grant to the College, the Kings his successors had, from time to time, put in the Provosts; and then pulled out a long list of all the Provosts, of this put in by one King, and that by another, and so on to the present time; concluding, with some warmth, that the King could not but highly resent their disputing with him, what had never been disputed with any of his predecessors. At which John Layton, not a little nettled, rose up; when at that very instant, was a hush, and a whisper, that the Queen was coming through the Gallery, and all the company rose up; but John, through the defect of his eyes, and ears, observed neither, but knocking down his hand upon the table, cried out with a loud voice: "Mr. Attorney General, if we must bear the grievances of former Reigns, then is the King in vain come in," which words the Queen heard not a little startled.

said it was his majesty's pleasure that Mr. Layton should go out D.D., but he, with expressions of gratitude, begged that the duke would intercede that he should be excused, as he was unwilling to go over the heads of many persons more worthy than himself. Dr. Roderick was admitted provost on the 13th of October, 1689.

The undergraduate fellows of this college, in the exercise of an ancient and acknowledged privilege, had been accustomed to claim and receive the degree of B.A. without having passed any of the previous examinations required from the undergraduates of other colleges; but the provost and scholars, having taken into consideration the objections that naturally attached to such diversity of discipline, and being at the same time desirous of establishing a more perfect system of equality and unity of interest with the university, by an instrument under seal dated the 1st of May, 1851, voluntarily and unanimously surrendered and relinquished such peculiar privilege and claim, and all right and title to be exempt from the ordinary examinations of the university, on the part of all such scholars as should be admitted into the college after that date: provided that nothing therein contained should be considered, deemed or taken in any way to surrender, waive, compromise, or invalidate the composition existing between the university and the college, approved by their royal founder king Henry VI. in the year 1457, and thereby bearing equal validity with any and all the statutes of the college.

BENEFACTORS.—The gift of Henry Beaufort, bishop

of Winchester, and cardinal of S. Eusebius, has been already noticed. John Hodgkins, D.D., (admitted 1450) afterwards vicar of Ringwood, John Plente, fellow in 1484, William Towne, D.D., fellow, and rector of Kingston, who died 1494-5, John Dogget, LL.D., provost, who died 1501, and William Scales, vice-provost in 1508, gave salaries for the exhibition of priests to say masses, and sing dirges in the chapel according to the religion of their times. Henry Pauley, B.D., vice-provost of Eton, gave a yearly exhibition of £5. to such scholars as are or intend to be priests. Henry Purvey, alias Purefoy, gave £20. per annum to be distributed amongst the scholars. William Skelton, M.D., fellow, who died 1471, gave his library. John Bennet, rector of S. Margarets, Lothbury, London, in 1494, bequeathed a third of his goods. Thomas Rotheram, archbishop of York, sometime fellow, gave large sums in his lifetime towards completing the chapel, also £100. for the same purpose by will, together with his best suit of red and gold vestments, with six copes and all things pertaining to priest, deacon, and subdeacon. John Argentine, M.D. and D.D., provost, who died 1507-8, gave by will 100 marks and a silver basin and ewer, weighing 80oz. 15dwts., with his arms enamelled thereon. William Wyche, fellow, who died 1515, gave many good books to the library. Robert Hacomblen, D.D., provost, who died 1528, gave 100 nobles and a fine brazen desk, now in the choir of the college chapel. Geoffrey Blythe, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, sometime fellow, who died 1530, gave in his lifetime a gilt mitre and

a rochet of the best cloth for the boy-bishop, a pair of great organs, and a fair banner of the assumption of the blessed virgin Mary. Nicholas West, bishop of Ely, sometime fellow, who died 1533, gave rich plate and built part of the then provost's lodge. Sir Francis Walsingham, secretary of state, who died 1590, gave books to the library. Roger Goad, D.D., provost, who died 1610-11, gave the sinecure rectory of Milton. John Cowell, LL.D., sometime fellow of this college, and afterwards master of Trinity hall, who died 1611, gave plate and books. Rodolph Waddington, fellow, master of Christ's hospital, London, who died 1614, gave many good books to the library. William Smith, D.D., provost, who died 1615, gave £100. to the library, a silver salt worth £40., a fine standing cup with pendent moving figures, and other legacies. Richard Day, elected to this college in 1590, gave the rectory of Weedon Pinkney in Northamptonshire, and £8. yearly to the scholars. Thomas Weaver, elected to this college in 1592, and ultimately vice-provost of Eton college, wainscoted both sides of the choir of the chapel. Thomas Goad, D.D., rector of Hadleigh, Suffolk, and formerly fellow, who died 1638, bequeathed an estate for the purchase of divinity books for the library. Henry Bard, viscount Bellamont, who died 1656, whilst fellow, gave to the library a fine copy of the Alcoran which he brought from Egypt. Nicholas Hobart, fellow, who died about 1659, left a large collection of books to the library. Thomas Crouch, sometime fellow and M.P. for the university, who died 1679, also gave many hundred volumes to

the library. Sir Thomas Page, knight, provost, who died 1681, whilst fellow, gave plate and candlesticks for the altar. Edmund Vinther, M.D., and John Price, D.D., gave exhibitions for the maintenance of the fellows and scholars. Benjamin Whichcote, D.D., sometime provost, who died 1683, gave £100. to the library. Barnabas Oley, fellow of Clare hall and archdeacon of Ely, gave £100. Richard Elliot, fellow, who died 1696, bequeathed £700. for the purchase of advowsons. William Bullock, sometime fellow, who died 1708, devised an estate for the purchase of advowsons. Diana, relict of Richard Stevens, rector of Milton, and sometime fellow, who died 1727, gave £100. towards the new building. John Hungerford, esq., who died 1729, left a considerable legacy. Andrew Snape, D.D., provost, who died 1742, contributed £250. towards the new building. Francis, lord Godolphin, in 1774, paved the ante-chapel. Edward Betham, fellow of Eton, and sometime fellow of this college, who died 1783, founded four exhibitions. John Smith, many years bursar, gave an estate to purchase advowsons. Walter Chetwynd, esq., fellow, who died 1786, left a handsome legacy to the college. William Cooke, D.D., provost and dean of Ely, who died 1797, gave £6. per annum for prizes to scholars. Edward Ephraim Pote, fellow, about 1798 gave a good collection of oriental MSS. to the library. Robert Glynn, M.D., fellow, who died 1800, left £20. per annum for prizes for learning and regularity of conduct. Jacob Bryant, esq., fellow, who died 1804, bequeathed his large and valuable library. Thomas James, D.D., head master of Rugby school,

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sometime fellow, who died 1804, gave £100. for the establishment of a latin declamation prize. Jonathan Davies, D.D., provost of Eton college, and sometime fellow of this college, who died 1812, bequeathed £2000. in augmentation of a fund for the purchase of advowsons. Joseph Davidson, fellow, gave large sums of money for the maintenance of the chapel and for other purposes. John Manistre, fellow, bequeathed £500. to purchase books and plate. Francis Barnes, D.D., fellow and master of Peterhouse, bequeathed £400. George Thackeray, D.D., late provost, bequeathed £2000. for the repairs and embellishment of the chapel. George Richards, fellow, who died 1848, gave £50. per annum for classical, theological, and mathematical prizes to the scholars.

EMINENT MEN.—Nicholas Cloos, fellow, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and chancellor of the university, died 1453. John Chedworth, provost, bishop of Lincoln, died 1471. Robert Wodelark, D.D., provost, chancellor of the university and founder of the college or hall of S. Catharine, died 1479. John Hodgkins, D.D., fellow, a mathematician of repute, flourished 1485. William Hatteclyffe, fellow, secretary to king Edward IV., and under-treasurer of Ireland in 1494. Thomas Rotheram,[a] fellow, archbishop of York, and chancellor of England and of the university, died 1500. John Dogget,[a] LL.D., provost, ambassador to Sicily, Hungary, and Denmark, died 1501. Alexander Legh,[a] LL.D., fellow, ambassador to Scotland, died about 1501. Oliver

(*a*) These are noticed in Athenæ Cantabrigienses, vol. I.

King,[a] fellow, bishop of Bath and Wells, died 1503. John Barker,[a] fellow, author of Scutum inexpugnabile, and commonly called the sophister of King's, flourished 1503. John Reynolds, fellow, archdeacon of Cleveland, died 1506. John Argentine,[a] M.D. and D.D., provost, of high reputation for his skill in all arts and faculties, died 1507-8. Richard Hatton,[a] LL.D., provost, employed on various important embassies, died 1509. William Clerke,[a] fellow, editor of the ordinal or pie according to the use of Sarum, died 1509. John Smith,[a] D.D., fellow, head master of Eton school, and twice vice-chancellor of the university, died 1509. Philip Morgan,[a] M.D., fellow, physician to Margaret countess of Richmond, died about 1515. John Sampson,[a] D.D., fellow, editor of the Paris Psalter, 1519. William Cosyn,[a] D.D., fellow, dean of Wells, died 1524-5. Robert Hacomblen,[a] D.D., provost, author of a commentary on Aristotle's Ethics, died 1528. Geoffrey Blythe, fellow, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, died 1530. Bryan Rowe,[a] fellow, author of latin poems and orations, flourished 1530. Thomas Ashley,[a] Margaret professor of divinity, died 1532. James Denton,[a] LL.D., fellow, dean of Lichfield, and lord president of Wales, died 1532-3. John Ritwyse,[a] fellow, master of S. Paul's school, an admirable latin poet and grammarian, died 1532. Nicholas West,[a] fellow, bishop of Ely, died 1533. John Frith,[a] author of many works against the church of Rome, martyred 1533. Richard Master,[a] fellow, an excellent natural philosopher, executed for being concerned in the business of Elizabeth Barton, the holy maid of Kent, 1534.

Nicholas Hawkins,[a] fellow, king's orator at Rome, and bishop elect of Ely, died about 1534. William Horman,[a] vice-provost of Eton, an excellent grammarian, died 1535. John Kite,[a] fellow, archbishop of Armagh, and bishop of Carlisle, died 1537. Rodolph Bradford,[a] D.D., fellow, an early adherent of the reformation, died about 1537. Edward Fox,[a] provost, bishop of Hereford, died 1538. Sir William Conyngsby,[a] fellow, justice of the king's bench, died 1540. Simon Mathew,[a] alias Cour, fellow, an advocate of the reformation, and author of sermons, died 1541. Geoffrey Blythe,[a] LL.D., fellow, archdeacon of Stafford, and master of King's hall, died 1541-2. William Skete,[a] D.D., fellow, Margaret professor of divinity, 1542-4. Sir Thomas Legh,[a] LL.D., fellow, master in chancery, and one of the chief instruments in the dissolution of religious houses, died 1545. Edward Hall,[a] scholar, author of an excellent chronicle of England, died 1547. Robert Blythe,[a] fellow, bishop of Down and Connor, and abbat of Thorney, died 1547. Giles Eyre,[a] D.D., fellow, dean of Chichester, and chaplain to Edward VI., died 1551. Thomas Goodrich,[a] bishop of Ely and lord chancellor of England, died 1554. John Croke,[a] scholar, master in chancery and author of a translation of certain Psalms into English verse, died 1554. Laurence Saunders,[a] fellow, martyred at Coventry 1554-5. Richard Pallady,[a] fellow, architect of old Somerset-house in London, flourished 1555. John Hullier,[a] fellow, martyred at Cambridge 1555. Robert Glover,[a] fellow, martyred at Coventry 1555. William Franklyn,[a] fellow, dean of Windsor,

president of Queens' college and ambassador to Scotland, died 1555-6. Robert Aldrich,[a] fellow, bishop of Carlisle, died 1555-6. Richard Atkinson,[a] D.D. provost, author of a commentary on the first epistle to the Corinthians, died 1556. George Day,[a] provost, bishop of Chichester, died 1556. Sir John Cheke,[a] provost, tutor to Edward VI. secretary of state and an admirable scholar, died 1557. Thomas Cornwallis,[a] fellow, archdeacon of Norwich, died 1557. John Blythe,[a] M.D., fellow, first Regius professor of physic, flourished 1557. John Mere,[a] fellow, registrary of the university and author of valuable collections relating to academical affairs, died 1558. Richard Croke,[a] D.D., fellow, first public orator, agent for Henry VIII. in Italy, and famed for his profound knowledge of greek, died 1558. Nicholas Tubman,[a] scholar, Lancaster herald, died 1558-9. John Stokys,[a] fellow, public orator, died 1559. John Fryer,[a] M.D., fellow, an able London physician, died 1563. Nicholas Carvell,[a] fellow, an exile for religion and author of English poems in the Mirror for Magistrates, died 1564. Edward Halliwell,[a] fellow, author of the latin tragedy of Dido acted before queen Elizabeth at this college 1564. William Alley,[a] fellow, bishop of Exeter, died 1570. James Calfhill,[a] scholar, bishop elect of Worcester, author of an answer to Martial's Treatise of the Cross and of other works, died 1570. William Buckley,[a] fellow, famed for his skill in arithmetic and geometry, and author of Arithmetica Memorativa, died about 1570. John Taylor,[a] fellow, author of a translation into English of Valerius Maximus, with

parallels from English history, flourished 1570. Thomas Cole,[a] D.D. fellow, an eloquent and famous preacher, an exile for religion, and ultimately archdeacon of Essex, died 1571. Walter Haddon,[a] LL.D. fellow, successively master of Trinity hall, president of Magdalen college, Oxford, and master of the Requests, and distinguished as a latin orator and poet, and as a diplomatist, died 1571-2. Gregory Scott,[a] fellow, author of a treatise in English verse against certain errors of the Romish church, died 1576. Edmund Guest,[a] fellow, bishop of Salisbury, died 1576-7. Richard Jugge,[a] scholar, a London printer of repute, died about 1577. Christopher Langton,[a] M.D., fellow, author of several medical works, died 1578. Thomas Wilson,[a] LL.D., fellow, secretary of state, and author of treatises on rhetoric, logic and usury, and of other works, died 1581. Richard Cox,[a] fellow, bishop of Ely, died 1581. John Bourchier,[a] fellow, abbat of Leicester and bishop designate of Gloucester, died about 1581. Thomas Hatcher,[a] fellow, author of a catalogue of the provosts, fellows, and scholars of this college, an admired latin poet, and editor of works of Dr. Nicholas Carr and Dr. Walter Haddon, died 1583. William Whitlock,[a] fellow, author of historical collections relative to the church of Lichfield, died 1583-4. Thomas Browne,[a] fellow, master of Westminster school, author of Thebais a latin tragedy, died 1585. Thomas Gardiner,[a] fellow, public orator, died about 1585. Edward Aglionby, fellow, recorder and M.P., for Warwick, an excellent scholar, died about 1587. Richard

Bridgwater, LL.D., fellow, public orator, died 1587-8. Thomas Thomas, fellow, printer to the university and author of a latin dictionary, died 1588. Edward Threlkeld, LL.D., fellow, archdeacon of Carlisle, died 1588. John Long, fellow, archbishop of Armagh, died 1589. Bartholomew Clerke, LL.D., fellow, dean of the arches, and famed for his scholarship, died 1589. William Masters, LL.D., fellow, public orator, died 1589-90. Sir Francis Walsingham, secretary of state, died 1590. John Cooke, fellow, head master of S. Paul's school, died 1590. William King, fellow, archdeacon of Northumberland, died 1590. William Malyn, fellow, master of S. Paul's and Eton schools, died about 1594. John Aylmer, bishop of London, died 1594. William Wickham, fellow, bishop of Winchester, died 1595. William Day, fellow, provost of Eton, bishop of Winchester, died 1596. William Ward, M.D., fellow, regius professor of physic, 1596. John Harrison, fellow, master of S. Paul's school, an able antiquary and numismatist, died 1596. Thomas Preston, LL.D., fellow, master of Trinity hall, died 1598. Reuben Sherwood, M.D., fellow, a distinguished physician at Bath, where he died 1598. Abraham Hartwell, fellow, a good latin poet and ingenious writer, died 1599. Giles Fletcher, LL.D., fellow, employed in various embassies, master of the Requests and author of the Russe Common Wealth,[a] died 1610. Hugh Blythe, fellow, archdeacon of Leicester, died 1610. Edward Spooner, fellow, archdeacon of Ossory, 1586-1610. Roger Goad, D.D.,

(a) Reprinted under the editorship of Edward A. Bond, for the Hakluyt Society. Lond. 8vo. 1856.

provost for more than forty years, and thrice vice-chancellor of the university, died 1610-11. John Cowell, LL.D., fellow, master of Trinity hall, Regius professor of civil law, and author of the Interpreter, died 1611. Richard Mulcaster, fellow, master of Merchant Taylor's school, and an excellent scholar, died 1611. Thomas Morrison, LL.D., fellow, Regius professor of civil law, 1611. John lord Harington of Exton, died 1613. Henry Howard, earl of Northampton, K.G., lord privy seal, and a man of letters, died 1614. Rodolph Waddington, fellow, master of Christ's hospital, and author of various works, died 1614. Richard Langley, D.D., fellow, head master of Eton, died 1615. William Smith, D.D., provost, and previously master of Clare hall, died 1615. Geoffrey King, fellow, Regius professor of Hebrew and one of the translators of the Bible, died about 1616. Samuel Hieron, fellow, vicar of Modbury, Devon, a famous divine, author of sermons, lectures, and devotional works, died 1617. Samuel Fleming, D.D., fellow, excellent both as a divine and poet, died 1620. Edward Lister, M.D., fellow, physician to Elizabeth and James I., and treasurer of the college of physicians, died 1620. Osmund Lakes, fellow, vicar of Ringwood, author of many theological works, died 1621. William Burton, M.D., fellow, Regius professor of physic, died 1623. Robert Ward, D.D., fellow, prebendary of Chichester, one of the translators of the Bible, died about 1623. Sir Albert Morton, fellow, secretary of state, died 1625. William Sclater, fellow, author of commentaries on the Romans and Thessalonians, and other learned

works, died 1626. Anthony Wotton, fellow, professor of divinity at Gresham college, a noted preacher and author of controversial and other works, died 1626. Sir William Temple, LL.D., fellow, provost of Trinity college, Dublin, and an author of repute, died 1626-7. Sir Thomas Ridley, LL.D., fellow, master in chancery, vicar-general of the province of Canterbury, and author of a View of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law, died 1628-9. Matthew Bust, fellow, head master of Eton school, 1611-1629. Thomas Mountford, M.D., fellow, physician to Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I., and president of the college of physicians, died 1630. Lionel Sharp, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Berks. and a sufferer for liberal opinions, died 1630. Samuel Harsnet, archbishop of York, died 1631. Elnathan Parr, fellow, rector of Palgrave, Suffolk, author of the Grounds of the Scriptures, and other works, died about 1632. Henry Mowtlowe, LL.D., fellow, public orator, law-professor at Gresham college, and M.P. for the university, died 1634. Thomas Ram, fellow, bishop of Ferns, died 1634. Ralph Winterton, M.D., fellow, Regius professor of physic, an admirable classical scholar, and editor of various works, died 1636. William Lisle, fellow, a skilful antiquary and Anglo-Saxon scholar, died 1637. Thomas Goad, D.D., fellow, rector of Hadleigh, Suffolk, a learned divine, and one of the representatives of the English church at the synod of Dort, died 1638. William Murray, bishop of Llandaff, died 1639. Richard Montagu, fellow, bishop of Norwich, died 1641. Henry Wickham, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of York, died 1641. Edward Kellet, D.D., fellow, pre-

bendary of Exeter, author of Miscellanies in Divinity, and other works, flourished 1641. Simeon Fox, M.D., fellow, president of the college of physicians, died 1642. Gerard Wood, fellow, archdeacon of Wells, died about 1645. Anthony Ascham, fellow, ambassador to Spain, assassinated at Madrid 1650. Samuel Collins, D.D., provost, Regius professor of divinity, famed for his prodigious learning, died 1650. Phineas Fletcher, fellow, author of the Purple Island and other admired poems, died about 1650. William Sclater, D.D., fellow, prebendary of Exeter, and author of sermons, flourished 1651. William Gouge, D.D., fellow, the pious minister of S. Anne's, Blackfriars, and one of the assembly of divines, died 1653. Robert Austin, fellow, employed in correcting the text of the Persic gospels, died 1654. William Day, fellow, author of an Exposition on Isaiah, 1654. Theophilus Wodenote, fellow, a great sufferer for his loyalty, and author of various works, died about 1654. Henry Bard, fellow, viscount Bellamont, a commander in the army of Charles I., died in Persia 1656. John Janeway, fellow, famed for exemplary piety, died 1657. Henry Molle, fellow, public orator, died 1658. William Oughtred, fellow, in his day the most famous mathematician in Europe, died 1660. Laurence Rooke, scholar, professor successively of astronomy and geometry at Gresham college, and a distinguished natural philosopher, died 1662. Thomas Goad, LL.D., fellow, Regius professor of law, died 1666. Samuel Hammond, preacher successively at S. Giles's, Cambridge, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Stockholm, author of various works, died

1666. Richard Pearson, LL.D., fellow, law professor at Gresham college, a great traveller, and an excellent greek scholar, died 1670. Samuel Collins, M.D., fellow, author of an Historical Account of Russia, died 1670. George Goad, fellow, head master of Eton, died 1671. Richard Carpenter, fellow, famed for mutability in religion, author of sermons, a comedy, and other publications, living 1676. John Fisk, an able preacher in New England, author of The Olive Plant Watered, died 1676. Charles Mason, LL.D., fellow, prebendary of S. Paul's and Salisbury, author of sermons, poems, and tracts, died 1677. Thomas Crouch, fellow, M.P. for the university, died 1679. Grindal Sheafe, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Wells, died 1680. Samuel Wotton, fellow, translator of Ramus's Logic, died 1680. Nathanael Ball, preacher successively at Barley, Royston, and Epping, author of Spiritual Bondage and Freedom, a Chaldee grammar, and sermons, died 1681. John Beal, D.D., fellow, an admirable natural philosopher, died 1681. Thomas Gouge, fellow, ejected vicar of S. Sepulchre's, London, author of several pious and excellent works, and memorable for his earnest endeavours to disseminate religious knowledge throughout Wales, died 1681. James Fleetwood, provost, bishop of Worcester, died 1683. Benjamin Whichcote, D.D., provost, author of moral and theological works of great repute, died 1683. Robert Wittie, M.D., a noted physician at Hull, and author of numerous works principally connected with his profession, died 1684. William Horne, fellow, head master of Harrow school, died 1685. John Pearson, fellow,

OLD COURT KINGS COLLEGE.

First View.

THE COURT, KING'S COLLEGE.

Second View

bishop of Chester, died 1686. Edmund Waller, the famous poet, died 1687. William Whitfield, fellow, author of a Defence of the Ordination and Ministry of the Church of England, 1688. Richard Hunt, fellow, rhetoric professor at Gresham college, a profound oriental scholar, died 1690. Christopher Wasse, fellow, master of Tunbridge school, author of Senarius and other learned works, died 1690. John Price, D.D., fellow, who as chaplain to general Monk, was very instrumental in effecting the restoration, died 1691. George Legge, lord Dartmouth, admiral of the fleet, and master of the horse to James II., died 1691. Thomas Montagu, fellow, head master of Eton, died 1691. Henry Rider, bishop of Killaloe, died 1695-6. William Bates, D.D., a nonconformist divine of high character, author of numerous excellent theological works, died 1699. Matthew Mead, scholar, a popular preacher at Stepney, and a noted casuist and writer, died 1699. Thomas Hyde, D.D., scholar, successively keeper of the Bodleian library, professor of Arabic, and Regius professor of Hebrew at Oxford, and archdeacon of Gloucester, an admirable oriental scholar, died 1702-3. William Bowles, fellow, prebendary of Lichfield, author of excellent poems and translations, died 1705. Nathanael Johnston, M.D., physician at Pontefract, author of various published works and of large MSS. collections illustrative of the history of Yorkshire, died 1705. Roger Palmer, earl of Castlemaine, ambassador from James II. to Rome, died 1705. John Fleetwood, fellow, archdeacon of Worcester, died 1705. Henry Dethick, fellow, Richmond Herald, died 1707. John

Hartcliffe, fellow, canon of Windsor, and master of Merchant Taylor's school, author of sermons and a treatise on moral and intellectual virtues, died 1708. Charles Roderick, D.D., provost, dean of Ely, died 1712. John Newborough, fellow, head master of Eton, and rector of Hitcham, Bucks., died 1712. William Higden, D.D., rector of S. Paul's, Shadwell, author of works against the non-jurors, died 1715. Joseph Rawson, D.D., fellow, canon of Lichfield and Canterbury, author of various sermons, died 1719. John Adams, D.D., provost, canon of Windsor and Canterbury, author of sermons and a treatise on self-murder, died 1719. Edward Martin, fellow, professor of rhetoric at Gresham college, died 1720. Knightley Chetwood, D.D., fellow, dean of Gloucester, and author of learned and ingenious works, died 1720. Henry Jones, fellow, author of the Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions, 1709 to 1720. Thomas Byrdall, M.A., 1721, rector of Dunchidiock in Devonshire, who is said to have corrected Newton's Principia. Robert Cannon, D.D., fellow, dean of Lincoln, died 1722. William Fleetwood, fellow, bishop of Ely, died 1723. William Reeves, fellow, rector of Cranford, Middlesex, and vicar of S. Mary's, Reading, author of sermons and other works, died 1726. George Stanhope, D.D., fellow, dean of Canterbury, a celebrated preacher and author of many valuable publications, died 1727-8. John King, fellow, a physician of repute at Stamford, and editor of three of the tragedies of Euripides, died 1728. William Trimnell, D.D., fellow, dean of Winchester, died 1729. Anthony Collins, a voluminous but dis-

ingenuous, artful, and impious writer, died 1729. Thomas Bryan, fellow, head master of Harrow school, died 1730. Edward Edlin, fellow, baron of the exchequer in Scotland 1730. Thomas Cole, D.D., fellow, dean of Norwich, died 1730-1. Edward Waddington, fellow, bishop of Chichester, died 1731. Edward Littleton, LL.D., fellow, vicar of Mapledurham, Oxfordshire, author of two volumes of sermons and of admired poems, died 1734. Thomas Johnson, fellow, editor of Sophocles and other works, flourished 1735. Adam Batty, fellow, rector of S. John's, Clerkenwell, author of two volumes of sermons, died 1737. Charles Bush, fellow, clerk of the records in the Tower, an able antiquary, flourished 1737. William Willymott, LL.D., fellow, editor of educational works, died 1737. Charles Fleetwood, fellow, archdeacon of Cornwall, died 1737. Henry Crispe, fellow, author of various poems and translations, died about 1737. George Townshend, viscount Townshend, K.G., lord president of the council, ambassador to the states general, and secretary of state, died 1738. Francis Hare, fellow, bishop of Chichester, died 1740. Ralph Thicknesse, fellow, editor of Phædrus, and a musical composer, died 1741. Stephen Weston, fellow, bishop of Exeter, died 1741-2. Andrew Snape, D.D., provost, canon of Windsor, author of sermons and controversial works, died 1742. George Baker, fellow, archdeacon of Totnes, died 1743. Thomas Pellett, M.D., a London physician of repute, died 1744. John Whaley, fellow, author of two volumes of poems, died 1745. Robert Walpole, scholar, earl of Orford, K.G. for many years prime minister, died 1745-6. Henry Bland, D.D.,

fellow, provost of Eton, and dean of Durham, author of a latin version of Addison's Soliloquy of Cato, died 1746. Robert Bankes, M.D., fellow, professor of anatomy, and physician to Christ's hospital, died 1746. William Goldwin, fellow, author of sermons, and a poetical description of Bristol, died 1747. James Upton, fellow, rector of Plympton, author and editor of numerous works, died 1749. Stephen Poyntz, fellow, ambassador to Sweden, died 1750. Ralph Skerrett, D.D., vicar of Greenwich, author of various sermons, died 1751. Samuel Haynes, D.D., fellow, canon of Windsor, editor of a valuable collection of state papers, died 1752. Nicholas Mann, fellow, master of Charterhouse, author of Chronological Dissertations on the birth and death of Christ, died 1753. Anthony Allen, fellow, master in chancery, author of a MS. biographical account of the members of this college, died 1754. William George, D.D., provost, dean of Lincoln, an accurate greek scholar, and good latin poet, died 1756. Horatio Walpole, fellow, lord Walpole of Woolterton, employed in various embassies, died 1757. Nicholas Hardinge, fellow, successively clerk of the house of commons, and secretary to the treasury, a good scholar, lawyer, and antiquary, and author of latin and english poems of merit, died 1758. John Reynolds, fellow, canon of Exeter, and author of geographical works, died 1758. John Read, fellow, clerk-assistant to the house of commons, author of latin orations, died 1760. Bendal Martin, fellow, a writer in the Spectator, and an admirable musician, died 1761. Septimius Plumptre, fellow, vicar of

Mansfield, 1761, author of a greek grammar, and editor of Æsop in greek and latin. Edward Cobden, D.D., archdeacon of London, author of discourses and essays in prose and verse, died 1764. Thomas Thackeray, fellow, head master of Harrow school, died 1764. Stephen Sleech, D.D., fellow, provost of Eton, died 1765. Francis Godolphin, earl Godolphin, died 1766. George Graham, fellow, author of Telemachus, a masque which has received high commendation, died 1767. Richard Lyne, D.D., fellow, a good latin poet, died about 1767. Richard Mounteney, fellow, baron of the exchequer in Ireland, and editor of select orations of Demosthenes, died 1768. Sneyd Davies, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Derby, author of esteemed latin and english poems, died 1769. Robert Carey Sumner, D.D., head master of Harrow school, died 1771. John Sumner, D.D., provost of this college, and previously head master of Eton, died 1772. Edward Young, fellow, bishop of Ferns, died 1772. John Clubbe, rector of Wheatfield, Suffolk, an ingenious and witty writer, died 1773. Robert Blencowe, M.D., fellow, a physician in extensive practice at Northampton, where he died 1774. John Foster, D.D., fellow, head master of Eton, author of a learned essay on Accent and Quantity, died 1774. John Ewer, fellow, bishop of Bangor, died 1774. Thomas Ashton, D.D., fellow, preacher at Lincoln's Inn, author of discourses, dissertations, and controversial works, died 1775. Nathanael Kent, fellow, editor of Lucian, flourished 1775. William Battie, M.D., fellow, an able physician, editor of Isocrates, author of Exercitationes, Aphorismi and a Treatise on Madness, and

the founder of a university scholarship, died 1776. Edward Weston, fellow, secretary of state for Ireland, and although a layman, author of a volume of sermons, died about 1776. Thomas Dampier, D.D., fellow, dean of Durham, died 1777. Samuel Ogden, D.D., Woodwardian professor, an admired preacher, and author of excellent sermons, died 1778. Henry Hinckley, M.D., physician to Guy's hospital, and treasurer of the college of physicians, died 1779. George Tollet, author of valuable notes on Shakspere, died 1779. Elias Thackeray, D.D., fellow, head master of Harrow school, died 1781. Samuel Howard, Mus.D., a famous composer of secular music, died 1782. William Cole, an industrious and able antiquary, who made vast collections in elucidation of the history of the county, town, and university of Cambridge, died 1782. Edward Betham, fellow, a munificent benefactor to this college, the university, Eton college, and Greenford, of which he was rector, died 1783. Thomas Morell, D.D., fellow, rector of Buckland, a distinguished classical scholar and lexicographer, and author and editor of numerous works, died 1784. John Chapman, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Sudbury, author of learned and able works, died 1784. John Young, D.D., fellow, author of two volumes of sermons, died 1786. Sir William Draper, K.B., fellow, the antagonist of Junius, died 1787. John Sleech, fellow, archdeacon of Cornwall, died 1787. William Hayward Roberts, D.D., fellow, provost of Eton, author of sacred poems of no common merit, died 1791. Geoffrey Ekins, D.D., fellow, dean of Carlisle, author of a poetical translation of part of the Argonautics of

Apollonius Rhodius, died 1791. William Barford, D.D., fellow, public orator, canon of Canterbury, and author of dissertations and orations, died 1792. Charles Pratt, earl Camden, fellow, lord high chancellor, died 1794. James Waller, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Essex, died 1795. William Cooke, D.D., provost, dean of Ely, and head master of Eton, died 1797. Horatio Walpole, earl of Orford, celebrated for historical and antiquarian works of merit, and especially for his numerous able and interesting letters, died 1797. Thomas Okes, M.D., fellow, physician at Exeter, author of medical dissertations, died 1797. Henry Noel, earl of Gainsborough, died 1798. Joah Bates, fellow, a distinguished musical composer, died 1799. Thomas Hayter, fellow, author of Remarks on Hume's Dialogues on Natural Religion, and of sermons, died 1799. George Steevens, the great Shaksperian critic, died 1800. John Norbury, D.D., fellow, vicar of Mapledurham, author of a greek version of Gray's elegy, died 1800. James Hayes, fellow, chief justice of Anglesey, Carnarvon, and Denbigh, died 1800. Robert Glynn, M.D., fellow, distinguished as a physician and poet and for active benevolence, died 1800. William Brereton, fellow, archdeacon of Stafford, died 1801. George Lewis Jones, fellow, bishop of Kildare, died 1804. Thomas James, D.D., fellow, head master of Rugby school, and canon of Worcester, an excellent classical and mathematical scholar, died 1804. Jacob Bryant, fellow, author of numerous works which display great research, died 1804. James Hare, fellow, ambassador to Warsaw, noted

for his wit and conversational powers, died 1804. Erasmus Middleton, rector of Turvey, a popular preacher, compiler of Biographia Evangelica, and other works, died 1805. Christopher Anstey, fellow, author of the New Bath Guide and other poems in english and latin, died 1805. Thomas Orde, fellow, lord Bolton, famed for his caricatures, died 1808. Henry Ingles, D.D., fellow, head master of Rugby school 1794-1806. John Ekins, D.D., fellow, dean of Salisbury, died 1808. Sir George Baker, M.D., fellow, physician to George III., president of the college of physicians, and a remarkable scholar and critic, died 1809. John Hallam, D.D., fellow, dean of Bristol, died 1811. Thomas Dampier, fellow, bishop of Ely, died 1812. Jonathan Davies, D.D., fellow, provost of Eton, and founder of a university scholarship, died 1812. Sir Henry Dampier, fellow, justice of the king's bench, died 1816. Benjamin Heath, D.D., fellow, head master of Harrow school, died 1817. John Hayter, fellow, who superintended the unrolling and decyphering the greek MSS. found at Herculaneum, died 1818. Edward Tew, fellow, author of a greek version of Gray's elegy, died 1818. John Anstey, fellow, author of a humourous poem entitled The Pleader's Guide, died 1819. Sir Vicary Gibbs, fellow, chief justice of the common pleas, died 1820. Edward Cooke, fellow, who held several public offices in Ireland and this country, and was author of numerous political pamphlets, died 1820. Sir James Mansfield, fellow, chief justice of the common pleas, died 1821. George Heath, D.D., fellow, canon of Windsor, and head master of Eton,

died 1822. Richard Relhan, an ardent and successful botanist, author of Flora Cantabrigiensis, died 1823. William Cooke, fellow, Regius professor of greek, editor of Aristoteles de re poetica, died 1824. Thomas Rennell, B.D., fellow, vicar of Kensington, a pious, learned and zealous divine, author of Remarks on Scepticism and other works, died 1824. Frederick Howard, earl of Carlisle, lord lieutenant of Ireland, author of poems, and a distinguished patron of the fine arts, died 1825. George Stevenson, LL.D., fellow, dean of Kilfenora, died 1825. John Plumptre, D.D., fellow, dean of Gloucester, author of a work on the evidences of christianity, and of several translations of english poems into greek, died 1825. Henry Matthews, fellow, author of the Diary of an Invalid, died 1828. William Coxe, fellow, archdeacon of Wilts., author of many excellent historical works, died 1828. Thomas Lloyd,[a] fellow, rector of Lois Weedon, Northamptonshire, an evangelical clergyman of high character and attainments, died 1828. John Luxmoore, fellow, bishop of S. Asaph, died 1830. Thomas Briggs, fellow, prebendary of S. Paul's, editor of Poetæ Bucolici Græci, died 1831. Francis Randolph, D.D., fellow, canon of Bristol, author of sermons, tracts against Socinianism and other publications, died 1831. Caleb Colton, fellow, author of Lacon, died 1832. Joseph Thackeray, M.D., fellow, a distinguished physician at Bedford, died 1832. William Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, earl Fitzwilliam, successively lord president of the council and lord lieutenant of Ireland,

(*a*) See Memoir of his life by his brother the Rev. Richard Lloyd, M.A., rector of S. Dunstan in the West, London. Lond. 8vo. 1830.

died 1833. John Sargent, fellow, rector of Woolalvington and Graffham, author of Lives of Henry Martyn and of T. T. Thomason, died 1833. Hugh Leycester, fellow, justice of the counties of Anglesey, Carnarvon, and Merioneth, died 1836. Francis Basset, lord de Dunstanville, a man of letters and patron of the arts, died 1835. Charles Simeon, fellow, vicar of the Holy Trinity, Cambridge, a pious and zealous divine, author of numerous sermons, tracts, and devotional treatises, died 1836. Francis Barnes, D.D., fellow, master of Peterhouse, died 1838. Joseph Goodall, D.D., fellow, successively head master and provost of Eton, an elegant and exact scholar, died 1840. Thomas Rennell, D.D., fellow, dean of Winchester, an accomplished theologian and scholar, died 1840. Henry Joseph Thomas Drury, fellow, prebendary of Wells, a famous scholar and book collector, died 1841. Henry Nelson Coleridge, fellow, author of Six Months in the West Indies, and other works, died 1843. John Henry Michell, fellow, rector of Buckland, a most accomplished scholar, died 1844. Robert Percy Smith, fellow, advocate general at Bengal, and author of latin poems of extraordinary merit, died 1845.[a] Charles Grey, earl Grey, K.G., the prime-minister who carried the Reform Bill, died 1845. George Richards, fellow, who besides munificent donations to this college and to Eton, bequeathed £10,000. to benevolent and religious institutions, died 1848. John Keate, D.D., fellow, head master

(*a*) See Early Writings of Robert Percy Smith, with a few verses in later years, edited by his surviving son R[obert] V[ernon] S[mith.] 4to. 1850 (privately printed).

of Eton, died 1852. Francis Hodgson, fellow, provost of Eton, and archdeacon of Derby, author of a translation of Juvenal and other works which evince sound scholarship and refined taste, died 1852. John Lucius Dampier, fellow, vice-warden of the stannaries, author of a brief but able summary of the law relative to collegiate foundations, died 1853. Christopher Bethell, fellow, bishop of Bangor, died 1859.

BUILDINGS.—It appears that the founder intended that the college should consist of four courts; viz.: (1) A small court between Clare hall and the schools.[a] (2) A large court, the north side of which was to be occupied by the chapel. At the eastern end of the south side was to have been the provost's lodge. The west side was to have been two hundred and thirty feet in length, including a hall one hundred feet, and a library one hundred and ten feet. The east side which was to have been of dimensions corresponding with those of the west, was to have contained chambers. In the centre of this side was to have been a gate-house thirty feet by twenty-five and forty feet in height, communicating with Trumpington street. In the midst of this court was to have been a conduit. (3) A cloister at the west end of the chapel, two hundred feet by one hundred and seventy-five. In the centre of the west side was to have been a tower one hundred and twenty feet in height to the

(a) It has been supposed that this was for the residence of the conducts, clerks, and scholars only, but it was built for the rector and twelve scholars, placed in the college at its first institution. It originally contained a small chapel.

KING'S COLLEGE BRIDGE.

corbel table.[a] (4) A kitchen court which was to have contained a kitchen, brewhouse, bakehouse, and other offices, the south side belonging to the provost, and the north side to the college. This was to have been to the west of the large court and to the south of the cloister.

The small court was of an irregular shape, one hundred and twenty feet by ninety, the east side being formed by the west end of the schools. On the west side of this court was a tower gateway, (a portion of which remains) opening to the street. The outer archway is singularly elegant. There were other towers in this court. Some of them had never been finished. The hall, which was a mean

(*a*) In Lysons' Cambridgeshire is a plate of this tower from an original drawing in the British Museum.

THE PROVOST'S LODGE KING'S COLLEGE.

structure, stood in a corner of this court northward of the schools.

The Provost's Lodge was an irregular pile at the eastern end of the chapel.

About 1638 a great improvement was effected in the external appearance of the west end of the chapel by setting back the buildings of Clare hall.

The college previously to 1724 consisted only of the small court, the chapel, and the provost's lodge. At the west end of the chapel was a most unsightly wooden bell tower, which was removed in or about 1740.

In 1724 was commenced a structure at a right angle with the western end of the chapel. The first stone was laid by the provost, March 25, 1724. It was designed by James Gibbs, and although the style of architecture does not harmonise with the chapel, it cannot but be regarded as an elegant and imposing structure. Mr. Gibbs published designs for completing the whole court in a similar style.

About the close of the last century, Mr. James Wyatt gave his designs for finishing the college.

Between 1824 and 1828 the houses in Trumpington street which stood in front of the college were taken down and other adjoining property was obtained. On the site were erected from the designs of William Wilkins, esq., R.A., and at a very great cost: (1) A stone wall pierced with windows, having at intervals small buttresses with pinnacles, and in the centre a gateway surmounted with an octagon dome. This faces Trumpington street. (2) A structure commencing at Trumpington

street and extending thence westwardly nearly to the river Cam. This comprehends the hall, the library, apartments for the fellows and scholars, and the provost's lodge. Mr. Wilkins's plans were at the time extravagantly commended. It is now however generally considered that a noble opportunity of carrying out the founder's intentions was allowed to be lost, and that Mr. Wilkins's designs are quite unworthy of his reputation. The entrance gateway in particular is of the most incongruous character. At the same time it must be acknowledged that a grand opening was made by the removal of the old houses in Trumpington street. Soon afterwards the old court, or as we have termed it, the small court, was sold by the college to the university. Although the buildings were not handsome, many of them were of a most substantial character, and might have been put to good use. They were however pulled down, and for about thirty years the very centre of the university has been disfigured by the unsightly ruins.

THE CHAPEL.—Somewhat relating to the history of this beautiful and remarkable edifice has been given in our account of the foundation of the college. The following additional facts cannot we presume be considered otherwise than interesting:

The first stone of the chapel was laid by the royal founder himself, but there appears to be some uncertainty as to the date.[a]

(*a*) See Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, i. 188, 189. In Communications to Camb. Antiq. Society, 59, is a paper by Rev. John Rigg, M.A., on the orientation of the chapel.

F. Mackenzie J. Le Keux

INTERIOR OF KINGS COLLEGE CHAPEL.

On the 4th of March, 25 Hen. VI. [1446-7] the king granted to the provost and scholars a quarry of stone called Thesdale quarry, in the lordship of Heselwode, in the county of York, a perpetual grant of which he had obtained from Henry Vavasour, lord of that manor, with a way to carry the stone through his lands directly to the river Querf (now called the Wharfe).

On the 25th of February, 27 Hen. VI. [1448-9] the king granted to this college and to Eton college another quarry at Huddlestone, near Shirborn in Elmet, in the county of York, a grant of which he had obtained from sir John Langton and his son.

John Wulrich, master mason, and John Bell, mason warden of the works of this college are mentioned in a deed dated 17th of August, 16 Edward IV. [1476.]

In 4 Henry VIII. [1512] an indenture was made between the provost and scholars, with the advice and agreement of Thomas Larke,[a] surveyor of the king's works at this college of the one part, and John Wastell, master mason of the said works, and Henry Semerk one of the wardens of the same of the other part: Wastell and Semerk thereby covenanted to make and set up a good sure and sufficient vault for the great church according to a plan signed by the executors of king Henry VII., to find sufficient and able stone of the Weldon quarries and other materials and things; and to finish the work within

(a) Archdeacon successively of Sudbury and Norwich, and master of Trinity Hall.

three years after they began the same: the college to pay them £1200. (that is to say £100. for every severy).

On the 4th of January, 4 Henry VIII. [1512-13,] an indenture was made between the provost and scholars, with the advice and agreement of Mr. Thomas Larke, surveyor of the king's works at the college of the one part and Thomas Wastell, master mason of the said works of the other part: Wastell covenanted to make and set up the finials of the buttresses of the great church there, being twenty-one in number, according to the plats conceived and made for the same, and according to the finial of one buttress then wrought and set up, except that the new finials were to be somewhat larger in certain places according to the mooles for the same conceived and made: also to finish one tower at one of the corners of the said church: stone of the Weldon quarries to be used: the work to be finished by the feast of the annunciation of the Blessed Lady then next: the college to pay for every buttress £6. 13*s.* 4*d.* (in all £140.) and for the tower £100.

By an indenture dated the 4th of March, 4 Henry VIII., [1512-13] a contract was entered into for erecting the three other towers with Weldon stone according to the plan of the former to be set up and finished before the 24th of June next, at £100. each tower.

On the 4th of August, 5 Henry VIII., [1513] an indenture was made between the provost and scholars with the advice and agreement of Thomas Larke of the one part, and Wastell of the other part,

whereby Wastell covenanted to make and set up the vaulting of two porches of the new church of the king's college with Yorkshire stone; also the vaults of seven chapels in the body of the same church with Weldon stone; according to a plat made as well for the same seven chapels as for the said two porches; also nine other chapels behind the choir of the said church with like Weldon stone, to be made of a more coarse work as appeared by a plat for the same made: also to make and set up the battlements of all the said porches and chapels with Weldon stone, according to another plat made for the same, remaining with all the other plats in the keeping of the said surveyor, and signed with the hands of the executors of Henry VII: the stone for the porches to be of Hampole quarries in Yorkshire: the vaults and battlements to be finished before the ensuing feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist: the college to pay for each porch £25.; for each of the seven chapels £20.; for each of the nine chapels behind the choir £12.; and for the battlements of all the chapels and porches, divided into twenty severys, £100., or £5. for each severy.

On the 30th of April, 18 Henry VIII., [1526] an indenture was made between Robert Hacomblen, D.D. provost, William Holgylle, clerk, master of the Savoy, Thomas Larke, clerk, archdeacon of Norwich of the one part: and Galyon Hoone of the parish of S. Mary Magdalene Southwark, glazier; Richard Bownde of the parish of S. Clement Danes, Middlesex, glazier; Thomas Reve of the parish of S. Sepulchre without Newgate, London, glazier; and James Nicholson of

S. Thomas's Hospital Southwark, glazier; of the other part: whereby Hoone, Bownde, Reve and Nicholson covenanted to glaze and set up eighteen windows of the upper story of the great church within this college, whereof the window in the east end of the said church to be one, and the window in the west end of the said church to be another, and so seryatly the residue with good, clean, sure and perfect glass, and orient colours and imagery of the story of the old law and of the new law, after the form, manner, goodness, curiosity and cleanliness in every point of the glass windows of the king's new chapel at Westminster, [a] and also accordingly and after such manner as one Barnard Flower, glazier, lately deceased by indenture stood bound to do: six windows to be finished within twelve months, and the other twelve within four years: the contractors to bind all the windows with double bands of lead for defence of great winds and outrageous weatherings, for which 2*d.* per foot was to be paid: for the windows 16*d.* per foot was to be paid: the contractors to furnish Francis Williamson and Symond Symondes, glaziers, with good and true patterns otherwise called a vidimus for to form glaze and make by other four windows; they paying such sum for the same as by Holgylle and Larke should be thought reasonable. The contractors gave their own bond in 500 marks for performance of covenants.

On the 3rd of May, 18 Henry VIII., [1526] an indenture was made between Dr. Hacomblen, Holgylle and Larke of the one part; and Francis

(*a*) Viz. the chapel of Henry VII.

Williamson of the parish of S. Olave in Southwark, glazier, and Symond Symonds of the parish of S. Margaret, Westminster, of the other part: Williamson and Symonds covenanting to glaze and set up four windows of the upper story of the great church within this college, viz. two windows on the one side of the said church, and the other two windows on the other side of the same church. Two windows were to be finished within two years, and the other two within three years after that. In other respects the contract is similar in its terms to that with Hoone, Bownde, Reve and Nicholson. Williamson and Symonds with four sureties gave bond in £200. for performance of covenants.[a]

Some of the stone which was employed in this structure came from Clipsham in Rutland. The timber used for scaffolding and for the upper roof appears to have been given by Henry VII. and his executors, the college paying only for the felling and the carriage. It was brought from Wethersfield park, Poule park, Walden park, Ashden Halys, Bardefield park, and Broxstey park, all in Essex; and from Kirtling in Cambridgeshire. The timber of the roof came, as is supposed, chiefly from Wethersfield.

The commonly received dimensions of the chapel are subjoined: Exterior: length three hundred and sixteen feet, breadth eighty-four feet, height to top of battlements ninety feet, height to top of towers

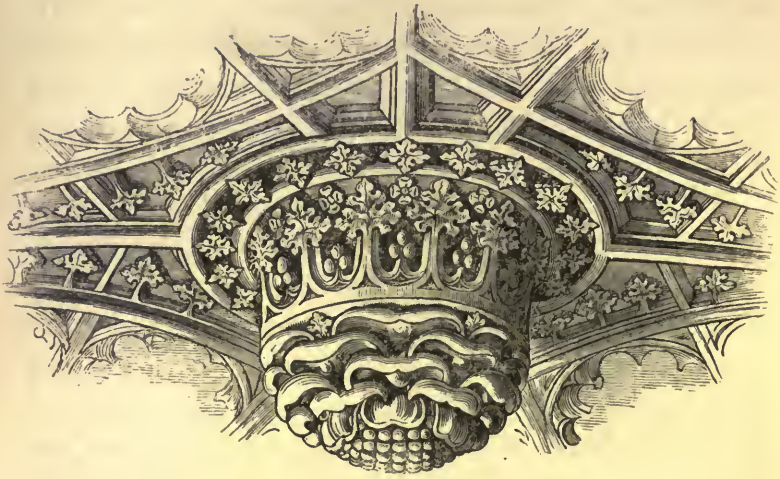
(*a*) It is said that part of a fine imposed upon Richard Nykke, bishop of Norwich, for extending his jurisdiction over the mayor of Thetford, was applied in defraying the cost of the windows in the college chapel.

one hundred and forty-six feet and a half. Interior: length two hundred and ninety feet and a half, breadth forth-five feet and a half, height seventy-eight feet. The length of the ante-chapel is one hundred and twenty-three feet and a half.

It will be seen on reference to the founder's will, that the length and breadth of the chapel somewhat exceed the dimensions which he prescribed.

At each angle is an octagonal tower surmounted by an ogee shaped cupola. On either side are eleven buttresses of four stages with lofty pinnacles. Five buttresses on the north side and four on the south are ornamented with crowns, roses, portcullises, and dragons sejant. The battlements are of rich open work. On either side between the first and second buttresses from the west is an elegant porch of nearly the height of the first stage of the buttresses. These porches are vaulted and flanked with niches for statues. Between the other buttresses are small chantries, viz. nine on each side. The battlements of the porches and chantries are of rich open work. There are twelve windows on either side of the chapel, each window having five lights divided by a transom. The chantries have windows of eight lights.

At the west end is a good doorway, surmounted with the arms of Henry VII. and crowned roses boldly carved and flanked with niches for statues, and over it is a large window of nine lights divided by two transoms. At the east end is a window of nine lights, also divided by two transoms. The vestry departed into two houses beneath and two houses above, which the founder directed to be on



PENDANT KEY-STONE IN THE CHAPEL.

the north side of the choir, does not appear to have been erected.

The interior has a richly vaulted roof of twelve divisions or severies, of the pattern called fan tracery. In the centre of every division is a pendant key-stone, faced with a rose. Each key-stone weighs more than a ton, and is above a yard thick.

Three chantries on either side open into the ante-chapel. The other chantries which are behind the choir communicate with each other internally. There are doors from the choir into two of these chantries.

The spaces between the windows are filled with niches and with roses,[a] portcullises, and fleurs-de-lis,

(*a*) "In the middle of one of these roses (on the west side, towards the south) may be seen a small figure of the Virgin Mary: after which foreigners make frequent enquiries, and never fail to pay it a religious reverence; crossing their breasts at the sight, and addressing it with a short prayer."—Malden, 37.

all crowned. The arms and supporters of Henry VII. are carved in the lower part of every division of the ante-chapel. It may here be stated that throughout the building the stone carvings are of astonishing boldness, and in the first style of art.

The screen separating the ante-chapel and choir is of oak, mostly of the age of Henry VIII., his initials and arms, and those of Anne Boleyn, with lover's knots and the date 1534 being thereon. The gates on entering the choir are of the time of Charles I., and bear the date 1636. On one of the panels is carved a representation of the Almighty casting down the rebel host. This has been the subject of hyperbolical admiration. The screen[a] supports an organ loft, containing a fine instrument in an appropriately carved case. Of the organ we shall hereafter speak more in detail.

The stalls of the provost, fellows, and scholars are of good workmanship, partly of the reign of Henry VIII. and partly of a later period. They harmonise better with the general character of the structure than might have been expected. At the back of the stalls are carved the arms of all the sovereigns of England, from Henry V. to James I., also the arms of this college and of Eton and of the universities of Cambridge and Oxford. There is a carving of S. George and the dragon, at the back of the provost's stall.

Over the door in the choir which opens into the eighth chantry, are the arms of Edward the con-

(a) On the screen were formerly placed nine colours taken by sir William Draper at the reduction of Manilla in 1762.

fessor; those of the East Angles, and of France and England quarterly, being on either side. Over the door on the opposite side which opens into the eleventh chantry is the Virgin Mary in oriole, and on either side the heads of S. Catharine and S. Margaret.

The wood carving at and around the altar was designed by James Essex, 1774. Except as regards boldness, its character resembles the ancient stone carving.

The upper end of the choir was, it seems, originally hung with tapestry, the hooks by which it was suspended being still visible.

The altar is now immediately under the east window, but was formerly one bay more to the west, having behind a space which was used as a vestry, and for burials. The altar piece, representing Christ taken down from the cross by Daniel de Volterra, was presented by Frederick earl of Carlisle. It came from the Orleans gallery.

The choir is paved with white and black marble; and the ante-chapel with stone, the gift of Francis earl Godolphin.

In the choir is a very fine brass reading desk, surmounted with a statue of Henry VII. This desk was given by provost Hacomblen.[a]

We subjoin an explanation of the subjects represented in the windows. That which we have numbered 1 is at the western end of the north side, 13 is the great east window, and 25 that at the western end of the south side. The first line relative

(a) Engraved in Cambridge Portfolio.

to each window corresponds with the upper lights, and the second line with the lower lights:

1	Joachim ejected.[a]	Joachim with the Angel.
	Meeting of Joachim and Anna.	Birth of the Virgin.
2	Offering of the golden table.[b]	Marriage of Tobias.
	Presentation of the Virgin.	Marriage of the Virgin.
3	Temptation of Eve.	Moses and the Burning Bush.
	The Annunciation.	The Nativity.
4	Circumcision of Isaac.	Queen of Sheba.
	Circumcision of Christ.	Adoration of the Kings.
5	Purification of Women.	Jacob's Flight from Egypt.
	The Presentation.	The Flight.
6	The Golden Calf.	Joash saved from massacre.
	Fall of Egyptian Idols.	Massacre of the Innocents.
7	Naaman washing in Jordan.	Jacob tempting Esau.
	The Baptism of Christ.	The Temptation.
8	Elisha reviving the child.	Triumph of David.
	Raising of Lazarus.	The Entry into Jerusalem.
9	Fall of Manna.	Fall of Lucifer.
	The Last Supper.	The Agony.
10	Cain killing Abel.	Shimei insulting David.
	The Betrayal.	Christ mocked by the Soldiers.
11	Jeremiah imprisoned.	Noah and his sons.
	Christ before Caiphas.	Christ before Herod.
12	Job tormented.	Coronation of Solomon.
	The Flagellation.	Christ crowned with thorns.
13	The Nailing on the cross.	The Crucifixion. The Deposition.
	The Ecce Homo. Pilate washing his hands.	The Cross-bearing.
14	Elevation of the brazen serpent [from a picture by Rubens.]	
	Naomi and her Daughters.	Christ bewailed.[c]

(*a*) This and some of the other subjects are from the spurious Gospel of S. Matthew or Birth of Mary.

(*b*) The offering of the golden table in the temple of the Sun occurs invariably in all the versions of the Speculum Humanæ Salvationis.

(*c*) The glass in the lower lights was originally in the upper lights, the lower part of this window having been left blank, as the buildings designed by the founder would have been erected close to it. The glass now in the upper lights is by Mr. Hedgland.

THE NEW QUADRANGLE, KING'S COLLEGE.

15	Joseph let down into the well.	Passage of the red sea.
	The Entombment.	The delivery from hell.
16	Jonah leaving the whale.	Tobias returning to his mother.
	The Resurrection.	Christ appearing to his mother.
17	Reuben seeking Joseph.	Darius seeking Daniel in the lion's den.
	The Maries at the sepulchre.	Christ appearing to Mary Magdalene.
18	The Angel meeting Habakkuk.	Habakkuk feeding Daniel.
	The Journey to Emmaus.	The Supper at Emmaus.
19	Return of the prodigal son.	Joseph meeting Jacob.
	Incredulity of Thomas.	Christ appearing to the disciples.
20	Elijah's ascent to heaven.	The law given to Moses.
	The Ascension.	Descent of the Holy Ghost.
21	Peter before the high priest.	The Apostles taken and scourged.
	The healed man going into the temple.	Death of Ananias.
22	Conversion of Saul.	Saul at Damascus.
	SS. Paul and Barnabas at Lystra.	Paul stoned at Lystra.
23	S. Paul and the demoniac woman.	S. Paul before a governor.
	S. Paul preaching.	S. Paul before the emperor.
24	Death of Tobit.	Burial of Jacob.
	Death of the Virgin.	Burial of the Virgin.
25	Translation of Enoch	Solomon and Bathsheba.
	Assumption of the Virgin.	Coronation of the Virgin.

There is, as will have been seen, good evidence that it was originally meant that the great west window should have been also filled with stained glass, but this intention was never carried out.

It will be perceived that each of the side windows contains four pictures, two above and two below the transom. The lower tier forms a regular chain of Gospel history passing all round the chapel, com-

mencing at the north-west corner with the birth of the Virgin Mary, continuing eastward through the various scenes of our Lord's active life, then taking up the Acts of the Apostles and concluding with the legends of S. Mary's death in the south-west corner. The stories in the upper tier are not in chronological order, and are chosen out of the Old Testament and Apocrypha on account of their correspondence with those beneath, on the well known principle of type and antitype. There are a few exceptions to this arrangement.

In the central lights of each side window are four messengers, each holding a scroll with a text of scripture explanatory of the picture adjoining. These messengers are of two classes, the one venerable figures like prophets, the other angels, with or without the nimbus. The Old Testament quotations generally agree with the Vulgate. Those from the New Testament more resemble Erasmus's version of 1519 than any other.

In the upper lights are initial letters and armorial badges and cognizances. These have reference to Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York, and to Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon.

The circumstance that these fine windows were spared during the period of puritan supremacy has occasioned much observation and conjecture. The probability is, that their preservation was owing to the influence of Dr. Whichcote who then held the provostship, and who was distinguished by his moderation and good sense, but it is not unlikely that the more superstitious pictures at the west end

then sustained that serious damage which they still exhibit.[a]

There is but one sepulchral inscription in the body of the chapel. It is a small brass on the wall, near the south porch, and commemorates John Stokys, fellow and public orator, who died 17 July, 1559.

In describing the chantries, we commence with that adjoining the north door, proceed up that side of the chapel, and down the opposite side, finishing with the chantry next to the south door.

At the east end of the first chantry are two richly ornamented pediments for statues. There is also a flat stone commemorative of John Hawtrey, fellow-commoner, 1673, æt. 19. He was buried near the old vestry at the east end of the chapel. In this as in some of the other chantries a portion of the floor is elevated for an altar.

The second chantry contains in the north window the arms of provost Goade enamelled. In the south window are the initials R. G. also enamelled. Roger Goade was provost of the college from 1570 to 1610.

In the north window of the third chantry are the arms of Matthew Stokys and there were formerly

(a) An accurate coloured engraving of the eastern window was executed by Joshua Kirby Baldrey, who resided here for many years and who published A Dissertation on the windows of King's College Chapel, Cambridge, Camb. 8vo., 1818. From this it appears that he was engaged on an engraving of the twenty-first window. Able and interesting papers relating to the windows of this chapel by the Rev. William Jay Bolton, M.A., of Caius college, and George Scharf, jun. esq., F.S.A., are in the Archaeological Journal, xii. 153-172, 356-373, xiii. 44-61. With these may be compared the description of the windows contained in the account of the chapel, published under the name of Henry Malden, chapel clerk, Camb. 12mo. 1769.

the arms of provost Smith. On the floor is a stone from which the brasses have been riven.

In the fourth chantry are monuments for Ralph Flyer, M.D., senior fellow, 20 Jan. 1684-5, æt. 58, and Thomas Crouch,[a] 30 August, 1679.

The vaulted roofs of the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth chantries are of much plainer character than those of the other chantries.

In the fifth chantry are monuments for Thomas Gearing, twenty-eight years vice-provost, 17 Oct. 1694, æt. 84, and sir Thomas Page, provost, 1681.

In the sixth chantry is the monument of William George, D.D., provost and dean of Lincoln, 22 August, 1756. In the north window are unintelligible fragments of ancient painted glass.

The seventh chantry contains an ancient press for vestments, &c.

The eighth chantry is called Dr. Towne's chantry. It contains a brass with effigy for William Towne, D.D., formerly fellow and rector of S. John Baptist, in Cambridge, and of Kingston. He died 11 March, 1494-5. At the north-west angle is a fire-place which we suppose was for incense. A door opens from this chantry into the choir.

In the ninth chantry are monuments for John Gerard, senior fellow, 1690, æt. 53, and for John Smith, senior fellow, and for eleven years vice-

(*a*) His arms are given but his name does not appear. The inscription is in these terms:

Aperiet Deus tumulos, et educet Nos de Sepulcris.
Qualis eram, Dies isthæc cum Venerit Scies.

Terræ creditus die 30mo. Augusti Annoque a nato Domino, 1679.—See Spectator, No. 518.

provost, 23 Aug. 1706, æt. 79. There is a window at the east end of this chantry, but within memory there was in the same place a door which was an entrance into the chapel from the provost's old lodge.

The tenth chantry was Dr. Argentine's. This and the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth chantries are now used for the conservation of the muniments of the college which are of great importance and interest. In the fifteenth chantry are models of the intended buildings of the college. They are in the Italian style.

In the sixteenth chantry, called Dr. Brassie's chantry, is the sepulchral brass of Robert Brassie, D.D., provost, 10 Nov. 1558. There are also memorials for Charles Roderick, D.D., provost and dean of Ely, 25 March, 1712, æt. 62, and William Cooke, D.D., provost and dean of Ely, 21 Oct. 1797, æt. 86. In the south window are fine full length figures of S. Peter, S. Philip, a bishop, Malachi, David, an unknown saint, S. Nicholas, and S. James the greater. These were restored from fragments of ancient glass in 1857, and are well worthy of inspection. In the north window are the initials R. B., for provost Brassie.

In the northern window of the seventeenth chantry, called the Hacomblen chantry, are figures of S. Christopher, S. Anne, the Annunciation, S. Ursula and the eleven thousand virgins, and S. Nicholas. Over the door is a heart and crown of thorns. The lower lights of this window and of some of the windows of the other chantries were formerly filled with flowered quarries of elegant design. In the southern window are the arms of provost Hacomblen,

provost Thackeray, Francis earl Godolphin and Joseph Davidson, fellow, all benefactors to the fabric, also portraits of S. Nicholas and of Henry VI., crowned with a sceptre in one hand and a book in the other. These portraits which are of ancient date are greatly and deservedly admired. In this chantry is the sepulchral brass with effigy of provost Hacomblen, and an altar tomb for John Churchill, marquess of Blandford, 23 Feb. 1702-3, æt. 16.[a] There are also memorials for Edward Walker, bursar, 1858, æt. 42; John Hungerford, esq.; Robert Glynn, M.D., fellow, 1800; George Alexander Seymour, scholar, 1838, æt. 21; Samuel Collins, D.D., provost, 16 Dec. 1651; and John Copleston, D.D., provost, 24 Aug. 1689, æt. 71. This chantry was formerly coloured and gilt, and used to be known as the provost's vestry. There is a well carved stall for private prayer. The wood panelling is also worthy of attention.

In the eighteenth chantry is the sepulchral brass of John Argentine, M.D., D.D., provost, 2 Feb. 1507-8. (This was originally in the tenth chantry.) There are also memorials for John Sumner, D.D., provost, 12 March, 1772, æt. 67; William Henry Sumner, his son, 1759, æt. 5; William Scawen, fellow-commoner, 21 November, 1710, æt. 19; George Thackeray, D.D., provost, 21 Oct., 1850, æt. 74; Martin Freeman, fellow, 7 April, 1630, æt. 34; Charles Nevile, fellow, 19 April, 1662; Eldred Gaell, fellow, 7 ides of May, 1702, æt. 33. Over

(a) Only son of the great Duke of Marlborough, and a student of this college. The epitaph upon him was written by Francis Hare, ultimately bishop of Chichester, who had been his tutor.

VIEW BETWEEN THE ROOFS OF KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.

Mr. Freeman's monument is his bust and his arms are in one of the windows. This chantry was long known as the senior's vestry.

Over the vaulting of the chapel is a timber roof of marvellous construction.

The commemoration of the foundation is on December 6, S. Nicholas' day,[a] and on the 25th of March a sermon is preached here before the university.[b]

Choral service is performed here daily except during the vacations, when the chapel is used only on Sundays and holidays.

Mention is made of the organ in the original

(*a*) Henry VI. was born on S. Nicholas' day: the college is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and S. Nicholas.

(*b*) "Till within these few years, after Sermon, the Music used to go up to the Leads of the Chapel and there Perform."—Carter (1753), p. 162.

statutes of the college, and traces of it appear in the early accounts, but in those days the instrument would be a very simple one; nor was the post of organist considered of sufficient importance to be made a separate office, but was held by the best qualified of the six lay-clerks.

What was probably the first considerable organ was built in 1606, when John Tomkins was organist, by one of the Dallams, a family well known in the history of organ-building. At this time the present case was erected. It has remained in the same situation,[a] and with but very slight alteration to the present time.[b] The joiners' names were Chapman and Hartop, and the total cost of the organ and case was £394.

At the instigation of the commissioners sent to Cambridge by the Long Parliament, the pipes, &c. of Dallam's organ are said to have been taken out and sold, and in 1674 and subsequent years the college laid out considerable sums with Thomas Thamar of Peterborough in filling the void thus created. In 1686 the celebrated Renatus Harris was employed to supply a new organ, and in 1688 was paid £100. for three new stops, in 1695 £20. for a trumpet stop, and in 1710 £60. for a diapason stop.

About 1803 the ancient case was once again emptied and refilled by Avery, who incorporated

(*a*) Dr. Rimbault, in his History of the Organ, (p. 62) says there is a tradition that the organ was originally placed on the floor towards the south side of the choir; no authority however is given for the assertion, and such a tradition is now entirely lost.

(*b*) See the print of the interior of the chapel by David Loggan, published about 1690.

much of the old work with his own, and whose organ with continual enlargements and improvements now accompanies the choral service in the chapel.

The following is a description of the stops, &c.:

GREAT, 11 STOPS.

1. Open Diapason.
2. Open Diapason.
3. Open Diapason.[a] [1]
4. Stopped Diapason.
5. Principal.
6. Nason.
7. Twelfth.
8. Fifteenth.
9. Sesquialtra.
10. Mixture.
11. Trumpet.

CHOIR, 7 STOPS.

1. Open Diapason.[a]
2. Dulciana.
3. Stopped Diapason.
4. Principal.
5. Flute.
6. Fifteenth.
7. Cremona.[a] [2]

SWELL, 6 STOPS.

1. Open Diapason.
2. Stopped Diapason.
3. Principal.
4. Hautboy.
5. Trumpet.
6. Horn.[a] [3]

PEDAL, 1 STOP.[b]

Open Diapason.

COMPASS.

Great, GG to E^3 in alt.
Choir, GG to E^3 in alt.
Swell, F to E^3 in alt.
Pedal, CCC to E.

COUPLERS.

Pedal to Great.
Pedal to Choir.
Great to Swell.
Great to Choir.

Some of the organists of the college have been men of eminence. John Tomkins, Mus.B. (1606 to 1622) was afterwards organist of the chapel royal and of S. Paul's. He was buried in old S. Paul's where was an epitaph, wherein he is termed "Organista sui temporis celeberrimus." It is further stated,

(*a*) These stops have been introduced subsequently to Avery, replacing 1. Cornet, 2. Vox Humana, 3. Cornet.

(*b*) This stop was added by Hill in 1839.

that he "ad cœlestem chorum migravit Septembris 27, 1638." Giles Tomkins his brother was organist in 1625, and was afterwards organist of Salisbury cathedral. He was a composer of repute. Henry Loosemore, Mus.B., (1627 to 1671) was also a composer. Thomas Tudway, Mus.D., (1671 to 1728) was professor of music and organist to the university and to Pembroke hall. He had been a scholar of Dr. Blow, and was the fellow disciple and friend of Henry Purcell. Many of his compositions are extant. John Randall, Mus.D., (1743 to 1799) was also professor of music. He was a scholar of Dr. Maurice Greene, and composed several services and anthems, and set to music Gray's Installation Ode. John Pratt (1799 to 1855) was also organist to the university and Peterhouse. He had been a pupil of Dr. Randall, and composed several services and anthems, but is more especially known by his successful adaptation of the works of foreign composers to the use of the English church.[a] To these we must add Christopher Tye, Mus.D., who was a lay clerk of this college in 1537. His church services, anthems, and motets evince great ability. He is also known by other works. He was preceptor in music to Edward VI., and organist of the chapel royal of queen Elizabeth; ultimately he obtained the rich rectory of Doddington in the isle of Ely, which he held at his death in 1572-3.[b]

The five bells which were intended to be hung in the great tower at the west of the cloister

(*a*) In addition to those already mentioned, Matthew Barton, was organist 1622 to 1625;—Marshall in 1626, and Robert Fuller 1728 to 1743.

(*b*) See Athenæ Cantabrigienses, i. 309, 559.

were it is said presented to the founder by pope Calixtus.[a]

They were for some time deposited in the temporary bell tower before mentioned. When that was taken down they were placed on the floor of the chapel. They were ultimately sold, three of them being cracked. It is said that they were the largest bells in England.

On the first was inscribed.

In multis annis resonet Campana Johannis.

The arms of France and England quarterly were also thereon, and J. D., (for John Dogget in whose provostship it was recast.)

The second had no inscription.

On the third was

Ave Maria gracia plena.

On the fourth

Nomen tuum Sanctum per atria cantabo,
Laudes tuas Domine, Laudibus celebrabo.

The fifth which was reputed to weigh 47 cwt., had the arms of France and England quarterly and the impressions of coins. On one was a cross, glory, and on another a person standing by a crucifix. There was also this inscription:

Trinitate sacra fiat hec Campana beata.

Comment upon the varied beauties of the structure would be superfluous. We cannot however resist

(a) "It is a common tradition, that the bells of King's college chapel, in the university of Cambridge, were taken by Henry V. from some church in France after the battle of Agincourt."—Note in Hawkins' History of Music, vol. iv. p. 154.

giving two of Wordsworth's fine sonnets upon the interior:

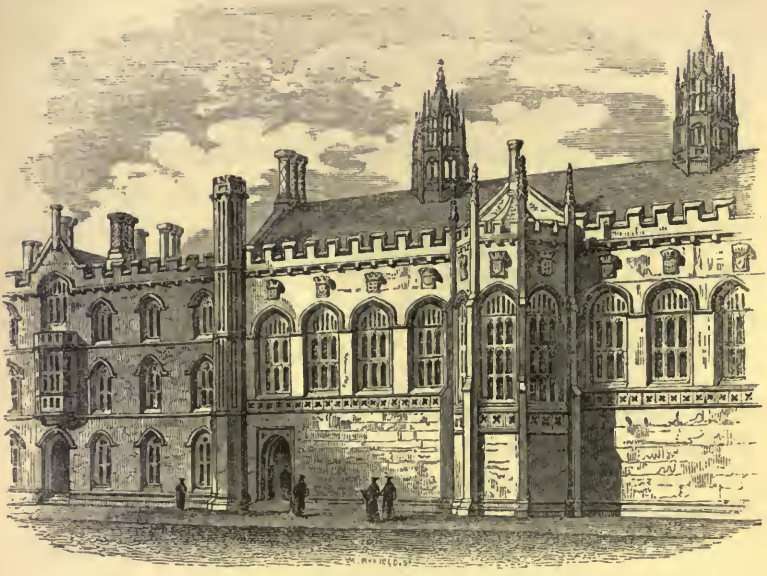
Tax not the royal saint with vain expense,
With ill-matched aims the Architect who planned—
Albeit labouring for a scanty band
Of white robed scholars only—this immense
And glorious Work of fine intelligence!
Give all thou canst; high Heaven rejects the lore
Of nicely-calculated less or more;
So deemed the man who fashioned for the sense
These lofty pillars, spread that branching roof
Self-poised, and scooped into ten thousand cells,
Where light and shade repose, where music dwells
Lingering—and wandering on as loth to die;
Like thoughts whose very sweetness yieldeth proof
That they were born for immortality.

What awful perspective! while from our sight
With gradual stealth the lateral windows hide
Their Portraitures, their stone-work glimmers, dyed
In the soft chequerings of a sleepy light.
Martyr, or King, or sainted Eremite,
Whoe'er ye be, that thus, yourselves unseen,
Imbue your prison-bars with solemn sheen,
Shine on, until ye fade with coming Night!—
But, from the arms of silence—list! O list!
The music bursteth into second life;
The notes luxuriate, every stone is kissed
By sound, or ghost of sound, in mazy strife;
Heart-thrilling strains, that cast, before the eye
Of the devout, a veil of ecstasy!

In a third sonnet, speaking upon this edifice, he says:

They dreamt not of a perishable home
Who thus could build.

THE HALL.—This building which occupies a large portion of the southern side of the principal court



THE HALL, KING'S COLLEGE.

was designed about 1825 by Mr. Wilkins. The exterior exhibits some peculiarities which are far from pleasing. There are doorways at either end, and in the centre is a large bay window. The low pitched slated roof has a mean appearance, and the two lanterns which were evidently intended to be highly ornamental certainly cannot be so considered. The interior has a roof of elaborate construction, copied from that of Crosby hall in London, but constructed of stucco and coloured in imitation of stone. There are galleries at either end of the building, an innovation from established usage which detracts from the general appearance of the structure. The want of light at the ends must also be considered as a

serious defect. The ends are of a tint which does not harmonise with other parts of the interior. The north west and south walls are to a good height lined with wainscoting well carved in the linen pattern. Many of the windows are filled with stained glass executed at various periods by J. Hedgland. In describing these windows we follow the order observed with regard to those of the chapel, that is, begin at the west end on the north side, finishing at the same end on the south side.

1. Tablets commemorative of the martyrs who have been members of the society.[a]

2. Arms of Robert Walpole, earl of Orford, K.G.; Stephen Poyntz; Horatio lord Walpole, of Woolterton;

Thomas Orde Poulet lord Bolton; sir Stratford Canning;[b] and Frederick Howard, earl of Carlisle, K.G.

3. Arms of John Luxmoore, bishop of S. Asaph; John Bird Sumner, bishop of Chester;[c] Christopher Bethel, bishop of Bangor;

Joseph Goodall, D.D., provost of Eton; George Thackeray, D.D., and William Cooke, D.D., provosts of this college.

4. Arms of Thomas Rennell, D.D., dean of Winchester; Thomas James, D.D., head master of Rugby; Daniel Gaches, fellow;

John Manistre; Charles Simeon, fellows; and John Keate, D.D., head master of Eton.

5. This which is the oriel window contains a portrait of Henry VI. (from the picture at All Souls' college, Oxford) his arms (from the window at Ockwells, Berks.) and the arms of King's and Eton colleges, and of Francis Basset lord de Dunstanville, at whose charge the window was painted, 1830.

(*a*) By a strange mistake there are two tablets for John Hullier. In one he is properly named, in the other he is called John Fuller.

(*b*) Now lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

(*c*) Now archbishop of Canterbury.

6. Arms of sir George Baker, M.D.; Joseph Thackeray, M.D.; Robert Glynn, M.D., fellows;

Jacob Bryant; William Battie, M.D.; and Joseph Davidson, M.A., fellows.

7. Arms of Thomas Scot, alias Rotheram, archbishop of York; Robert Woodlark, provost; Richard Cox, bishop of Ely;

John Pearson, bishop of Chester; George Stanhope, dean of Canterbury; and Francis Hare, bishop of Chichester.

8. Arms of sir Henry Dampier, justice of the king's bench; Thomas Dampier, bishop of Ely; sir John Patteson, justice of the king's bench;

Sir James Mansfield, chief justice of the common pleas; Charles Pratt, earl Camden, lord high chancellor; and sir Vicary Gibbs, chief justice of the common pleas.

9. Tablets commemorative of Richard Croke; William Lisle; William Oughtred; Phineas Fletcher; Thomas Hyde; Thomas Morell; and Christopher Anstey.

13. Arms of Rev. sir George William Craufurd, bart.

14. Arms of sir William Draper, K.B.

The screen at the west end is of clunch, handsomely carved in a style closely corresponding with the interior of the chapel.

COMBINATION ROOMS.—The outer or smaller of the two combination rooms is that most frequently used. It contains portraits of king Henry VI. the founder;[a] Thomas Scot, alias Rotheram, archbishop of York; Richard Cox, bishop of Ely; and Dr. John Bird Sumner the present archbishop of Canterbury. There is also a good picture representing Eton college in the reign of queen Anne. This was presented in 1847 by the late Francis lord Godolphin, father of the present duke of Leeds. In the inner

(a) This is on panel and ancient: the portraits of Rotheram and Cox are modern copies.

combination-room is a portrait of the founder, also portraits of sir Robert Walpole, K.G., (afterwards earl of Orford); John Pearson, (?) bishop of Chester; Stephen Weston, bishop of Exeter; Edward Waddington, bishop of Chichester; William Coxe, archdeacon of Wilts;[a] and sir Henry Dampier, justice of the king's bench.

PROVOST'S LODGE.—This we consider the most successful of Mr. Wilkins's buildings. It is situate immediately opposite Clare hall, and contains several good pictures, amongst which is a curious portrait of Jane Shore which has been several times engraved.

LIBRARY.—This building was also designed by Mr. Wilkins. It is westward of the Hall and adjoins the Provost's Lodge. The exterior is handsome although plain. The interior which has a flat panelled roof appears to want height and character. The total number of books is about 12,000. At the west end is deposited the library bequeathed to the college by Jacob Bryant, esq., consisting of many fine and rare printed books. The bookcases at the east end contain the collections of George Thackeray, D.D., provost, and the oriental MSS. given by Edward Ephraim Pote. Amongst the curiosities in this library we may enumerate part of a latin psalter of prodigious size taken at the siege of Cadiz, and given to the college by William Faldoe, sometime fellow and afterwards registrar of the diocese of London, and a large and finely illuminated MS. Concordance of

(*a*) Bishop Weston's portrait is by Hudson (1731), master to sir Joshua Reynolds; bishop Waddington's by Winstanley (1730); archdeacon Coxe's by sir William Beechey.

KING'S COLLEGE.

THE FELLOWS' BUILDING & PROVOST'S LODGE.

the Vulgate Bible of the date of the fifteenth century. A few of the printed books were the gift of the illustrious statesman sir Francis Walsingham.

In the small vestibule of the library are many curious engravings relating to the college and its eminent men.

FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.—The number of fellows and scholars is seventy. The scholars are supplied by a regular succession from Eton college. About the end of July or beginning of August a general examination of the scholars on the foundation at Eton, with respect to their proficiency in classics and mathematics, takes place before the provost of each college, the vice-provost and head-master of Eton, and two posers or examiners nominated by King's college. After such examination the scholars of Eton are placed in the order of their future succession to King's, and on a vacancy in the latter they are admitted upon that foundation as scholars. At the expiration of three years from the day of admission they are chosen fellows, unless there be grave objections to their character and conduct.

The scholars of Eton are eligible to this college at fifteen years of age and become superannuated on the completion of their nineteenth year.

When queen Elizabeth visited the university in August 1564, the college consisted of the provost, seventy scholars (of whom one was vice-provost and B.D., fourteen were M.A., and fourteen were B.A.) nine conducts (of whom four were B.A.) nine pensioners or commoners (of whom one was lord Henry

Howard brother to the duke of Norfolk, one was his servant, and one was servant to Mr. Masters a fellow,) sixteen choristers and thirteen servants. In all one hundred and eighteen.

According to Dr. Caius, this college in 1573 consisted of the provost, seventy fellows and scholars, nine conducts, sixteen choristers, twenty ministers and servants, thirteen pensioners, and thirteen sizars. Total one hundred and forty-two.

In 1621, the college consisted of the provost, seventy fellows and scholars, three chaplains or conducts, a master of the choristers, six clerks, sixteen choristers, six poor scholars, thirteen servitors to the senior fellows, and a few others. In all one hundred and forty.

In August 1641, ninety-eight members of this college contributed £19. 12*s.* 6*d.* to a poll-tax.

In 1672, the members of the college are stated to be a provost, seventy fellows and scholars, three chaplains or conducts, one master of the choristers, six singing clerks, sixteen choristers, and sixteen college officers and servants, the whole number being one hundred and thirteen.

Carter (whose History of the University was published in 1753,) enumerates the members of the college as a provost, seventy fellows and scholars, two conducts, six poor scholars, an organist, six singing-men, and sixteen choristers, all upon the foundation. In all one hundred and two.

Seal.—The common seal of the college is apparently coeval with the founder, and is an elaborate and interesting work of art. Under richly canopied

niches are represented S. Nicholas, the Blessed Virgin surrounded with attendant angels, the founder crowned, and the arms of France, and of France and England quarterly, the escocheons being supported by angels. The arms of the college are on a shield under the figure of the Virgin Mary.[a] The legend is: Sigillum commune prepositi et scolarium collegii regalis beate Marie et sancti Nicholai de Cantebrigia.[b]

PATRONAGE.—The benefices in the patronage of this society are numerous, and many of them peculiarly eligible from their situation or their value. They are as follows: Kingston and Milton rectories in Cambridgeshire; Tiverton and Sampford Courtenay rectories in Devonshire; Stour Provost rectory in Dorsetshire; Dunton Wallet rectory in Essex; Monkston and Chalton rectories, and Fordingbridge and Ringwood vicarages in Hampshire; Buckland and Walkerne rectories in Hertfordshire; Prescot and Sutton vicarages in Lancashire; Hemingby rectory and Willoughton vicarage in Lincolnshire; Greenford rectory in Middlesex; Coltishall, Horstead, Gressenhall, Hempstead, Lesingham, Toft Monks, and Woodton rectories in Norfolk; Weedon Lois vicarage in Northamptonshire; Hepworth and Wortham rectories, Finborough parva vicarage, and the curacies of Kersey, Lindsey, Great Bricet, and Wattisham in

(*a*) This part of the seal was altered about 1500. Previously to this alteration the shield instead of three roses bore the mitre and crosier of S. Nicholas between two lilies slipped.

(*b*) The common seal of Eton college which is of a plainer character, and was made in the reign of Edward IV., is engraved in Pilgrimages of Walsingham and Canterbury, by John Gough Nichols, F.S.A.

Suffolk; Kew and Petersham, Kingston on Thames, and Richmond vicarages, and the perpetual curacies of Thames Ditton and East Molesey in Surrey; Ewhurst rectory in Sussex; Wotton Waven vicarage in Warwickshire; and Broadchalke vicarage in Wiltshire.

According to the statutes of Eton college the provost of that college is to be elected from the fellows thereof, or of this college, or from those who have left a fellowship at either of those colleges from honest and lawful causes. Since 1732 there has been but one provost of Eton (Dr. Edward Barnard) who had not been previously a fellow of King's college.

The fellowships at Eton college were reduced from ten to seven in the reign of Edward IV.

By the statutes a fellow of Eton is required to be a fellow of King's college or a conduct of Eton, or a person who has relinquished one of those posts from honest and lawful causes.[a]

By a decree made during his metropolitical visitation by archbishop Laud, the 11th of March, 1636-7, five at least of the seven fellows of Eton are to be chosen from the fellows of King's, or from those who have relinquished their fellowships there from honest and lawful causes.

The Archbishop with respect to the claim of the fellows of King's to be perferred to the benefices in

(a) It has been said that John Belyfield was the first fellow of King's who was elected to a fellowship at Eton. He was elected 21 June, 1536, but there appears to have been one earlier instance. William Smythe, admitted at King's 1499, was elected fellow of Eton, 24 September, 1521.

the gift of Eton college remarked: "In giving their benefices or any other shares of profit in their bestowing, I see great equity all along the statutes of presenting King's college men next to themselves; but whether the statutes be so punctual as to command this; or do only leave it as a thing little doubted by the Founder, considering what tie he hath made in all things between the colleges, I am as yet in some doubt; but sure it will be very fit, either to command it, or very seriously to advise it to the college of Eton; and I cannot see any good cause, and loth I am to conjecture any bad, why these two colleges so nearly joined by the Founder's intentions and statutes should make themselves such strangers one to another as they doe."[a]

The provost and scholars of this college having in order to try the validity of the claim of the fellows of Eton to hold benefices with their fellowships appealed to the bishop of Lincoln as visitor of both societies; he, on the 5th of August, 1815, with the advice of his assessors sir William Grant, master of the rolls, and sir William Scott, LL.D., (afterwards lord Stowell,) pronounced against the appeal, and declared that the fellows of Eton college were enabled to hold one benefice by virtue of a dispensing statute of queen Elizabeth.[b] His lordship further enjoined all future fellows of Eton not to exceed the indulgence granted by the dispensing statute, by

(*a*) Some of the documents connected with archbishop Laud's visitation of Eton college will be found in Wilkins's Concilia, IV. 495, 496, 531, 532.

(*b*) Dated 11 June, 1566.

attempting to hold more than one benefice, whether taken before or after their election, in conjunction with their fellowship.[a]

(*a*) See Report of the proceedings on this appeal by Philip Williams, esq., Barrister-at-law, Lond. 8vo. 1816.

QUEENS' COLLEGE FROM THE KING'S MILL (1839).

QUEENS' COLLEGE.

EMULATING her royal consort's munificent encouragement of literature, Margaret of Anjou queen of Henry VI. in one of those brief intervals of repose which the troublous times afforded became the patroness of this foundation. Elizabeth Woodville the queen of Edward IV. carried on the good work, and is esteemed a co-foundress. The college which has a venerable appearance, is situated in a retired position on the banks of the Cam near the western entrance of the town.

THE FIRST FOUNDRESS.—Margaret of Anjou, the youngest daughter of René duke of Anjou and titular king of Jerusalem, Sicily, Arragon and Naples, by his first wife Isabella heiress of Lorraine, was born at the castle of Pont-à-Mousson in Lorraine, on 23rd of March, 1429-30. She was baptized in the cathedral of Toul by the bishop of that diocese, her sponsors being her uncle Louis III. king of Naples, and her maternal grandmother Margaret of Bavaria, duchess of Lorraine.

Her education was carefully attended to, and she was renowned for her accomplishments, wit, and beauty. In November, 1444, she was married at S. Martin's church Nanci, to Henry VI. king of England by his proxy. She landed at Porchester, 9th of April, 1445, and on the 22nd of the same month was married to the king in person at Southwick[a] in Hampshire. On the 30th of May following, she was crowned at Westminster by John Stafford archbishop of Canterbury.

But a little time elapsed before it became known that she had no dowry, and that by the marriage treaty the king had engaged to yield Anjou and Maine to her father. These circumstances occasioned general dissatisfaction.

In a few years the executive power of the crown was principally left to her direction. She was guided in the conduct of affairs by the duke of Suffolk, who as the negotiator of her marriage was very obnoxious. Upon Suffolk's untimely death the duke of Somerset became her confidential adviser. The

(*a*) Miss Strickland says at Titchfield abbey.

fidelity with which she supported him against antagonists gave great offence to a powerful section of the nobility, and her unpopularity was enhanced by the losses in France and Normandy, which were attributed to her.

On the 13th of October, 1453, she gave birth at the palace of Westminster to her only child, Edward prince of Wales, who has been termed by one of our old historians, "the child of sorrow and infelicity."

When the fierce contentions between the house of York and the adherents of the house of Lancaster led to an appeal to arms, Margaret retired with her son to Greenwich, where she received the news of the overthrow of the Lancastrians at S. Alban's, (23rd of May, 1455,) of the death of Somerset and of the capture of king Henry. The parliament which assembled at Westminster on the 4th of July following, declared Henry incapable of attending to public business, commissioned Richard duke of York to govern the realm in his name, and declared that the government as it had been managed by Margaret, Somerset, and their friends, had been a great oppression and injustice to the people. York, however, resigned to the queen the custody of the king's person, and enjoined her to withdraw with him and the infant prince to Hertford castle, which she accordingly did. She soon contrived however to return with the king and prince to Greenwich, where she gathered around her a band of ardent and courageous young noblemen and gentlemen whose fathers had been slain at S. Alban's, and who panted to avenge their parents' blood.

By a bold movement which appears to have originated with Margaret, Henry in February, 1455-6, resumed the regal authority, and York, Salisbury, and Warwick retired into the country.

After an insincere reconciliation between the king's party and their opponents the civil war recommenced, and on the 23rd of September, 1459, the Lancastrians headed by lord Audley were defeated at Bloreheath. Nearly 3000 men of Cheshire and Shropshire perished with lord Audley their leader. Margaret, who had witnessed the conflict from the tower of Muccleston church, fled to Eccleshall castle, leaving Henry on a sick bed at Coleshill.

The sight of this battle roused within her the courage and enterprise of a military leader, and inspired her with the determination to assert the rights of her husband and son in the field. In the first campaign which she directed, Henry marched to Ludlow. York and his second son the earl of Rutland fled to Ireland. Salisbury and Warwick, with Edward earl of March, the heir of the house of York, retired to Devonshire whence they took ship for Calais. The town and castle of Ludlow were sacked, and the duchess of York and her two youngest sons were taken prisoners. A parliament was convened at Coventry, and York and his adherents were attainted.

The success of the royal cause was but of brief duration. Warwick and March entered London in triumph on the 2nd of July, 1460, and on the 9th of the same month defeated the Lancastrian army at Northampton, owing their victory mainly to the treachery of lord Grey de Ruthyn.

I.A.Bell.

J. Le Keux.

QUEENS COLLEGE.

The king was captured and conveyed to London. Margaret fled with the prince to Harlech castle in North Wales. The king was forced to recognise York as his successor, and to issue a peremptory mandate for the return of his consort and son to the metropolis. Margaret and the prince proceeded to Scotland where she obtained a loan of money and the promise of troops.

She promptly crossed the border and strengthened by forces raised in Northumberland, Cumberland, Lancashire, and Westmorland, presented herself at the gates of York and then advanced to Wakefield. A battle ensued. The duke of York was slain in the fight and his army overthrown. This engagement took place on the 31st of December, 1460, and on the following day she caused Salisbury who had been taken prisoner to be beheaded at Pontefract.

By the death of his father, Edward earl of March succeeded to the dukedom of York. On the 2nd of February, 1460-1, he defeated the Lancastrians under Jasper Tudor, earl of Pembroke, at Mortimer's Cross, near Ludlow. On the 17th of the same month Margaret overthrew the Yorkists at S. Alban's. She regained the possession of the king's person, but sullied her victory by the execution of lord Bonville and sir Thomas Kyriel. The northern soldiers grew unruly and pillaged the country: the Londoners, alarmed at this, denied entrance to the queen and her forces. Edward on the 20th entered the city in triumph, and on the 4th of March, 1460-1, was with universal acclamation proclaimed king by the title of Edward IV. The fierce and bloody battle of Towton occurred

on the 29th of the same month. Edward triumphed. No quarter was given, and it is said that nearly 36,000 persons perished.

Margaret with her consort and son fled by Newcastle and Alnwick to Scotland, whence she and the prince ultimately proceeded to France. The king, the queen, and the prince of Wales were attainted by parliament, and all England acknowledged the authority of Edward IV.

Having obtained money and troops in France, she in October 1461 landed at or near Tynemouth, but her forces, acting under a panic, fled to their ships. The greater part were lost at sea, or cut to pieces at Holy Island. Margaret and her son accompanied by Pierce Brezé, seneschal of Normandy, went to Berwick. The prince was left there, and she and Brezé went to Scotland where they were supplied with fresh forces. Henry who had been hidden at Harlech castle was again brought forth, and the important fortresses of Bamborough, Alnwick, and Dunstanburgh were taken and garrisoned with Scotch and Frenchmen. After a short time however they were all three retaken.

On the 15th of May, 1463, occurred the battle of Hexham, wherein the Lancastrian forces were again overthrown with great slaughter. Margaret and the prince after a series of romantic adventures and hairbreadth escapes contrived to reach Scotland: thence they came to Northumberland and embarked for France. After visiting Burgundy she settled at the castle of Kuerre near the town of S. Michiel, which was given her by her father with 2000 livres of rent

out of the duchy of Barr. In the meantime king Henry was captured in Lancashire, brought to London and incarcerated in the Tower.

In the summer of 1470, Margaret formed an alliance with Warwick the king-maker. He was justly obnoxious to her on many accounts, and she regarded him as the originator of false and malicious slanders greatly affecting her reputation. It was only on his publicly retracting all he had said against her and asking her forgiveness, that she could be induced by the entreaty of her friends to enter into a compact, by which he undertook to recover England for king Henry.

In October following Henry was delivered from captivity by Warwick, who however was defeated and slain at the battle of Barnet, 13th of April, 1471.

The day previously to this inauspicious engagement, Margaret with her son landed at Weymouth. She assembled a great army and was about to form a junction with the forces of Jasper Tudor in Wales, when she was attacked and overthrown by Edward at Tewkesbury, on the 4th of May, 1471. Her son was slain after the battle and she was taken prisoner.

On the 21st of May her husband was murdered in the Tower.[a] Margaret was also confined there. It is gratifying to record that the rigour of her incarceration was mitigated through the compassionate influence of queen Elizabeth Woodville, who had formerly been in her household. The captive queen was first removed to Windsor and soon afterwards

(*a*) By a mistake at p. 173, 1472 is mentioned as the year of king Henry's death instead of 1471.

to Wallingford. In 1475 she was set at liberty on Louis XI. king of France guaranteeing the payment of 50,000 crowns for her ransom. To raise this sum her father had been obliged to cede Provence to Louis for half its value.

She retired to her father's castle at Reculée about a league from Angers on the river Mayence: seldom leaving this retreat with the exception of one or two visits to the court of Louis XI. Her father died in 1480, and bequeathed her 1,000 crowns in gold, and if she remained in a state of widowhood, an annuity of 2,000 livres and the castle of Queniez for her abode. On the 19th of November in the same year, she conveyed to Louis any reversionary rights which the death of her elder sister and her children might give her to the duchies of Lorraine, Anjou, Maine, Provence, and Barr, for a pension of 6,000 livres.

She closed her troublous pilgrimage at the château of Damprierre, 25th of August, 1481, and was buried in the cathedral of Angers, in the magnificent tomb of her father, but without any epitaph or inscription peculiar to her. Her portrait is or was painted on glass in a window of the cathedral. Until the first French revolution, the chapter of S. Maurice annually on the feast of All Saints, after vespers of the dead, made a semicircular procession about the tomb, singing a sub-venite for the queen of England.

Her arms were quarterly of six: 1. Barry of eight A. and G. for Hungary; 2. Az. semee de lis O. a label of three points G. for Naples; 3. A. a cross potent between four crosslets potent O. for

Jerusalem; 4. Az. semee de lis O. a bordure G. for Anjou; 5. Az. semee of cross-crosslets fitche two barbels addorsed O. for Barr; 6. O. on a bend G. three eaglets A. for Lorraine. These arms within a bordure V. are those usually[a] borne by this college.

The Second Foundress.—Elizabeth Woodville, eldest daughter of sir Richard Woodville, (ultimately earl Rivers) by his wife Jaquetta, duchess dowager of Bedford, was born at Grafton in Northamptonshire about 1431. In or about 1452 she became the wife of John Gray, who eventually succeeded to the title of lord Ferrers of Groby. After her marriage she became one of the four ladies of the bed-chamber of queen Margaret of Anjou. Lord Ferrers commanded the cavalry of queen Margaret at the second battle of S. Alban's, but died of his wounds the 28th of February, 1460-1. His children, the eldest of

(a) Another coat used occasionally by the college is said to have been granted by Richard III., viz. S. an episcopal staff in bend A. ensigned with a cross patee surmounted with a crosier in base sinister O. over all a boar's head couped in fess of the last.

whom was not more than four years old, were deprived of their inheritance, and Elizabeth retired to Grafton.

On the 1st of May, 1464, she was privately married to king Edward IV. at Grafton. The marriage was publicly declared in the abbey church at Reading on Michaelmas day in the same year. The acknowledgment of the marriage was followed by a series of brilliant fêtes and tournaments, and she was crowned at Westminster on Whitsunday, 1465. In the early part of that year she appropriated a part of her income to the completion of this college.

The influence of her relatives over the king was the principal cause of alienating Warwick and others. When Edward IV. fled to Flanders in 1470, she took refuge in the sanctuary at Westminster, where she was delivered of a son, afterwards the unfortunate king Edward V.

Edward the Fourth's restoration to the royal power soon ensued, and even before the decisive battle of Barnet she left sanctuary.

On the death of king Edward IV., which occurred on the 9th of April, 1483, she became again involved in trouble, and once more fled to sanctuary in the residence of the abbat of Westminster. Several of her children accompanied her. She was unfortunately induced to surrender her son, the duke of York, to his uncle the protector Gloucester, and he was murdered with his brother, king Edward V.

As a prelude to Gloucester's assumption of the crown, he attempted to prove her marriage to Edward IV. invalid, and her children by that monarch illegitimate.

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THE HALL, QUEENS COLLEGE.

The death of Edward V. and of the duke of York had been preceded by the murder at Pontefract of her son sir Richard Gray, and of her accomplished brother Anthony Woodville earl Rivers.

In March 1484 she and her daughters were forced to leave sanctuary and to surrender themselves into the hands of the usurper.

She obtained her liberty soon afterwards, Richard III. being killed at Bosworth, and Henry earl of Richmond who became king by the title of Henry VII. espousing her eldest daughter Elizabeth.

One of Henry the Seventh's first acts was to invest the mother of his queen with the privileges and state befiting her rank as the widow of an english sovereign. The scandalous enactments by which she had in the preceding reign been deprived of her dower were burnt, certain palaces were assigned her, and Henry gave her an annual pension of £102. from his revenues. She occasionally appeared in state ceremonials,[a] but ultimately retired to the monastery of Bermondsey where she closed her life on the Friday before Whitsunday, 1492. In pursuance of the desire expressed in a will which she made on the 10th of April the same year, she was buried by the side of Edward IV. at Windsor, "without pompous interring or costly expences done thereabout." At the foot of his monument in S. George's chapel, Windsor, is a flat stone inscribed,

King Edward IIII. and his Queen Elizabeth Widville.

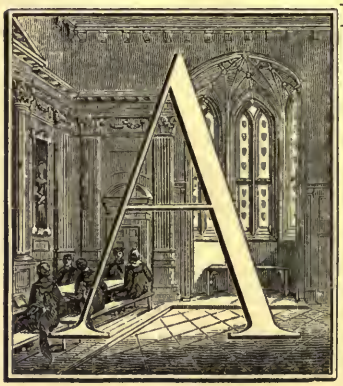
(a) Henry VII. negociated a marriage between James III. of Scotland and his mother-in-law. It is said that the violent death of James alone prevented her wearing the crown matrimonial of Scotland.

part, and abutted at the east head upon the king's way, called Trumpington street, and at the west head upon the king's way leading towards the Friars Carmelite of Cambridge, and contained in length from the east head unto the west head 270½ feet, and in breadth at the east head 75 feet, and at the west head 72 feet of the king's standard, which ground, to that end and effect, he lately had of the gift and grant of Richard Andrewe, burgess of the town of Cambridge, by his certain charter dated the 8th day of November then last past.[a] He constituted Andrew Doket, president, and John Law, Alexander Forkelowe, Thomas Haywode, and John Careway, clerks, fellows; gave power to the fellows freely to elect a president on any vacancy in that office, and to the president and fellows to fill up vacant fellowships; incorporated the society as the president and fellows of the college of S. Bernard in Cambridge, empowered them to have a common seal, granted them a certain tenement in the parish of S. Botolph, abutting on the garden of Corpus Christi college, in free alms, empowered John Somerseth and the five others above-named to change and reform the statutes, granted licence to the president and fellows to hold lands in mortmain to the value of £100. per annum, and freed them from corrodies.

Henry VI. granted another charter, dated the 21st August, in the 25th year of his reign [1447], to the like effect as the foregoing, with the following variations: 1st, The parties thereby empowered to

(a) The site here mentioned or a portion of it is apparently part of S. Catharine's college.

make statutes were Master John Somerseth, chancellor of the exchequer, Richard Cawedray, Peter Hirford, John Sparhauk, Hugh Damlet, and Thomas Boleyn, clerks. 2nd, The college was to be erected in certain ground and soil situate in the parish of S. Botolph in Cambridge, lying between the habitation of the Friars Carmelite of the town of Cambridge on the north part, the king's street called Smalbriggestrete on the south part, the river there on the west part, and the lane called Millestrete on the east part, late of John Morys of Trumpington, esq., which soil and ground had been then lately granted to the king, to that end and effect, by the gift and grant of the president and fellows, by the name of one messuage with the houses and garden and four tenements, with the garden to the same tenements adjoining, as was fully contained in the writing of the same president and fellows of the date of the 1st August then last past.[a]



NDREW Doket the first president, and to whose active exertions the society was indebted for its existence, was rector of S. Botolph's in Cambridge, and principal of S. Bernard's hostel. He was also warden of the college of Cotherstoke in the county of Northampton, and

(*a*) The site mentioned in this charter, and on which the first court of the college now stands, was acquired by the society in July 1447. They conveyed it to the king, and at the same time petitioned that a new charter might be granted for the erection of the college on this site.

in right of the office held the rectory of that parish. It is said that he was a Franciscan friar, but it seems to us that the authority for the statement may well be questioned.

Soon after the grant of the second charter, queen Margaret presented the following petition to her royal consort:

Margaret. RQ

To the King my souverain Lord.

Besecheth mekely Margarete Quene of Englond your humble wif Fforasmuche as your moost noble grace hath newely ordeined and stablisshed a Collage of Seint Bernard in the Universite of Cambrigge with multitude of grete and faire privilages perpetuelly appartenyng unto the same as in your lettres patentes therupon made more plainly hit appereth In the whiche Universite is no Collage founded by eny Quene of Englond hidertoward, Plese hit therfore unto youre highnesse to yeve and graunte unto youre seide humble wif the fondation and denomination of the seide Collage to be called and named the Quenes Collage of Sainte Margarete and Saint Bernard or ellis of Sainte Margarete Virgine and Martir and Saint Bernard Confessour, and therupon for ful evidence therof to have licence and pouoir to ley the furst stone in her owne persone or ellis by other depute of her assignement, So that beside the mooste noble and glorieus Collage Roial of our Lady and Saint Nicholas founded by your highnesse may be founded and stablisshed the seid so called Quenes Collage to conservation of our feith and augmentation of pure clergie namely of the imparesse of alle sciences and facultees theologic to the ende there accustomed of plain lecture and exposition botraced with docteurs sentences autentique parformed daily twyes by two docteurs notable and wel avised upon the Bible afore noone and maistre of the sentences after noone to the publique audience of alle men frely bothe seculiers and religieus to the magnificence of denomination of suche a Quenes Collage and to laud and houneure of sexe femenine Like as two noble and devoute Contesses of Pembroke and Clare

founded two Collages in the same Universite, called Pembroke Halle and Clare Halle the wiche are of grete reputation for good and worshipful clerkis, that by grete multitude have be bredde and brought forth in theym And of youre more ample grace to graunte that all privilegis immunitees profites and comodites conteyned in the letters patentes above reherced may stonde in theire strength and pouoir after forme and effect of the conteine in theym And she shal ever preye God for you.

Accordingly Henry VI. by a third charter dated the 30th of March, in the 26th year of his reign [1448], after reciting his before-mentioned charter of the 21st of August, in the 25th year of his reign, and that such charter, with all and singular in the same contained, the president and fellows (with his royal assent in that behalf obtained) had restored to his chancery to be cancelled, quashed, revoked, and annulled, humbly beseeching him to accept the same so cancelled, quashed, and annulled, and to resume into his hands as well the ground and soil therein mentioned for the site of the college, as also other ground or soil mentioned for the site of the college by the charter of the 3rd of December, in the 25th year of his reign, and the tenement with its appurtenances in the parish of S. Botolph, abutting on the garden of Corpus Christi college; and those grounds or soil and tenements in the mean time to grant to his dearly beloved consort, and to grant his royal licence to her to make and establish another and like college in honor of the glorious virgin S. Margaret and S. Bernard in the aforesaid ground or soil, which then lately was of John Morys, of Trumpington, esq.: he accordingly cancelled, re-

voked, and annulled the recited charter of the 21st of August, in the 25th year of his reign, resumed into his hands the grounds, soil, and tenement aforesaid, and to the intent and effect that his consort the like college in the same ground or soil, then late of John Morys, esq., aforesaid, should erect, found, and establish, gave and granted the same to his consort, her heirs and assigns, and granted his licence to her to found thereon a college of a president and four fellows (more or less), according to statutes to be made by William, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, John Somerseth, Richard Cawedray, Peter Hirford, Hugh Damlet, Thomas Boleyn, and William Millyngton, clerks. He appointed Andrew Doket, president, and John Lawe, Alexander Forkelowe, Thomas Haywode, and John Careway, fellows, and granted that the college when so founded should be called the Queen's college of S. Margaret and S. Bernard in the university of Cambridge, and that the president and fellows should be a body corporate, have a common seal, and the ground, soil, and tenement aforesaid, and also hold lands in mortmain to the value of £200. per annum.

Queen Margaret, in pursuance of the foregoing charter, founded this college for a president and four fellows (more or less) by an instrument bearing date the 15th of April, 26 Hen. VI. [1448].

In 1449 the first court was roofed in, and in the same year king Henry VI. gave the college £200. towards the cost of the buildings.

Corpus Christi college, on the 3rd of June, 1459, [37 Hen. VI.] conveyed to Queens' college a tene-

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THE SECOND COURT

ment with a parcel of land or garden in the parish of S. Botolph, lying next the soil of Queens' college, purchased of John Morice, esq. on the west part, and the tenement late of William Good, but purchased by Queens' college, on the east part, the south head abutting on Smallbrigestrete, and the north on the soil of Queens' college. The dimensions are specified in this conveyance, wherein the master and fellows of Corpus Christi college reserve to themselves the materials of the tenement so as to leave the ground bare. There was another grant from Corpus Christi college, of concurrent date, of the same premises (the dimensions not being stated) to Richard Andrewe, John Hessewell, John Belton, and Robert Morton, burgesses of Cambridge, Thomas Duffyld and Edmund Conyngesburgh, clerks. They appear to have been trustees for Queens' college.

Queen Elizabeth Woodville is said to have set aside a portion of her income for the endowment of the college.

LETTERS from king Edward the fourth, his queen and prince Edward their eldest son, on behalf of this college, were sent to the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the town of Cambridge in 1474. On contemplation thereof, that body by a deed dated the 6th of October in the same year in consideration of forty marks, granted to Andrew Doket the pre-

sident, and the fellows or scholars for ever, a parcel of the common land or soil of the town, between the common river running down from the King's mill and Bishop's mill on the east, and the river running down from Newnham mill on the west, and from divers bounds called Stakiss placed on the north part of the street leading from the town of Cambridge to Newnham, between the two bridges called the Smale Brigges distant from the said street on the east part twenty-eight feet, and towards the west sixty-three feet. The president and fellows undertook to lengthen the Smalebrigge next the college twelve feet, and to widen the river on the east of the said soil to the breadth of fifty-one feet, and had liberty to throw a bridge over the river on the east part of the soil, so that the arch of such bridge stretched as far as the arch of the bridge of King's college.

In 1475, queen Elizabeth Woodville gave the college a code of statutes, reserving to herself and the president and five of the senior fellows power to alter the same during her life.

King Richard III. founded exhibitions in this college for four priests, and Anne his queen endowed the college with great rents. For this and other benefactions to the university, the senate on the 16th of March, 1483-4, decreed an annual mass of Salus Populi for the happy state of his majesty and his dearest consort, and after his death exequies for the dead and a mass of requiem for his soul and the souls of his progenitors.[a]

(a) Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, i. 228, 229.

When king Henry the seventh visited Cambridge on the 22nd of April, 1506, he lodged in this college with the president, John Fisher bishop of Rochester and chancellor of the university. Thence his majesty and the knights of the garter rode to King's college chapel.(a)

In 1529, the college statutes were confirmed by pope Clement VII.

On the 27th of November, 1541, William Leghe, esq., and Thomas Mildmay, officers of the court of augmentations, sold to William May, LL.D., president of this college for £20. to be paid to the king's use at Michaelmas then next, all the stone, slate, tile, timber, and glass of the late house of White Friars within the university of Cambridge.(b) On the 1st of April, 1542, the king by a lease under the seal of the court of augmentations, demised to Dr. May

(a) Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, i. 281.

(b) In 1536-7, George Legate, the prior of the house of Carmelites, commonly called the White Friars, and his convent granted to Simon Haynes, president of this college, and the fellows of the same, a wall between their house and the college, with licence for the president and fellows to open lights from the gallery of their college over the premises of the prior and convent. On the 8th of August, 1538, Legate and his convent surrendered their house and ground called the White Friars with the appurtenances to the president and fellows of this college, engaging when required to depart from the said house and ground, and give place unto the grantees, so that their fact and deed should be nothing prejudicial but allowed and approved of by the king, in whose power and pleasure (being the supreme head of the church of England,) they confessed and acknowledged that it was to allow or disallow of that their fact and deed. On the 17th of August, the king empowered George Day, provost of Kings, and William May, president of Queens, to repair to the house of White Friars to take surrender of the same and to take possession for his use, until further knowledge of his pleasure, taking a true and perfect inventory of the said house. On the 28th of August, Clement Hubberd, alias Thorpe, president of the said house and the convent, surrended their house and possessions into the king's hands.

the site of the said house, and all gardens, land, and soil within the site, circuit, and precinct of the same house (except a parcel of land granted to King's college), for twenty years at the rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum. On the 12th of September, 1544, the king granted the said site to John Eyre, esq., of Bury S. Edmunds, who on the 8th of November following granted the same to Dr. May, and he, on the 30th of the same month, conveyed the premises to the president and fellows of this college.

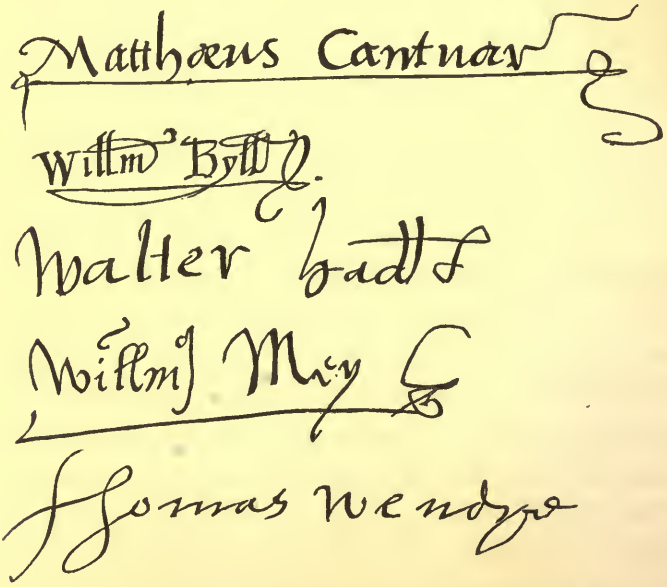
From the survey of the college made in February, 1545-6, by Dr. Matthew Parker, Dr. John Redman, and Dr. William May, it appears that the master had a stipend of £3. 6*s.* 8*d.* and for commons £3. 18*s.*; each of fourteen priests fellows had for stipend, commons, and livery £6. 13*s.* 4*d.*; four fellows not priests, had 18*d.* each per week for commons; six poor scholars or bible-clerks, and the master's scholar had each 12*d.* per week for commons; the butler had 52*s.* a-year for commons; the head cook had 33*s.* 4*d.* for stipend and livery, and 52*s.* for commons; the under-cook had 20*s.* for stipend and livery, and 52*s.* for commons; the master's servant had for wages or commons 52*s.*; £6. was allowed for hay, straw, and horsemeat for three horses for the master; the divinity lecturer had 40*s.* for twelve sermons to the people annually; the philosophy and rhetoric lecturer had also 40*s.* per annum. The wages of the dean of the chapel were 6*s.* 8*d.*; and the cost of bread, wine, wax, repair of vestments, and other necessaries for the chapel communibus annis were 40*s.* The fee of the steward was 20*s.*

per annum; and that of the auditor 26*s.* 8*d.*; the bursar's fee and for collecting rents in Cambridge was 26*s.* 8*d.* The cost of exequies celebrated annually for all the college benefactors was 74*s.* Hugh Trotter's priest had £6. 13*s.* 4*d.* for commons and livery, and 13*s.* 4*d.* for exequies. Each of two fellows on the foundation of lady Ingledesthorp had £6. 13*s.* 4*d.* for commons and livery, and 3*s.* between them for exequies; 26*s.* 8*d.* a-year was paid for certain annual sermons to the people ordained by Mr. Lasbye; and £19. 17*s.* 11*d.* was paid for exequies of particular benefactors, and for distribution to the poor on their anniversaries. A fellow who read a greek lecture to the youth within the college by the king's injunction had 40*s.* a-year. The ordinary expences of the college communibus annis, are thus stated: sizings £3.; purchase of surplices, utensils, and stores £4.; pleas and expences of account and courts £6. 13*s.* 4*d.*; repairs as well of the mansions of the college as of other possessions of the same £35. The extraordinary expences communibus annis were £13. 6*s.* 8*d.*

The college estates were situate in the town of Cambridge, Eversden, Harlton, Coton, Haslingfield, Bourn, Caldecot, Chesterton, Babraham, Sawston, Comberton, Swaffham, Reach, Burwell, Fulbourn, West Wickham, Pampisford, Cokfarnham, and Dullingham in the county of Cambridge; Abbotsley in Huntingdonshire; Little Addington in Northamptonshire; Furneux Pelham in Hertfordshire; Capel and Haverhill in Suffolk; Helions Bumpsted, Steeple Bumpsted, Sturmer and Stanbourne in Essex; Bermondsey street in Surrey; and S. Nicholas court in Kent.

The total revenues clear of reprises, amounted to £272. 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, and the annual expences exceeded the revenues by 10*s.* 11¾*d.*

The statutes of Elizabeth Woodville were reformed in 1549 by the commissioners appointed by Edward VI. for the visitation of the university. They were restored in all their integrity on the accession of queen Mary, but in 1559 or 1560, were again revised by Dr. Parker, archbishop of Canterbury, William Bill, D.D., Walter Haddon, LL.D., William May, LL.D., president of this college, and Thomas Wendy, M.D., as commissioners of the crown.[a] We subjoin a facsimile of their signatures,



(*a*) The other commissioners were sir William Cecil, chancellor of the university, sir Anthony Cooke, Robert Horne, afterwards bishop of Winchester, and James Pilkington, afterwards bishop of Durham. There is a short decree respecting this college signed by archbishop Parker, Dr. Bill, Dr. Haddon, Dr. May, Robert Horne, and James Pilkington.

It is somewhat remarkable that the commissioners retained in the fellows' oath the clause obliging them to pray for their founders and benefactors.

As a curious illustration of the illegal means occasionally resorted to in former times in order to evade the salutary enactment forbidding the sale of college lands, we may here state the circumstances connected with the alienation of the college estate at Babraham. On the 7th of February, 1599-1600, the college leased this estate to sir Horatio Pallavicini, for three lives at a reserved rent. By a deed dated on the 9th of the same month, the president and fellows, covenanted that in consideration of £200.[a] paid by him to them he should enjoy the estate in fee simple; that acquittances should be given by the college for the rent as it became due without its being received; that at any time within a month after requisition they would grant new leases; and that all the writings relating to the estate should be given up to him. The last lease granted in pursuance of this covenant was in 1636, to Thomas Minott, of Bishops Stortford at a peppercorn rent.

The earl of Manchester in his visitation of the university under the authority of the parliament in 1643-4, removed Dr. Edward Martin the president, and all the fellows and scholars of this college. The intruding presidents Herbert Palmer and Thomas

(a) In this deed it is stated that the president and fellows intended to purchase another estate with the £200. It was however in 1617 applied towards defraying the expense of building twelve sets of rooms in the Walnut-tree court.

Horton, were however men of eminence and worth, and the college continued to flourish under their government. Dr. Martin was restored the 3rd of August, 1660, by a warrant from the earl of Manchester, in which he stated that he was informed that Dr. Martin had been "wrongfully put out of his mastership," but cooly omitted to state the not immaterial circumstance that he had himself been the instrument of the wrongful act.

On the 5th of May, 1662, the society met to elect a president in the room of Dr. Martin deceased. A majority of the fellows voted for Simon Patrick, B.D., afterwards bishop of Ely. A mandate from the king was sent in favour of Anthony Sparrow, D.D., afterwards bishop of Norwich, who had certain votes. The senior fellow declared Dr. Sparrow elected, and the king issued a commission to the vice-chancellor, the two professors of divinity, and the provost of King's, to suspend those fellows who had voted for Mr. Patrick. This was accordingly done on the 12th of May, when the vice-chancellor, by the king's command, confirmed Dr. Sparrow's election. Mr. Patrick sued out a mandamus from the court of King's bench. A return was made which was excepted to. The court was divided in opinion. Ultimately Mr. Patrick gave up his pretensions to the presidentship and by consent the return to the mandamus was ordered to be vacated.

In March 1821, lord Eldon, lord chancellor, acting on behalf of the king as visitor, gave judgment on two petitions against the election of Henry Godfrey, B.D., as president of the college. The decision was in

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his favour.[a] By a subsequent alteration of the college statutes the principal point involved in this once famous case has become of no practical importance.

On the 22nd of June, 1828, lord Lyndhurst, lord chancellor, gave judgment on a petition to the king as visitor, from certain of the fellows raising the question whether the concurrent voice of the president is necessary in college elections. His lordship held that it was.[b] It is observable that Mr. King who argued the case of the petitioners, was in 1832 unanimously elected president of the college under a special licence from the crown, which became necessary as he was not in holy orders.

Benefactors. — Amongst the early benefactors of whose gifts no particulars are recorded are Anne duchess of Gloucester; George, duke of Clarence; Edward, earl of Salisbury (son of Richard, duke of Gloucester); Cicely, duchess of York; Matilda, countess of Oxford; William Alnewick, bishop of Lincoln; Edward Story, bishop of Chichester; Henry Beaufort, cardinal and bishop of Winchester; John Langton, bishop of S. Davids; William Booth, bishop of Lichfield; John Somerseth,[c] chancellor of the exchequer, and Agnes, his wife; John, lord Bardolf; sir Richard Roos, knight; sir Philip Spenser, knight, and Elizabeth, his wife; sir John Crosby, knight; sir William Asenhill, knight; sir Edmund Ingoldesthorp, knight; sir Hugh Wyche, knight, lord mayor

(*a*) See the Case of the President of Queens' college, Cambridge: by Charles Bowdler, esq., Lond. 8vo. 1821.

(*b*) Russell's Reports, v. 64.

(*c*) A great goblet silver gilt given by him is mentioned in a Catalogue of Plate dated 1472.

of London; William Wilde, treasurer of S. Paul's; William Ardelaye, abbat of S. John's, Colchester; John Aschwell, and Joan, his wife; Geoffrey Boleyn, and Anne, his wife; Thomas Bolyen, master of Gonville hall; Dionysius Boleyn; Richard Cawdrey, master of King's hall; Thomas Clarke, fellow; Hugh Damlet, master of Pembroke hall; John Depynge, abbat of S. Osyth; John Dey, fellow; Reginald Ely; sir William Estefelde, knight; Thomas Jacob, mayor of Cambridge, and Agnes, his wife; Thomas Kirby, chaplain; John Lawe, one of the first fellows; and John Tapton, dean of S. Asaph, and master of S. Catharine's hall.

Thomas Barrie, citizen of London, purchased, 1446, the land on which the college is built and afterwards gave the same by will. In 1448, Marmaduke Lumley, bishop of Lincoln and chancellor of the university, gave £220. to the fabric, and a very beautiful MS. bible in 3 vols. In 1458, Richard Withermarsh, of the abbey of S. John, Colchester, gave 40 marks for bread, wine, and wax-lights for the chapel. In 1459, Richard Andrewe, alias Spicer, burgess of Cambridge, gave tenements in this town and in Haslingfield and Madingley, for the foundation of a scholarship. William Lasseby of Colchester chaplain, gave £1. 6*s* 8*d*. a year, for four sermons by a fellow of the college. In or about 1470, Alicia, widow of sir Peter Wyche, lord mayor of London, and of William Holte of Lewes, gent., founded a fellowship. In the same year William Sydaie,[a] M.D., of Cambridge, founded a fellowship; as did John Marke, citizen of London.

(*a*) Catharine his wife seems also to have been a benefactor.

About the same time Margaret, widow of sir Henry Wentworth and John lord Roos of Hamlake, founded fellowships, and gave service books and plate.[a] In 1473, lady Joan Burgh, relict of sir John Burgh, who had previously given a silver chalice, founded a fellowship and a scholarship. In 1474, John Raven, clerk, founded a scholarship. In 1477, Richard, duke of Gloucester, gave the rectory of Foulmire in Cambridgeshire, the great tithes to be appropriated to the use of the president. He also gave an estate for founding four fellowships. Afterwards, when king of England, he, at the request of his queen, gave estates in Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Suffolk, Buckinghamshire, and Huntingdonshire, for purposes to be limited by statutes which he intended to give. These grants were resumed by Henry VII. In 1478, John Colynson,[b] archdeacon of Northampton, prebendary of Lincoln and vicar of Over, founded a fellowship. In 1479, John Greene founded a fellowship. In 1483, Thomas Duffield, D.D., fellow, gave 23½ marks for wax lights, and a mark per annum for the dean. Andrew Doket, D.D., the first president, in his lifetime gave lands in Stapleford, and by his will in 1484, gave S. Bernard's hostel, charging the same with 3 marks per annum for the service of the chapel, also a tenement near S. Botolph's and a garden before the college gate. About 1490, Thomas Riplingham, D.D., fellow, gave plate. In

(*a*) She was buried in the college chapel in 1478. By her will she desired to be buried in the chapel on the north side of the choir under her window of S. Margaret and S. Bernard.

(*b*) He died 1481 and was buried at Over in the chancel where is his stall with his arms.

1491, lady Joan Ingoldesthorp,[a] relict of sir Edmund Ingoldesthorp of Borogreen in this county, founded a fellowship and procured the college the nomination to the rectory of S. Andrew's in Canterbury. In 1494, John Drewell, LL.D.,[b] treasurer of S. Paul's, founded two fellowships and a scholarship and gave plate. In 1495, John Barby, gent., gave a benefaction for the foundation of a fellowship and a lectureship in the holy scriptures.

In 1503, Hugh Trotter, D.D., treasurer of the church of York, founded a fellowship. In 1505, John Otware, clerk, founded a fellowship. In 1535, Thomas Thimbleby, LL.D., gave 2 marks per annum for fuel in the common hall. In 1563, John Stoyks, D.D., president, founded four scholarships. In 1572, John Chetham of Great Livermere in Suffolk, gave the rectory of Little Eversden in this county. In 1573, sir Thomas Smith, secretary of state and sometime fellow, gave a rent charge for the foundation of two scholarships, lectureships in arithmetic and geometry, and an annual treat on the 2nd of December. In 1577, he left by will all his latin and greek books, and his great globe made by himself. In 1578, Henry Wilshawe, B.D., rector of Storrington in Sussex, and sometime fellow, founded two scholarships. About 1580, John Jocelyn, sometime fellow, founded a hebrew lectureship. In 1589, William Chaderton, bishop of Lincoln, president, gave Montanus's Bible in 8 vols. folio. In 1593, sir Henry Williams, alias

(*a*) She died 1494 and was buried in the Blackfriars, London. She was aunt and coheiress of Edward Tiptoft, earl of Worcester, and cousin of lady Roos.

(*b*) He died 1494 and was buried at S. Botolph's in this town.

Cromwell of Hinchinbrooke, knight, gave to the town of Huntingdon £40. the produce of goods forfeited to him as lord of the manor of Warboys, upon the conviction of certain persons charged with having caused the death of lady Susan his wife, by witchcraft, on condition that 40*s*. per annum be paid to a fellow of this college, being B.D., or D.D., for an annual sermon against witchcraft in one of the churches of Huntingdon.

In 1607, Humphrey Davies, gent., founded a fellowship and six scholarships, and John Stoddard, citizen and grocer of London, founded a scholarship. In 1612, Roger Manners, earl of Rutland, sometime a student of this college, left £20. to the library in addition to 20 marks he had before given for buying books. In 1613, Henry Hastings, earl of Huntingdon, who had been a student of this college, gave one hundred and two volumes to the library. In 1614, Humphrey Tindal, D.D., dean of Ely and president, left fifty-eight volumes to the library. In 1618, George Mountain, sometime fellow, bishop of London and afterwards archbishop of York, founded two scholarships. In 1625, Edward Davenant, fellow, gave forty-two volumes to the library. In 1626, John Davenant, president and bishop of Salisbury, gave a benefaction, with which one hundred and thirty volumes were purchased for the library. He subsequently gave a rent-charge for increasing the library and founding two scholarships; also the rectories of Cheverel Magna, and Newton Toney in Wiltshire. In 1646, Herbert Palmer, B.D., president, gave thirty volumes to the library. In 1652, John

Smith, M.A., fellow, left about six hundred volumes to the library. In 1661, Bryan Smith, D.D., gave £5. per annum for the use of the chapel, and Henry Coke, esq., of Thorington in Suffolk, (son of sir Edward Coke) gave the cedar for wainscoting the east end of the chapel. In 1662, Edward Martin, D.D., president and dean of Ely, gave about thirty volumes to the library. In 1665, William Roberts, bishop of Bangor, sometime fellow, founded a scholarship. About the same time, Thomas Thompson, clerk, sometime student, gave fifteen Persian and Turkish MSS. to the library, and Anthony Sparrow, D.D., president, afterwards bishop of Norwich, gave £100. for wainscoting and adorning the combination-room. In 1670, John Jocelyn augmented the hebrew lectureship founded by his great uncle of the same name. In 1671, Edward Kemp, B.D., fellow, gave £300. for the endowment of the chapel. In 1674, Thomas Clark, M.A., rector of Maningford Abbots, Wiltshire, and sometime fellow, gave an estate for the endowment of four scholarships, and for the augmentation of the library, and Matthew Andrews, fellow, left all his medical books to the library. In 1676, Robert Mapletoft, D.D., dean of Ely, master of Pembroke hall and sometime fellow of this college, gave land to found two scholarships and to augment the stipend of the censor who moderates at the problems and of the catechist; and Sarah Bardsey, widow of Edward Bardsey, D.D., sometime fellow, gave the rectory of Hickling in Nottinghamshire. In 1680, Richard Bryan, B.D., vice-president, gave £50. In 1690, David Edwards,

gent., founded a fellowship, and Thomas Edwards, LL.D., a scholarship. In 1691, Thomas Alston of Assington in Suffolk, a pensioner of the college, founded a scholarship.

In 1713, Griffith Lloyd, esq., founded two scholarships. In 1717, Henry James, D.D., president, gave money, with which was afterwards purchased the rectory of Grimston in Norfolk. He also gave £50. and all his books to the library, and £40. to pay for the Materia Medica in the lodge, devised an estate at Haddenham for various purposes and founded four scholarships. About 1725, Ferdinando Smythies, B.D., vice-president, left £1500. bank stock to found scholarships and for other purposes. In 1726, Charles Ashton, D.D., master of Jesus college and sometime fellow of this college, gave 20 guineas to the library. John Hayes, B.D., rector of Cheverel Magna and sometime vice-president, who died 1731, left a legacy which, with other benefactions, was invested in the purchase of advowsons. In 1736, Mary Buck, widow,[a] gave the rectory of Sandon in Essex, and John Sayer, B.D., sometime fellow, gave £100. to be expended in books or other necessaries for poor scholars. In 1747, William Sedgwick, B.D., president, left all his books, consisting of about thirteen hundred volumes as a heir-loom to the lodge, and an estate for founding two scholarships and increasing the stipends of the president and fellows. Ralph Perkins, LL.D., canon of Ely and sometime fellow, who died 1751, gave valuable

(a) She had previously married Ralph Davenant, son of Edward Davenant, sometime fellow.

books to the library and bequeathed £50. In 1774, Henry Morris, B.D., rector of Hickling and sometime vice-president, left about two hundred volumes to the library. In 1777, David Hughes, B.D., vice-president, left above two thousand volumes to the library and also gave a benefaction, with which annual prizes have been established. In 1789, Robert Plumptre, D.D., president and canon of Norwich, left Dr. Heberden's MS. Lectures on Poisons and his own MS. collections for a history of this college, together with several pictures as a heir-loom to the lodge.

In 1820, Isaac Milner, D.D., dean of Carlisle and president, left to the library above three thousand volumes, comprising a fine collection of books on the reformation and modern mathematical treatises. In 1840, the reverend John Sandys, M.A., sometime fellow, founded a scholarship. In 1842, the reverend Thomas Penny White, M.A., sometime fellow, founded a prize of £30. per annum.

EMINENT MEN.—Hugh Oldham,[a] bishop of Exeter, died 1519. Roger Collingwood,[a] fellow, author of Arithmetica experimentalis, M.S., flourished 1520. John Fawne,[a] D.D., fellow, Margaret professor of divinity, flourished 1525. Henry Bullock,[a] D.D., fellow, a good linguist, orator, and general scholar, died 1526. Thomas Forman,[a] president, one of the early advocates of the reformation, died 1528. Thomas Stackhouse,[a] fellow, master of Michaelhouse, died 1533. John Fisher,[a] president, cardinal, bishop of Rochester, beheaded 1535. Desiderius Erasmus,[a] D.D., famed for his profound learning, eloquence,

(*a*) See Cooper's Athenæ Cantabrigienses, vol. 1.

I.A.Bell J.Le Keux.

QUEENS COLLEGE.

THE ENTRANCE GATEWAY AS TAKEN IN 1837.

and wit, and his able writings, died 1536. William Framyngham,[a] fellow, who excelled in various arts, especially music and rhetoric, and wrote several works which have perished, died 1537. John Lambert,[a] fellow, martyred at London 1538. Richard Whytford,[a] (who called himself the wretch of Sion) author of numerous devotional and other works, flourished 1541. John Crayford,[a] D.D., fellow, master of Clare hall, Cambridge, and of University college, Oxford, and archdeacon of Berks., died 1547. Gerard Carleton,[a] fellow, dean of Peterborough, died 1549. Simon Heynes,[a] D.D., president, dean of Exeter, and ambassador to Spain, died 1552. John Taylor,[a] fellow, bishop of Lincoln, died 1554. William Franklyn,[a] president, dean of Windsor, and ambassador to Scotland, died 1555-6. John Ponet,[a] fellow, bishop of Winchester, died 1556. Henry Fitzalan lord Maltravers,[a] ambassador to Flanders, a young nobleman of extraordinary promise, died 1556. Richard Wilkes,[a] fellow, master of Christ's college, died 1556. William Glynn,[a] president, bishop of Bangor, died 1558. William Peyto,[a] fellow, cardinal, died about 1558. William May,[a] president, dean of S. Paul's, and archbishop elect of York, died 1560. Alexander Alane,[a] (who assumed the name of Alesius) an earnest advocate of the reformation, professor of divinity at Frankfort and Leipsic, and author of numerous learned works, died 1565-6. Edward Gascoygne,[a] LL.D., fellow, master of Jesus college, and chancellor of the dioceses of Ely and Norwich, flourished 1566. John Bernard,[a] fellow, author of Oratio de vera

animi tranquillitate, died about 1567. John Stokys,[a] D.D., president, archdeacon of York, died 1568. Thomas Davies,[a] bishop of S. Asaph, died 1573. Richard Eden, author of various geographical works, died about 1576. Sir Thomas Smith,[a] LL.D., fellow, secretary of state, and celebrated for scholarship, died 1577. Humphrey Toy, a noted London printer, died 1577. Thomas Yale,[a] LL.D., fellow, dean of the arches, and master in chancery, died 1577. Richard Longworth,[a] fellow, master of S. John's college, and dean of Chester, died 1579. Nicholas Robinson,[a] fellow, bishop of Bangor, died 1584-5. Andrew Perne, D.D., fellow, dean of Ely, and master of Peterhouse, died 1589. George Gardiner, D.D., fellow, dean of Norwich, died 1589. Thomas Lorkin, M.D., fellow, regius professor of physic, died 1591. Henry Smith, lecturer of S. Clement Danes, London, author of admired sermons, treatises, and poems, and from his remarkable eloquence called the silver-tongued, died 1591. John Harvey, author of several medical and astrological publications, died 1592. John Maplet, author of The Green Forest, died 1592. Edmund Scambler, bishop of Norwich, died 1594. John Aylmer, bishop of London, died 1594. Sir Thomas Heneage, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, a distinguished and experienced statesman, died 1594. Henry Hastings, earl of Huntingdon, for many years lord president of the north, died 1595. Poynings Heron, one of the commanders in the army raised to repel the Spanish invasion, died 1595. Thomas Digges, an excellent mathematician and

(a) See Cooper's Athenæ Cantabrigienses, vol. 1.

engineer, died 1595. Robert Bowes, ambassador to Scotland, died 1597. Edmund Rockery, fellow, canon of Rochester, a noted puritan, died about 1597. John May, fellow, bishop of Carlisle, died 1597-8.

John Jocelyn, fellow, secretary to archbishop Parker, whom he greatly assisted in his De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ, died 1603. John Whitgift, archbishop of Canterbury, died 1603-4. Edward de Vere, earl of Oxford, K.G., whose poems were much extolled by his contemporaries, died 1604. Thomas Brightman, fellow, author of commentaries on Canticles and the Apocalypse, died 1607. Sir Christopher Yelverton, speaker of the house of commons, and justice of the king's bench, died 1607. Thomas Newton, a latin poet of much celebrity, died 1607. Robert Soame, D.D., fellow, master of Peterhouse, and author of treatises in defence of the church of England, died 1608. William Chaderton, president, bishop of Lincoln, died 1608. John Lumley lord Lumley, high steward of the university of Oxford, and a distinguished patron of literature, died 1609. Thomas Blague, D.D., dean of Rochester, died 1611. Roger Manners, fifth earl of Rutland, ambassador to Denmark, a famous traveller and good soldier, died 1612. William Covell, D.D., fellow, author of works in defence of the church of England, flourished 1613. Humphrey Tindal, D.D., president, dean of Ely, died 1614. Arthur Agard, an excellent antiquary, who made important collections illustrative of the constitution and history of this kingdom, died 1615. William Hutchinson, archdeacon of Cornwall, died 1616. George Withers, D.D., fellow,

archdeacon of Colchester, died 1616. John Jegon, fellow, bishop of Norwich, died 1617-8. Thomas Jegon, D.D., master of Corpus Christi college, died 1617-8. Nicholas Latham, a munificent founder of schools and hospitals in Northamptonshire, died 1620. Robert Townson, fellow, bishop of Salisbury, died 1621. William Cotton, bishop of Exeter, died 1621. George Meriton, D.D., fellow, dean of York, died 1624. Richard Milbourne, fellow, bishop of Carlisle, died 1624. Theophilus Aylmer, D.D., archdeacon of London, died 1625. David Yale, LL.D., fellow, master in chancery, and a distinguished civilian, died 1625. Nicholas Felton, bishop of Ely, died 1626. Sir Edward Villiers, ambassador to Bohemia and president of Munster, died 1626. Henry Beaumont, D.D., dean of Windsor, died 1627. Thomas Middleton, a celebrated dramatist, died 1627. George Mountain, fellow, archbishop of York, died 1628. John Preston, D.D., fellow, master of Emmanuel college, the most celebrated of the puritans, author of pious and learned works, died 1628. Roger Parker, D.D., dean of Lincoln, died 1629. John Weever, author of Ancient Funeral Monuments, died 1632. George Porter, LL.D., fellow, regius professor of civil law, died 1635. Edward Lapworth, M.D., Sedleian professor at Oxford, and a distinguished physician at Bath, died 1636. Stephen Nettles, fellow, author of an answer to the jewish part of Selden on Tithes, flourished 1637. Thomas Fairfax, lord Fairfax, vice-president of the north and a distinguished military commander in France and Flanders, died 1640. John Davenant, president, bishop of Salisbury, died

1641. William Robinson, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Nottingham and canon of Westminster, died 1642. Spencer Compton, earl of Northampton, slain in fighting for king Charles I. at Hopton heath 1642-3. Peter Hausted, D.D., a good poet and preacher and a loyal adherent to Charles I., died during the siege of Banbury castle 1645. Oliver Saint John, first earl of Bolingbroke, died 1646. Francis Fane, first earl of Westmorland, died 1646. Daniel Wigmore, archdeacon of Ely, died 1646. Herbert Palmer, president, a learned and pious divine author of Memorials of Godliness and Christianity, sermons and other works, died 1647. John Towers, fellow, bishop of Peterborough, died 1648. Arthur Capel, lord Capel, who displayed signal valour on behalf of Charles I., and was decapitated for his loyalty, 1648-9. John Smith, fellow, author of Select Discourses in Divinity,[a] died 1652. Robert Cottesford, D.D., fellow, prebendary of S. Paul's, rector of Hadleigh and Monks Ely in Suffolk, and a great sufferer for his loyalty to Charles I., died about 1652. Nicholas Culpepper, physician and astrologer, author of a Herbal and other works, died 1653-4. Sir Hamon L'Estrange, antiquary and naturalist, died 1654. Sydrach Simpson, master of Pembroke hall, died 1655. Sir Henry Slingsby, beheaded for his loyalty 1658.[b] Laurence Bretton, D.D., fellow, the learned pious and charitable rector of Hitcham

(*a*) Published 1660 with an account of the life and death of the author and the sermon at his funeral by Simon Patrick, afterwards bishop of Ely. A new edition by Henry Griffin Williams, B.D., professor of arabic, Camb. 8vo. 1859.

(*b*) See his Diary edited by Rev. Daniel Parsons, Lond. 8vo. 1836.

in Suffolk, which benefice he lost on account of his loyalty, died 1659. Samuel Jacombe, fellow, minister of S. Mary, Woolnoth, London, a preacher of celebrity, died 1659. Thomas Cawton, preacher successively in London and at Rotterdam, an incomparable linguist and alike distinguished for piety and loyalty, died 1659. Thomas Fuller, D.D., author of the Church History of Britain, the Worthies of England, and numerous other able publications, died 1661. Edward Martin, D.D., president, dean of Ely, a great sufferer for his loyalty, died 1662. James Windett, M.D., a first-rate latin poet, died 1664. John Goodwin, fellow, a noted republican but zealous Arminian, author of numerous controversial and other works, died 1665. William Roberts, fellow, bishop of Bangor, died 1665. William Johnson, D.D., archdeacon of Huntingdon, author of Deus Nobiscum, died 1666. Samuel Winter, D.D., provost of Trinity college Dublin, much famed for sanctity of life, died 1666. Henry Hastings, lord Hastings of Loughborough, a brave commander in the army of Charles I., died 1666. Sir Robert Stapleton, LL.D., author of dramas, translations and other works, died 1669. Thomas Mocket, author of several works on practical divinity, died about 1670. Joseph Truman, author of the Discourse of Natural and Moral Impotency and of other works, died 1671. John Sherman, D.D., archdeacon and prebendary of Salisbury, author of Historia Collegii Jesu Cantabrigiæ, died 1671. William Sherwin, author of various works on millenary tenets, flourished 1672. Thomas Horton, D.D., president, divinity professor at Gresham

college, vicar of Great S. Helens, London, author of a large number of sermons and an exposition upon some of the Psalms, died 1673. Oliver Saint John, chief-justice of the common pleas and chancellor of the university, died 1673. Oliver Bowles, fellow, an exemplary divine, rector of Sutton, Bedfordshire, author of Tractatus de Pastore Evangelico, died at a great age 1674. Sir Orlando Bridgman, lord keeper of the great seal, died 1674. William Whitaker, fellow, minister of S. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, a famous preacher of exemplary life, died about 1674. William Wells, D.D., president, archdeacon of Colchester, died 1675. Richard Neville, a colonel in the army of Charles I., died 1676. Samuel Fairclough, a puritan minister of much ability and high character, died 1677. Sir John King,[a] solicitor general to James duke of York, and an able advocate in the court of chancery, died 1677. Robert Mapletoft, D.D., master of Pembroke hall and dean of Ely, died 1677. Charles Smith, fellow, archdeacon of Colchester, died 1678. Sir Moundeford Bramston, LL.D., master in chancery and chancellor of the diocese of Winchester, died 1679. Edward Davenant, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Berks, and treasurer and prebendary of Salisbury, died 1679. Nathanael Ingelo, fellow, author of several works, and highly skilled in music, died 1683. Francis Bramston, fellow, baron of the exchequer, died 1683. Anthony Sparrow, president, bishop of Norwich, died 1685. John Pearson, bishop of Chester, died 1686. Roger Coke, author of a Detection of the Court and State

(a) A Memoir of sir John King by his father (John King, M.D.) was published with illustrative notes, Lond. 12mo. 1855.

of England and other works, died about 1686. Sir Charles Cotterell, author of translations from the Spanish and French, died about 1687. Heneage Finch, earl of Winchelsea, ambassador to Turkey, died 1689. Walter Needham, M.D., fellow, physician to Charterhouse and a great anatomist, died 1691. Richard Meggot, D.D., dean of Winchester and author of sermons, died 1692. Benjamin Rogers, Mus.D., successively organist of Eton college and Magdalen college Oxford, an excellent musical composer, living 1693. Zachariah Cradock, D.D., fellow, provost of Eton, prebendary of Chichester and preacher at Gray's Inn, highly esteemed for his learning, eloquence and piety, died 1695. John Patrick, D.D., preacher at Charterhouse, author of a Century of Psalms and of controversial works, died 1695. John Fielding, fellow, archdeacon of Dorset, died 1697. Charles Hopkins, author of dramas, poems and translations, died 1699. Edmund Bohun,[a] chief-justice of South Carolina and author editor and translator of many works, died 1699.

Samuel Croborow, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Nottingham and prebendary of York and Southwell, a nonjuror, died about 1700. John Wallis, D.D., fellow, Savillian professor of geometry at Oxford, an admirable mathematician and voluminous author, died 1703. John Pomfret, rector of Malden, Bedfordshire, author of the Choice, a poem which once enjoyed extensive popularity, died 1703. John Lawson, M.D., president of the college of physicians, died

(*a*) His Diary and Autobiography with an introductory memoir, notes and illustrations by S. Wilton Rix, privately printed at Beccles, 4to. 1853.

1705. Sir Thomas Jenner, justice of the common pleas, died 1706-7. Simon Patrick,[a] fellow, bishop of Ely, died 1707. Joseph Kelsey, fellow, archdeacon of Wilts, died 1710. Henry James, D.D., president, and regius professor of divinity, died 1715-16. Charles Daubuz, author of a perpetual Commentary on the Revelation of S. John, died 1717. Laurence Fogg, D.D., dean of Chester, died 1717-8. Sir Philip Meadows, fellow, latin secretary to Oliver Cromwell, and ambassador to Portugal, Denmark and Sweden, died 1718. Simon Ockley, professor of arabic, a great oriental scholar, author of the History of the Saracens and other valuable works, died 1720. Poley Clopton, M.D., fellow, a distinguished physician at Bury S. Edmunds and founder of an asylum in that town, died 1730. John Davies, D.D., president, a great critic, editor of Cicero and other classical authors, died 1731-2. Thomas Fuller, M.D., physician at Seven Oaks, author of various professional and other works, died 1734. William Bramston, LL.D., fellow, commissary of the university, died 1734. William Bramston, D.D., fellow, canon of Worcester, author of sermons, died 1735. John Warren, D.D., fellow, prebendary of Exeter, author of two volumes of sermons, died 1736. Thomas Brooke, LL.D., dean of Chester, died 1737. Joseph Wasse, fellow, rector of Aynhoe in Northamptonshire, a learned classical scholar, editor of Sallust and Thucydides and a contributor to Bibliotheca Literaria, died 1738. Nicholas

(*a*) An edition of the works of this pious and eminent prelate in 9 vols. 8vo. was published at Oxford, 1859. In this edition is comprehended his autobiography which had not before been published in so complete a form.

Kendal, archdeacon of Totnes, died 1739-40. Sir John Comyns, chief baron of the exchequer, author of a laborious and useful Digest of the Laws of England, and of Law Reports, died 1740. Benjamin Langwith, D.D., fellow, prebendary of Chichester and rector of Petworth, an excellent antiquary and natural philosopher, died 1743-4. Thomas Brett, LL.D., one of the most celebrated of the nonjurors, and author of a large number of controversial works, died 1743-4. Thomas Pellett, M.D., president of the college of physicians, died 1744. Nicholas Penny, D.D., fellow, dean of Lichfield, died 1744-5. Henry Plumptre, M.D., fellow, president of the college of physicians, died 1746. Charles Ashton, D.D., fellow, master of Jesus college, one of the most learned critics of his age, died 1752. Peter Allix, D.D., dean of Ely, died 1758. Isaac Maddox, bishop of Worcester, died 1759. Thomas Rymer, D.D., fellow, author of a General Representation of Revealed Religion, died 1761. Thomas Jones, chaplain of S. Saviours Southwark, a pious and able preacher, author of a volume of sermons, died 1762. John Hadley, M.D., fellow, professor of chemistry and physician to S. Thomas' hospital and Charterhouse, died 1764. William Geekie, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Gloucester, died 1767. Richard Newcome, fellow, bishop of S. Asaph, died 1769. John Ryder, fellow, archbishop of Tuam, died 1775. Benjamin Newcome, D.D., dean of Rochester, died 1775. Charles Plumptre, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Ely, died 1779. Daniel Wray, an admirable scholar and critic, one of the authors of Athenian Letters, died 1783. Sir George

Saville,[a] M.P. for Yorkshire, famed for public spirit and liberality of sentiment, died 1784. Henry Taylor, fellow, rector of Crawley and vicar of Portsmouth, one of the writers against Gibbon, died 1785. Abel Ward, fellow, archdeacon of Chester, died 1785. Robert Plumptre, D.D., president, casuistical professor, author of collections relative to the history of this college, died 1788. John Mitchell, fellow, Woodwardian professor, author of a treatise on artificial magnets and of papers on astronomy and other scientific subjects, died 1793. Russell Plumptre, M.D., fellow, regius professor of physic, died 1793. Henry Venn, fellow, author of The Complete Duty of Man, and of numerous sermons and essays, died 1796. Peter Newcome, fellow, author of the History of S. Alban's Abbey, died 1797. William Brown, fellow, archdeacon of Northampton, died 1797.

Owen Manning, fellow, author (jointly with Edward Lye) of Dictionarium Saxonico et Gothico-Latinum, and (with Bray) of the History of Surrey, died 1801. Thomas Fyshe Palmer, fellow, a great sufferer for his advocacy of parliamentary reform, died 1802. Stebbing Shaw, fellow, author of the History of Staffordshire, died 1802. Joseph Dacre Carlyle, fellow, professor of arabic and author of numerous publications connected with oriental literature, died 1803. John Cole Galloway, vicar of Hinckley, author of sermons and an Exposition on the Church Catechism, died 1804. Robert Acklom Ingram, fellow, rector of Seagrave, author

(a) See his epitaph by Burke in Pettigrew's Collection, 367.

of various publications connected with social science, died 1809. Claudius Buchannan, D.D., author of Christian Researches in Asia, and for ever memorable for his unceasing efforts to propagate christianity in the east, died 1815. Christopher Wyvill, rector of Black Notley, author of numerous works in favour of parlimentary reform and religious freedom, died 1820. Isaac Milner,[a] D.D., president, dean of Carlisle, successively Jacksonian and Lucasian professor, author of a continuation of his brother's Church History, scientific papers, sermons, essays and controversial pamphlets, died 1820. John Hatsell, clerk of the house of commons, author of valuable publications relative to parliamentary proceedings, died 1820. Thomas Harrison, fellow, commissary of the university, died 1824. Thomas Truebody Thomason,[a] fellow, chaplain at Calcutta, translator of the Old Testament into Hindostanee, died 1829. James Plumptre, rector of Great Gransden, author of dramas, sermons and other works, died 1832. Philip Yorke, earl of Hardwicke, K.G., lord lieutenant of Ireland and high steward of the university, died 1834. Sir Henry Russell, fellow, chief-justice of Bengal, died 1836. Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges, a voluminous author whose works illustrative of english bibliography are especially valuable, died 1837. Thomas Creevey, for many years a distinguished member of the house of commons and successively secretary of the board of controul and treasurer

(*a*) Life by his niece Mary Milner, Lond. 8vo. 1842. This comprises a portion of his correspondence and other writings not before published.

(*a*) Life by Rev. J. Sargent, M.A., Lond. 8vo. 1833.

of the ordnance, died 1838. John George Breay, minister of Christ's church Birmingham, and prebendary of Lichfield, a zealous and admired preacher, died 1839. William Strong, D.D., archdeacon of Northampton, died 1842. Martin Joseph Naylor, D.D., fellow, master of Wakefield school and rector of Crofton, author of Discourses on the Evidences of Christianity, sermons, addresses, and numerous contributions to periodical literature, died 1843. William Mandell, B.D., fellow, a pious divine, and author of a volume of sermons, died 1843. Charles Callis Western, many years M.P. for Essex, ultimately created lord Western of Rivenhall, died 1844. George Henry Law, fellow, bishop of Bath and Wells, died 1845. John Brown, vicar of S. Mary's, Leicester, an evangelical, eloquent and persuasive preacher, died 1845. Thomas Mortimer, a popular London preacher, author of sermons and other religious publications, died 1850. John George Children, in high repute for his scientific attainments and especially for his knowledge of chemistry, died 1852. Theyre Townsend Smith, Hulsean lecturer, assistant preacher at the Temple and vicar of Wymondham, Norfolk, author of excellent sermons, died 1852. Samuel Lee, D.D., successively professor of arabic and regius professor of hebrew, an extraordinary linguist, author editor and translator of many valuable works, died 1852. Joseph Holmes, D.D., fellow, head master of Leeds grammar school, author of a volume of sermons vindicating the union of church and state, died 1853. William Scoresby, D.D., one of the earliest explorers of the Arctic regions, author of an account of his adventures, discourses

PART OF THE CLOISTER COURT.

to seamen, works on magnetism, meteorology, natural history, and other scientific subjects, died 1857. George Cornelius Gorham, fellow, author of the History of S. Neots and of other publications illustrative of english antiquities and ecclesiastical history, famous also for a remarkable controversy with the bishop of Exeter, died 1857. Richard Newcome, archdeacon of Merioneth, died 1857. Joshua King, LL.D., president, Lucasian professor, an excellent mathematician, died 1857. John Toplis, fellow, author of a translation of La Place's treatise upon analytical mechanics with explanatory notes and additions, died 1857.

BUILDINGS:—The front towards the ancient Milne street is two hundred and forty-five feet in length.

THE CLOISTERS SHOWING ERASMUS'S TOWER AT (A).*

In a more open situation it would have an imposing effect.

The principal entrance is under a good and lofty tower of brick. The stone groining of the gateway contains bosses representing S. Margaret and S. Bernard.

The college consists of four courts.

The principal court measures ninety-six by eighty-four feet, having the hall and butteries on the west side, the library and chapel on the north, and the tower entrance gateway on the east. On the north side near the chapel is a tower erected 1849, with a clock made in 1733, also a large handsome sun-dial which is said to have been made by sir Isaac Newton. Over the door leading to the hall are the arms of the college. The ancient carving of this door is very good.

The cloister court extends from the hall to the

* The name of Erasmus was long remembered in the traditions of the place. Roger Ascham tells us, on the authority of a bookseller of Cambridge named Garret, that when Erasmus was fatigued with study, "for

banks of the river, and is surrounded on the north, south, and west sides by cloisters, each about eighty feet long. The eastern side of this court is the hall having ornamented brick chimnies.

Erasmus's court lies to the south of the cloister court. The western side erected about ninety years since was intended to form the southern wing of a new river front, the design for which may be seen in Cantabrigia Depicta, 1763.

The Walnut-tree court is to the west of the principal court, and communicates with it by a passage between the chapel and the library. The buildings on the east side of this court were erected in 1617, under Dr. Davenant. The south side of this court is the back of the principal court. There are no buildings on the north, and the west side is formed by part of the president's lodge and the wall of his garden.

The Chapel.—William Gray, bishop of Ely, by an instrument given at the hospital of S. James, near Westminster, the 12th of December, 1454, gave licence during his pleasure to all and singular priests studying in this college and in the hostel of

lacke of better exercise, he would take his horse and ryde about the Market hill, and come again." In his own letters he frequently speaks of his horses and his rides. A walk on the western side of the river is known as Erasmus's Walk. The room in this college in which he is said to have studied, at the top of the south-west tower in the principal court, has been also long known as Erasmus's study. Fuller adds, "here his labour in mounting so many stairs (done perchance on purpose to exercise his body and prevent corpulency) was recompensed with a pleasant prospect round about him." A view of what was considered as Erasmus's study in 1726 is given in Knight's Life of Erasmus, answering to the part of the college represented in the cut on the preceding page.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

THE BUILDINGS, WALNUT-TREE COURT, AND VIEW OF KING'S

S. Bernard pertaining thereto, to celebrate divine offices in chapels and fit and honest oratories situate within the aforesaid college and hostel, provided that no prejudice should thereby be engendered to the parish churches.

The present chapel on the north side of the principal court was built in the reign of Henry VI. It is fifty-four feet long and twenty-one broad.(a)

It was modernized in 1773. Within the last few years the old coved blue and gilt wooden roof which had been long hidden by one of plaister, has been again exposed to view.

The eastern window is filled with stained glass representing our Saviour, the four evangelists, S. John the Baptist and other saints, by Barnet of York.

On either side is also a stained glass window by Barnet, containing figures of prophets and saints. That on the south side was the gift of the Rev. Thomas Beevor, B.D., senior fellow, 1847. The other side windows are at present plain, but will soon, we understand, be also filled with stained glass.

The eagle lettern of wood was given as a memorial of the Reverend Alfred Paul Joddrel Mills, M.A., fellow, who died 1850.

In the small antechapel is a brass of a priest, the head and the inscription having been removed. There

(a) William Dowsing the iconoclast thus chronicles the doings of himself and his colleagues in the chapel and hall of this college, 26 December, 1643: "We beat down about 100 Superstitious Pictures besides Cherubims and Ingravings, where none of the Fellows would put on their Hatts in all the time they were in the Chapell and we digged up the steps for 3 hours and brake down 10 or 12 Apostles and Saints within the Hall."

are also on the floor and walls memorials for Martin Dunstan, servant of Mr. Doket;[a] John Stokys, D.D., president 1568, (brass);[b] Robert Whalley, fellow, 1591, (brass)[b]; Edward Kemp, B.D., fellow, 1671, æt. 64; Laurence Catelyn, B.D., fellow, 1680, æt. 41½; Richard Bryan, B.D., vice-president, 1680, æt. 74; Robert Power, M.A., fellow, 1690, æt. 23; Samuel Edwards, M.A., fellow, born 1700, died 1730; John Davies, D.D., president, born 1679, died 1731-2; Isaac Carew, M.A., fellow, 1742, æt. 26; John May, M.A., fellow, 1749, æt. 32; John Darell, fellow-commoner, 1771, æt. 23; David Hughes, B.D., vice-president, 1771, æt. 76; and Thomas Sowerby, M.A., fellow, 1807, æt. 33.

There were monuments in this chapel for Henry James, D.D., president, 1716-7, æt. 75; and William Sedgwick, B.D., president, 1760. At present they are in the library, but they will we believe be re-erected in the chapel, when certain contemplated improvements are carried into effect.

Amongst those buried in the chapel without any memorial, we may mention Dr. Milner, president 1820; Dr. King, president 1857; and rev. Richard Watson, fellow, 1857.

The Hall was modernised in the last century. The roof of the date of 1448, which had long been concealed by another of plaister, has been recently restored. It is an excellent specimen of the period at which it was constructed. The side windows

(*a*) The inscription which appears to be in characters of about the close of the seventeenth century, is probably a copy from an ancient brass.

(*b*) These brasses were originally near the altar.

have been also restored, and are now being filled with stained glass by Hardman.

At the north-east end is a fine oriel window of stained glass, representing the arms of the founders, benefactors, and presidents. This is by Hardman, and has been substituted for a similar, but inferior, window by Charles Muss, enamel painter to George IV.

At the north end are portraits of Queen Elizabeth Woodville, Erasmus, and sir Thomas Smith. They are good copies of older pictures, and were given in or about 1766, by the three sons of Harry fourth earl of Stamford.

On the western wall is a full length portrait (by sir William Beechey) of Joshua King, LL.D., president.

For many of the recent improvements in the hall, the society is indebted to the munificence of Robert Moon, esq., M.A., barrister-at-law, formerly fellow of this college.

THE COMBINATION ROOM contains the portrait of Isaac Milner, D.D., president and dean of Carlisle (by Harlowe), busts of sir Isaac Newton and William Pitt, and several prints, amongst which are the portraits of sir Henry Russell, fellow, chief-justice of Bengal, and Joshua King, LL.D., president. In the windows are coats of arms, including those of the Rev. Joseph Jee, B.D., fellow, Thomas Harrison, esq., M.A., fellow and commissary of the university, and Dr. Milner.

THE LIBRARY occupies both the lower and upper stories of that portion of the northern side of the

THE HALL AND CHAPEL.

principal court which is situate between the chapel and the hall.

The college had a library from its first foundation. We have already mentioned the early donation of a MS. bible by Marmaduke Lumley, bishop of Lincoln and chancellor of the university. The college has had to deplore its loss for ages.

The college possesses a complete catalogue of the library as it existed in 1462, arranged according to the presses in which the books then stood. In the same MS. is an account of the missals, breviaries, and service books used in the chapel at that period.

There are a few persic and turkish MSS. The other MSS. are neither numerous nor important. We

may however mention a Salisbury missal on vellum of the largest folio, which is supposed to have been one of those given to the college by lady Margaret Roos, one of the principal benefactors.

An admirable catalogue of the books in this library by the Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne, B.D., was printed for the society in 2 vols. 8vo. in 1827. Since that period considerable additions have been made to the collection, and the total number of volumes now in the library is about thirty-five thousand.

The library contains a remarkable and large collection of tracts upon every subject, theological, moral, or political, which has been agitated for nearly four centuries. Those relating to theology claim the pre-eminence; and next in order may be mentioned the departments of mathematics and of history; though the remaining classes are by no means defective in the number and variety of the articles which they contain.

On the northern side of the upper library are five windows of ancient stained glass. Each window contains two medallions of monastics. It is probable that these windows came from the adjoining Carmelite friary.

The President's Lodge forms the northern side of the cloister court. It is an ancient, large, and convenient structure. Some of the windows are of a picturesque character. In the audit-room is an old picture, on board, of queen Elizabeth Woodville, and portraits of Daniel Wray (by Dance); admiral Caleb Barnes, 1675; George Monck, duke of Albemarle; sir George Saville, bart.; Erasmus (by Holbein);

bishop Fisher; bishop Davenant; bishop Sparrow; bishop Patrick; Dr. Davies, president; Dr. James, president; Mr. Sedgwick, president; Dr. Plumptre, president; Thomas Walker, LL.D., fellow; Benjamin Langwith, D.D., fellow; John Petit, M.D., president of the college of physicians; J. T. Hewit, LL.D.; sir Henry Bridgman, bart.; John Hayes, D.D., fellow; Ralph Perkins, D.D., fellow; Henry earl of Huntingdon; Henry Plumptre, M.D., fellow; Charles Plumptre, D.D., fellow; Hugh Peters; and queen Anne of Denmark. There is also an unknown portrait by Reynolds, and an old altar-piece from the chapel. It is on three panels, and represents the betrayal, the resurrection, and our Saviour's appearance to the apostles after his resurrection. The paintings are much in the style of Martin Schoen. This altar-piece which is in the highest possible preservation is an invaluable curiosity.

The Bridge which connects the college with a terrace on the opposite side of the river was rebuilt 1746. It is of one arch, and is a curious piece of carpentry supported by stone abutments. The terrace is a delightful spot, shaded by lofty overhanging elms.

Fellowships and Scholarships.—There are nineteen fellowships on the foundation, also a bye-fellowship. The scholarships which have been consolidated are fifteen, namely, two of £50. a-year, two of £40. a-year, and eleven of £15. a-year.

On queen Elizabeth's visit to the university in August 1564, the society consisted of the president or master, fifteen fellows, (of whom two were B.D.,

six M.A., and seven B.A.) six pensioners in fellow's commons (of whom one was B.D., and two were M.A.), twenty-three scholars and bible-clerks (of whom four were B.A.), fourteen pensioners in scholar's commons, and six sizars or poor scholars, in all, sixty-five.

In 1573 there were, according to Dr. Caius, the master, nineteen fellows, eight bible-clerks, seventeen scholars, and seventy-seven pensioners, making a total of one hundred and twenty-two.

In 1621 the society consisted of a president, nineteen fellows, twenty-three scholars, eight bible-clerks, and three lecturers, these together with the students, &c., making a total of two hundred and thirty.

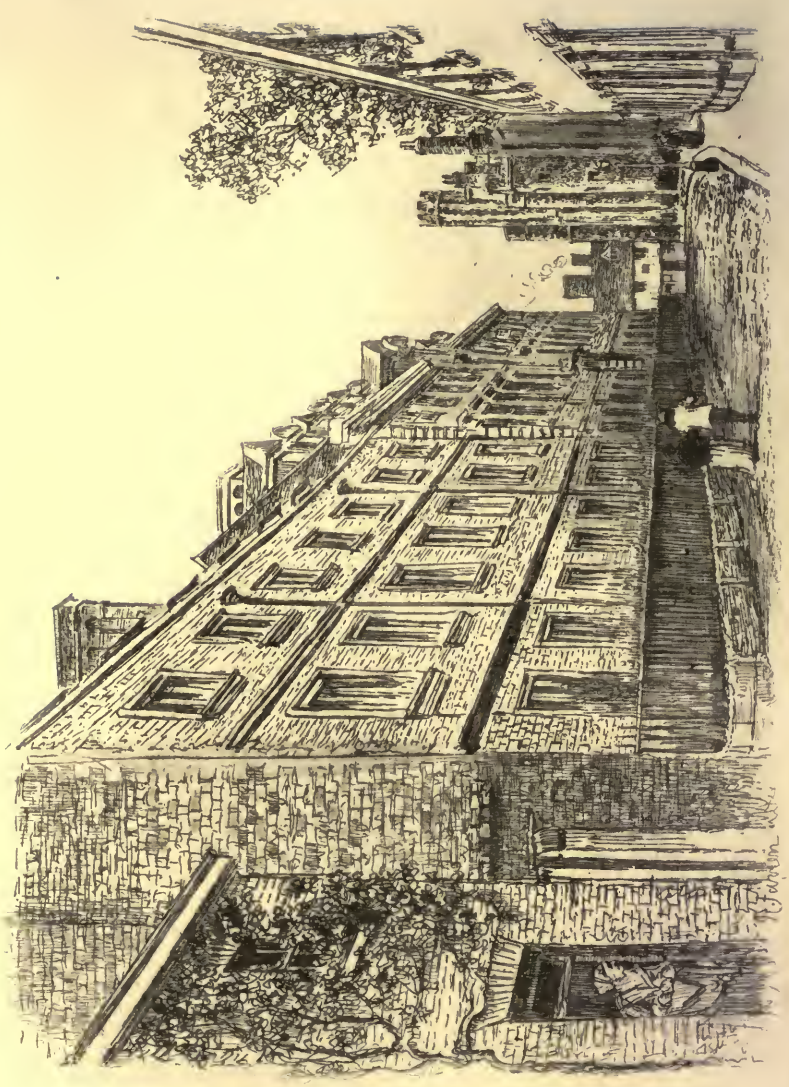
Fuller states that at the time he wrote his History of Cambridge, there were maintained in this college a president, nineteen fellows, twenty-three scholars, eight bible-clerks, three lecturers of hebrew, arithmetic, and geometry, besides officers and servants of the foundation, with other students, amounting to one hundred and ninety.

In August 1641, one hundred and twenty-four members of this college contributed £4. 10*s.* 6*d.* to a poll-tax.

In 1672 the society consisted of a president, nineteen fellows, twenty-seven scholars, twelve bible-clerks, and three lecturers of hebrew, arithmetic, and geometry, besides other officers of the foundation, and students, the whole number being about one hundred and twenty.

In 1753 there were, according to Carter, a master, twenty fellows, forty-five scholars, and eight exhibitioners, total usually about sixty.

Patronage.—The college patronage comprises the rectory of Bow Brickhill in Buckinghamshire; the rectory of Little Eversden, the vicarage of Oakington, and the rectory of S. Botolph's, Cambridge, in Cambridgeshire; the rectory of Sandon in Essex; the rectory of Seagrave in Leicestershire; the rectories of Grimston, Rockland, and South Walsham in Norfolk; the rectory of Hickling in Nottinghamshire; and the rectory of Newton Toney in Wiltshire. The rectory of Grimston is in the gift of the president, who must nominate one of the eight senior divines.



EAST FRONT OF S. CATHARINE'S COLLEGE.

S. CATHARINE'S COLLEGE.

This college, long known as S. Catharine's hall, is situate on the western side of Trumpington street, opposite Corpus Christi college, having also a front towards the ancient Milnestreet, nearly opposite Queens' college.

The Founder.—Robert Woodlark was born at Wakerley in Northamptonshire, and was no doubt educated in this university, but the records do not enable us to specify when, or of what house he was admitted, or when he graduated. It is said that he was at one period one of the esquire bedels of the university.

He is named as one of the fellows of King's college in the first charter of foundation. On the 17th of May, 1452, he became provost of that college, and on the 12th of December in the same year, was appointed clerk of the works there. He took the degree of D.D., but at what period we are not informed. On the 21st of October, 1453, he, with the bishop of Carlisle chancellor of the university, the mayor of the town, and others, were appointed to preserve the peace according to the statutes. On the 22nd of March, 1453-4, he was collated by Bourchier bishop of Ely, to the mastership of the free chapel of Whittlesford bridge, in the county of Cambridge. On the 27th of February, 1457-8, he was instituted to the rectory of Kingston, in the same county, on the presentation of Thomas Rotheram and Walter Field, to whom we presume the right of presentation had been granted by King's college, with the view to the provost's admission thereto. This benefice he resigned in or about May following. In 1459 he became chancellor of the university, and in 1460 resigned the mastership of Whittlesford bridge chapel. In 1462 he served the office of chancellor of the university for the second time. In 1467 the senate passed a special grace by which he was permitted to be absent from congregations unless called by name.

On the 6th of September, 1471, he was instituted to the rectory of Coton in the county of Cambridge, on the presentation of Thomas Clyff and John Brokeshawe, patrons for that turn. They were no doubt his grantees, for we find him afterwards pre-

senting to this rectory as the lawful patron thereof on his resignation of the benefice in 1474.

On the 18th of March, 1474-5, he was instituted to the rectory of Fulbourn S. Vigors in Cambridgeshire, on the presentation of Henry Bourchier earl of Essex. In 1475 he obtained a charter for the foundation of this college. In October, 1479, he resigned the provostship of King's college. It is believed that he was forced to quit that office by king Edward IV. because he refused, at that monarch's request, to grant Ewern which was the property of King's college to the church of Windsor.

The time of his death and the place of his sepulchre are alike unknown. In a deed dated in the 2nd Henry VII. he is referred to as then dead. It would appear that he had survived his faculties.

He had a sister named Isabel, the wife of John Canterbury, who was clerk of the works at King's college. She was a benefactress to this college.

THE FOUNDATION.—King Edward IV., by letters patent tested (by Edward his eldest son, prince of Wales, keeper of England) the 16th of August, in the 15th year of his reign [1475] after reciting that master Robert Wodelarke, D.D., a certain mansion, with the appurtenances, in his (the king's) town of Cambridge, in a certain street called Millestrete, within his (the king's) university of Cambridge, to the honour of God and blessed Mary the Virgin, and of the glorious Virgin Martyr S. Katharine, of and for one master and three fellows or more within that mansion, within that university aforesaid, in all time coming dwelling and to dwell, studying in

philosophy and holy divinity, had founded, erected, constituted and ordained; and that messuage, with the appurtenances, he proposed should be called or named the hall of S. Katharine the Virgin, and a certain master in the same hall, and three fellows, there had placed; and in the same hall had himself constituted and ordained a master of the same hall and of those fellows: accepted, approved, ratified, and confirmed the foundation, erection, construction, constitution, and ordinance aforesaid, and granted that the said hall of S. Katharine the Virgin should be one perpetual college and one perpetual society and association in deed and in name, of and for one master and three fellows or more, within the university aforesaid, incorporated, united, confirmed, and established, for ever to endure. Also that the same college should be called the hall of S. Katharine the Virgin, within the university of Cambridge; that the master and fellows should have perpetual succession and legal capacity to have, hold, perceive, enjoy, and acquire lands; that the said Robert Wodelarke and his executors should have power to make statutes; that the master and fellows should have a common seal, and might sue and be sued; and that they might hold lands (not held immediately of the crown in chief) in mortmain to the value of 40 marks per annum.

Robert Wodelark, clerk, D.D., by an instrument under his seal, with the king's licence, and from the singular devotion which he had to S. Katharine the Virgin and Martyr, constructed and founded a certain college or hall to the honour of God and blessed Mary

the Virgin and S. Katharine, and gave, granted, and confirmed to master Richard Roche, clerk, D.D., master of the same college or hall, and to the fellows of the same, two tenements, with all their appurtenances, as they were situated together and lay in the parishes of S. Edward and S. Botolph, of the town of Cambridge, which he lately had jointly with Thomas Dekyn, then deceased, and John Brokeshawe, then surviving, of the gift and grant of John Botwright, clerk, John Ansty, sen., of Stowquye, in the county of Cambridge, and Richard Brocher, clerk, as by their charter to him made fully appeared.[a] Moreover, of the king's licence aforesaid he gave, granted, and confirmed to the aforesaid Richard Roche, clerk, master of the aforesaid college or hall of S. Katharine, and to the fellows of the same, a tenement, with the garden adjoining, situate in the town of Cambridge, in the street there called Millestrete; which tenement, with the garden, he lately purchased of the Reverend Father and Lord in Christ, the lord Edward, by the grace of God bishop of Carlisle, master or keeper of the house or college of S. Michael, Cambridge, and the scholars of the same house, by indenture to him demised at farm: and afterwards the same master or keeper and scholars remised, released, and altogether for them and their successors for ever, quit claimed to him, his heirs, and assigns

(a) This charter is dated the 10th of September, 28 Henry VI. [1449]. On the 9th of November, 15 Edward IV., [1475] Peter Welde and John Wardale, clerks, and Thomas Clyff and John Brokeshawe released to Dr. Wodelarke, his heirs, and assigns, all right in two tenements situate together in the parishes of S. Edward and S. Botolph, in the town of Cambridge, which lately were of John Botwright, clerk, John Ansty, sen., of Stowequy, in the county of Cambridge, and Richard Brocher, clerk.

in possession, the same tenement, with the garden adjoining, with their appurtenances then being, and all right, reserving to them an annual farm of 8*s.*, with power of distress.[a] And further, of the king's like licence he gave, granted, and confirmed to the aforesaid master Richard Roche, master of the same college or hall of S. Katharine, all his estate and term to come in one tenement with two base chambers, and with a garden to the same tenement adjoining, situate in the Millestrete aforesaid, in the parish of S. Botolph, to him, by master Robert Blakamore, perpetual chaplain of S. Mary and S. Nicholas, founded in the church of S. Clement of Cambridge, of the consent of sir John Damlett, vicar there, and the parishioners of the same church, by indenture demised to farm for the term in the same indenture specified, rendering therefore yearly 8*s.*[b]

The college was solemnly opened on S. Catharine's day, November 25th, 1473, and the first two fellows entered into commons on the day following. The founder gave a code of statutes for the government of the society.

On the 25th of May, 1476, the royal licence was granted for the appropriation to the master and fellows of this college of the rectory of Coton in the county of Cambridge.

In the valuation made about 1535, to regulate the payment of first-fruits and tenths, the annual revenues of the college were returned at only £39. 2*s.* 7¼*d.*

(*a*) The grant from the master and scholars of Michaelhouse is dated the 3rd of September, 11 Edward IV. [1471].

(*b*) This lease was dated the feast of S. Michael, 1472.

From the survey made in February, 1545-6, by Matthew Parker, D.D., John Redman, D.D., and William Mey, LL.D., the king's commissioners, it appears that the master had an annual stipend of 100*s.*; that there were three fellows on Dr. Wodelark's foundations, two of whom had £4. each for stipend, but the other had no stipend on account of defect of revenues. There were five other fellows on the foundations of John Chester, Robert Simpson, Richard Nelson, Catharine Miles, and William Basset, each of whom had a stipend of £4. A bible-clerk on Nelson's foundation had a stipend of 34*s.* 4*d.* The wages of the cook were 52*s.* 8*d.*, and of the laundress 8*s.* Various sums were annually expended in exequies. The cost of a refection and for money distributed to the poor on the feast of S. Catharine was 13*s.* 4*d.* The college estates were situated in the town of Cambridge, and in Coton, Barton, Grantchester, Harlton, Over, Wilbraham, and Fulbourn, in the county of Cambridge; at Biggleswade in Bedfordshire; Paxton in Huntingdonshire; and Layer Breton and Ridgewell in Essex. The clear annual value of the college possessions was but £55. 18*s.* 6*d.*, and the expences exceeded the revenues by 76*s.* per annum.

In the reign of Edward VI. the statutes were revised, and the number of fellowships fixed at six.

About 1650 it was proposed to augment certain of the headships in Cambridge. It appears that the annual value of the mastership of this college was then only £22. 13*s.* 4*d.*, and an increase of £90. per annum was proposed.

On the 26th of April, 1714, queen Anne, by

letters patent, made the master of this college a sole corporation by the style or title of master or warden of S. Katharine's college or hall in the university of Cambridge, and she annexed to the mastership for its better support and maintenance that canonry or prebend in the church of Norwich, which should first happen to be void, and in the gift of the crown. This grant was ratified by an act of parliament passed the same year. It took effect in 1716, on the death of Richard Broadrep, M.A., to whose canonry Dr. Thomas Sherlock, master of this college, eventually succeeded. His claim was in the first instance opposed by the dean and chapter of Norwich, on the ground that he held preferment which by the statutes of that church rendered him ineligible to a canonry there. It was held however by the court of king's bench that the act of parliament overruled the local statutes of the cathedral.

Benefactors.—William Coote in 1475 bequeathed £40. to the founder towards completing the chapel and library; William Basset, rector of Pennington in Lancashire, in 1480 gave lands in Stoke by Clare for the foundation of a fellowship; Catharine, widow of Hugh Pemberton, alderman of London, in 1504 gave 200 marks for a sermon and certain religious offices; William Taylard, esq., of Doddington in the county of Huntingdon, in 1505 gave £100.; Robert Simpson, clerk, and others, in 1506 founded a fellowship; Richard Nelson, clerk, in 1506 founded a fellowship and a bible-clerkship, and gave books to the library; Catharine, widow of William Miles, of the town of Cambridge, in 1508 founded a fellowship;

F.Mackenzie. J. Le Keux.

SAINT KATHARINE'S COLLEGE.

Elizabeth, widow of sir Thomas Barnadiston, of Kedington in Suffolk, in 1513 founded a scholarship, and made provision for wine and oil for the chapel, and for a sermon and other religious services; John Chester, of London, draper, in 1515 founded a fellowship; Hugh Garnet, fellow, in 1525 gave lands in Coton and in Huntingdonshire; Robert Shorton, D.D., dean of Stoke by Clare, and master successively of S. John's college and Pembroke hall, gave twenty marks to purchase lands; Mrs. Rosamund Payne, of Dorsetshire, in 1610 left an annual stipend of five marks for each of two scholars. Sir John Claypole, of North Barrow in Nottinghamshire, in 1613 founded two scholarships; John Gostlin, M.D., master of Caius college, and Regius professor of physic, gave the Bull Inn, in Cambridge, with divers lands and tenements thereto belonging, towards the maintenance of six poor scholars and for other uses; Julian, wife of Alexander Stafford, of Harlow in Essex, in 1627 gave a benefaction for four poor scholars, students in divinity; lady Anne Cocket, in 1630 gave £4. a-year to a scholar; Thomas Hobbs, esq., of Braintree in Essex, left in 1631 cottages and lands, the rents of which are applicable to scholars of this college; Catharine, widow of sir Thomas Barnadiston, of Kedington in Suffolk, in 1632 gave £400. to purchase land for founding scholarships; Richard Sibbs, D.D., master, gave £4. per annum to the master's sizar; William Spurstowe, (father of the master of that name) in 1644 gave by will £100. for the use of poor scholars; Robert Skirne, esq., of Fokerby in Yorkshire, in 1661 be-

queathed lands for the foundation of eight scholarships; Thomas Buck, one of the esquire bedels, and printer to the university, who died 1670, gave books to the library; John Cartwright, esq., of Aynhoe in Northamptonshire, gave £12. a-year to found a scholarship or scholarships; Matthew Scrivener, clerk, of Bruisyard in Suffolk, and vicar of Haslingfield in Cambridgeshire, who died about 1687, gave 20 marks yearly; the rev. Samuel Frankland, master of the grammar school at Coventry, in 1691 left by will property for the maintenance of a fellow and a scholar; the rev. Moses Holway, of Michaelstow in Cornwall, in 1695 founded the Conduct fellowship and two scholarships; John Bryan, D.D., and Mr. Thomas Neale, of Bramfield in Suffolk, gave many valuable books to the library; Mary Ramsden, of Norton in the county of York, widow, in 1743 devised estates then worth £674. per annum for the erection of additional buildings, the foundation of six fellowships and ten scholarships, and for the benefit of the common stock of the college, she directed the fellows and scholars to be called the Skirne fellows and scholars, in remembrance of her relative Robert Skirne, esq., whose benefaction has been already noticed; Thomas Sherlock, bishop of London, sometime master, augmented the stipend of the master's sizar, founded and endowed the office of librarian, gave his own valuable library, and left estates for the purchase of books; the rev. Charles William Burrell, fellow, left a considerable sum of money for augmenting the ecclesiastical patronage of the college. In 1850 a divinity prize was instituted from a fund raised

by the pupils of the rev. George Elwes Corrie, D.D., late fellow of this college, and now master of Jesus college.

Other benefactors were Isabel Canterbury, the founder's sister; John Leche, vicar of Walden, who died 1521; Thomas Green, master; Alicia Lupset, of London; sir John Marney, of Layer Marney in Essex; Edmund Hound, D.D., master; John Duke, of Trunch in Norfolk; Stephen Pheasant, of London, sometime fellow-commoner; hon. and rev. Henry Moore, D.D.; John Eachard, D.D., master; sir William Dawes, archbishop of York, master; John Addenbrooke, M.D.; John Leng, bishop of Norwich; lady Moyer; Thomas Crosse, D.D., master; Humphrey Hanmer, esq., fellow; Edward Hubbard, D.D., master; and Joseph Procter, D.D., master.

EMINENT MEN.—John Tapton, master, dean of S. Asaph, died 1492. Robert Swinbourne,[a] fellow, master of Pembroke hall, died 1540. Edmund Natares,[a] D.D., fellow, master of Clare hall, died 1549. William Capon,[a] D.D., fellow, dean of Ipswich college, archdeacon of Anglesey, and master of Jesus college, died 1550. John Bradford,[a] martyred 1555. Edwin Sandys, master, archbishop of York, died 1588. John Maplet, fellow, author of The Green Forest, died 1592. John May, master, bishop of Carlisle, died 1597.

John Overall, master, bishop of Norwich, died 1619. John Hills, D.D., master, archdeacon of Lincoln, died 1626. William Foster, fellow, bishop of Sodor and Man, died 1633-4. Richard Sibbs, D.D.,

(a) These are noticed in Athenæ Cantabrigienses, vol. i.

master, author of commentaries and esteemed works on practical divinity, died 1635. Timothy Revet, D.D., archdeacon of Bath, died 1638. Paul Best, fellow, sentenced to death for denying the doctrine of the Trinity, 1647. Richard Denton, a popular preacher in New England, flourished 1652. William Strong, fellow, preacher at Westminster Abbey, and author of sermons and theological treatises, died 1654. Ralph Robinson, preacher at S. Mary Woolnoth, London, a man of exemplary piety, died 1655. Thomas Bancroft, the epigrammatist, flourished 1658. Ralph Brownrigg, master, bishop of Exeter, died 1659. John Arrowsmith, D.D., fellow, master successively of S. John's and Trinity colleges, Regius professor of divinity, and author of various theological works, died 1659. William Spurstowe, D.D., master, an excellent preacher and able controversialist, died 1655-6. Edward Bowles, a famous preacher at York, and author of several publications, died 1662. James Shirley, the dramatist, died 1666. George Rust, bishop of Dromore, died 1670. Thomas Bartlet, minister of S. Thomas's, Exeter, author of an Explication of the Assembly's Catechism, and other works, died about 1672. Thomas Vyner, D.D., dean of Gloucester, died 1673. Sir Edward Lane, LL.D., advocate-general in Ireland, died 1674. Jonathan Goddard, M.D., Gresham professor of physic, and warden of Merton college, Oxford; died 1674-5. John Lightfoot, D.D., master, famed for his profound rabbinical learning, died 1675. John Bond, LL.D., fellow, master of Trinity hall, Gresham professor of law, and author of sermons

and theological treatises, died 1676. John Wilson, author of The Scriptures Genuine Interpreter asserted 1678. Thomas Goodwin, D.D., president of Magdalen college, Oxford, one of the assembly of divines, and author of numerous theological works, died 1679-80. John Ellis, fellow, author of Vindiciæ Catholicæ and S. Austin imitated, died 1681. John Knowles, fellow, a famous preacher in New England and at Colchester and Bristol, died 1685. Benjamin Calamy, D.D., fellow, prebendary of S. Paul's, vicar of S. Lawrence, Jewry, and author of numerous excellent sermons, died 1685-6. Matthew Scrivener, author of Apologia pro S. Ecclesiæ Patribus, a course of divinity and other works, died about 1687. Thomas Flatman, poet and painter, died 1688. William Green, fellow, preacher at Fenstanton, and author of two discourses on the corruption of nature and salvation by grace, and a needful preparation for the Lord's supper, died about 1690. Henry Hickman, minister of the english congregation at Leyden, author of various controversial works, died 1692. Thomas Warren, the ejected rector of Houghton in Hampshire, an able controversialist, died 1694-5. Robert King, Mus.B., 1696, composer of many airs and songs. John Eachard, D.D., master, author of an enquiry into the grounds and occasion of the contempt of the clergy and religion, died 1697. Sir Thomas Rokeby, fellow, justice of the common pleas, died 1699. James Bonnell, accountant-general in Ireland, a man of exemplary piety, died 1699.

John Ray, the great naturalist, died 1704-5. William

Worts, a munificent benefactor to the university and town of Cambridge, died 1709. Adam Buddle, fellow, a distinguished botanist, died about 1711. James Calamy, fellow, prebendary of Exeter, a man of great learning, died 1714. William Elstob, a learned saxon scholar, died 1714-5. Offspring Blackall, fellow, bishop of Exeter, died 1716. John Addenbrooke, M.D., fellow, founder of Addenbrooke's hospital in Cambridge, died 1719. John Braddock, fellow, master of Eastbridge hospital, Canterbury, a writer on the socinian controversy, died 1719. John Jeffery, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Norwich, author and editor of various theological works, died 1720. Sir William Dawes, master, archbishop of York, died 1724. William Wotton, D.D., canon of Sarum, famed for prodigious learning and astonishing memory, and author of numerous works, died 1726-7. John Leng, fellow, bishop of Norwich, died 1727. Gideon Harvey, M.D., author of many medical works, died about 1730. Samuel Bradford, bishop of Rochester, died 1731. Richard Crosse, LL.D., fellow, archdeacon of Salop, died 1732. John King, D.D., rector of Chelsea, author of sermons and controversial and other publications, died 1732. John Strype, the great ecclesiastical historian and antiquary, died 1737. Francis Hutchinson, bishop of Down and Connor, died 1739. Sir Philip Sydenham, a man of much curious learning and a great book collector, died 1739. Gilbert Burnet, vicar of Coggeshall, author of numerous sermons, &c., died 1746. John Hoadly, archbishop of Armagh, died 1746. Benjamin Hoadly, fellow, bishop of Winchester, died 1761. Thomas Sherlock,

master, bishop of London, died 1761. Henry Stebbing, D.D., fellow, chancellor of the diocese of Sarum, and author of numerous sermons and controversial works, died 1763. John Thomas, bishop of Salisbury, died 1766. Eyton Butts, fellow, dean of Cloyne, died 1770. Henry Burrough, LL.D., fellow, canon of Peterborough, author of Lectures on the church catechism, &c., died 1773. John Addenbrooke, D.D., fellow, dean of Lichfield, died 1776. Joseph Sims, prebendary of S. Paul's, rector of S. John's, Westminster, and author of a volume of sermons, died 1776. Henry Hubbard, fellow, registrary of the university, died 1778. Kenrick Prescot, D.D., master, author of several ingenious publications, died 1779. Edward Capell, the famous Shaksperian critic, died 1781. Richard Gardiner, a commander in the first siege of Guadaloupe, and author of historical and political tracts, poems, and epigrams, died 1781. Sir John Cullum, fellow, an able antiquary, author of the History of Hawsted, died 1785. Francis Blackburne, fellow, archdeacon of Cleveland, an acute and ardent controversialist and a voluminous author, died 1787. Henry Stebbing, D.D., fellow, preacher at Gray's Inn, author of sermons and controversial publications, died 1787. Christopher Wilson, fellow, bishop of Bristol, died 1792. Joseph Milner, author of the History of the Church of Christ, died 1797.

Joseph Hucks, fellow, author of a Pedestrian tour through North Wales, and a volume of poems, died 1800. John Fountayne, D.D., fellow, dean of York, died 1802. William Whitworth, archdeacon of Sarum, died 1804. Nevil Maskelyne, D.D., astronomer royal,

died 1811. Henry William Bunbury, the famous caricaturist, died 1811. James Scott, D.D., rector of Simonbourn, an admired preacher, author of sermons, poems, and political publications, died 1814. John Hey, D.D., fellow, first Norrisian professor of divinity, author of lectures in divinity, sermons, and other publications, died 1815. Henry Kuhff, fellow, author of a Treatise on Finite Differences, died 1842. Thomas Starkie, fellow, Downing professor of law, and author of numerous esteemed legal publications, died 1849. George William Chard, Mus.D., organist of the cathedral and college at Winchester, died 1849. William Stephen Gilly, D.D., canon of Durham, author of Waldensian Researches, and other works, died 1855. Charles Hardwick, fellow, archdeacon of Ely, christian advocate, and author of theological and other works of merit, died 1859. John Camidge, Mus.D., organist of York minster, a celebrated composer of church music, died 1859.

Buildings.—The college consists of two courts. The principal court of three sides is open towards Trumpington street.

None of the buildings are coeval with the foundation. The older buildings which are described as having been mean, in course of time became much dilapidated. The front of the college was in the ancient Milnestreet, and the only access to Trumpington street was by a very narrow alley between the houses.

The rebuilding of the college was commenced about 1680. The great promoter of the design was Matthew Scrivener, a clergyman of great learning,

who was a munificent benefactor. It was originally intended to have had a fourth side to the principal court towards Trumpington street. This was to have contained the library, with a gateway in the centre, having ionic columns supporting a curved pediment broken by a cupola.[a]

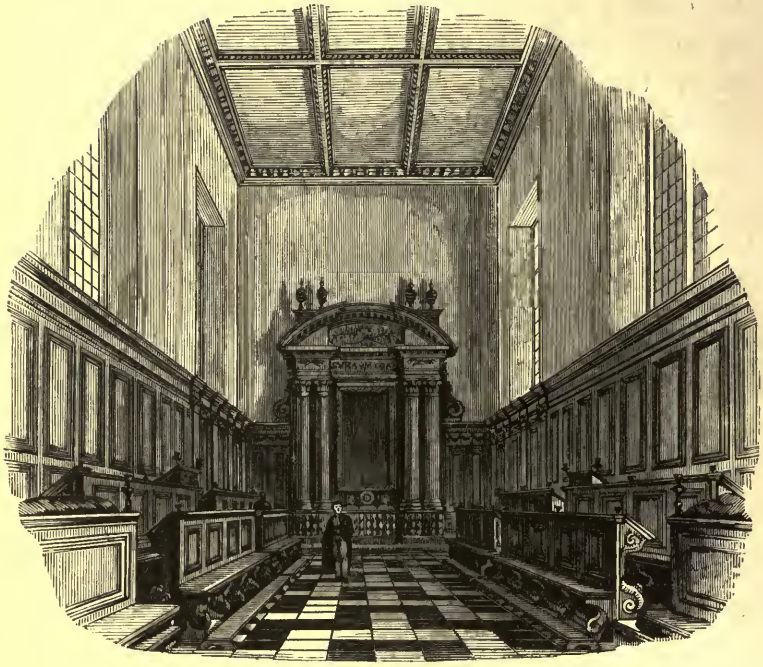
This design has never been fully carried out. The eastern end of the south side of the principal court was not erected until subsequently to 1755, when the society purchased certain houses which stood between the college and Trumpington street.[b] These houses with others which had previously belonged to the society, partly stood on the site of the additional college buildings, and partly on the space on which has been planted the grove in front of the college.

What is now the grass-plot in the centre of the principal court was formerly, as it seems, a flower garden. Edmund Carter in his History of the University, published in 1753, says,—

THE FLOWER GARDEN (where stood the old Chapel, and the Bones which were there dug up were buried in the present Chapel) is a small but pretty spot, and kept very neat, and on a Pedestal in the Center, stood a Statue of Charity, with a Child at her Breast, and two more by her Side; but was a few Years ago taken away, tho' I think it was an Ornament to the Garden:

(*a*) A view of the college as it would have appeared had this design been carried out, is given by Loggan. We presume that it was intended that the front of the fourth side of the principal court should eventually face Trumpington street. Yet according to the ground plan of the college, as appearing in Loggan's map of the university and town, this front would have been behind the houses in the street.

(*b*) In 29 George II. an act passed to enable the college to purchase lands and erect buildings for Mrs. Ramsden's fellows and scholars.



THE CHAPEL.

but I submit to the superior Judgement of that learned Society, who doubtless thought otherwise.

Behind the hall is a small court, containing only eight sets of apartments. It is known as Bull court, and was built in 1625.

THE CHAPEL.—William Gray, bishop of Ely, by an instrument under his seal, dated at his house of Holborne, the 15th of January, 1475-6, directed to master Robert Wodelarke, D.D., founder of the hall or college of S. Katharine, then newly constructed in Cambridge, by his pontifical authority granted licence to the said Dr. Wodelarke, that he and the

other fellows of the same hall or college, and others willing and able, might cause to be celebrated masses and other divine offices in the chapel constructed within the hall or college aforesaid, nevertheless without prejudice to the right of any other.

William Pykenham, LL.D., archdeacon of Suffolk, and vicar-general and keeper of the spiritualities of the city and diocese of Ely, sede vacante, sufficiently and lawfully deputed by Thomas, by divine mercy, cardinal priest, by the title of S. Ciriac in the Baths of the holy church of Rome, archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England and legate of the apostolic see, by his letters under the seal of the official of the consistory of Ely, dated in the conventual church of Barnwell, the 26th of September, 1478, and directed to Robert Wodelarke, D.D., after reciting his foundation of the college or hall of S. Katharine the virgin, in the street called Millestrete, of the town of Cambridge, in the said diocese of Ely, granted to him and the master and fellows, priests, and other chaplains whatsoever, of the same college or hall, all and singular then present and to come, special licence to celebrate masses, matins, and other divine offices, in the chapel situate in the same college or hall lately by him constructed, with note or without note; so nevertheless that no prejudice should be engendered to the church of the parish of the same college or hall.

The old chapel was situate in the centre of the principal court. William Dowsing, the fanatical iconoclast, thus records his doings there:—

At Katherine Hall, 1643, Decemb. 28.

We pulled down St. George and the Dragon, and the Popish Katherine and Saint to which the Colledge was dedicated, Dr. Brunbrick the Bp.[a] manifested more reverence due to the place called Church than any other place, the Communion Plate not to be used for no other purpose in any Church, and he said It was an Error to break down John Baptist, there and these words "Orate pro Animâ qui fecit hane Fenestram," "Praye for the Soule of him who made this Windowe."

A new chapel, seventy-five feet in length, thirty in breadth, and thirty-six in height, was erected at the east end of the northern side of the main court in 1703 and 1704. Part of the building was damaged by the great storm of 25th November, 1703. The erection of this chapel had been determined upon during the mastership of Dr. John Eachard, who died in 1696.

This chapel was consecrated by Simon Patrick, bishop of Ely, 1st September, 1704, when an appropriate sermon was preached by John Leng, B.D., one of the fellows, and afterwards bishop of Norwich.

The interior has a particularly neat appearance. The woodwork is in good taste, and portions are admirably carved. The pavement is of black and white marble, and the ceiling is panelled.

In the ante-chapel is a large and handsome monument, commemorative of Frances, wife of sir William Dawes, bart., D.D., master, (afterwards archbishop of York) and daughter of sir Thomas Darcy, bart. She died 22 December, 1705, æt. 29. There are also tablets in memory of John Eachard, D.D., master,

(a) Bishop Brownrigge.

CHAPEL ST KATHARINE'S COLLEGE.

7 July, 1697, æt. 61; Henry Moore, student, eldest son of the hon. and rev. Henry Moore, D.D., and Catharine, lady Rooke,[a] 23 July, 1729, æt. 18; and the rev. George William Coopland, M.A., sometime fellow, chaplain to the hon. East India Company, born at York, 22 May, 1827, and killed by the Sepoys in the mutiny at Gwalior, 15 June, 1857. On the floor is a slab with an inscription to the memory of John Addenbrooke, M.D., sometime fellow, 1719, æt. 39.

On the floor of the north side of the chapel near the altar are small slabs in commemoration of Kenrick Prescot, D.D., master, 3 August, 1779, æt. 77; and Susanna Eyre, 21 February, 1782, æt. 11.

Amongst those buried in the chapel without any memorial, are sir William Dawes, archbishop of York; rev. Charles William Burrell, fellow, 1842; Joseph Procter, D.D., master, 1845; and John Rose Pine, fellow, 1847.

The Hall, which is a handsome room, forty-two feet long, by twenty-four in breadth, contains amongst other portraits those of Dr. Woodlark, the founder; bishop Hoadly; Mrs. Ramsden; Dr. Lightfoot, master; bishop Sherlock; Mrs. Robinson, (Mrs. Ramsden's mother); archbishop Sandys; Robert Skirne, esq.; and Dr. Corrie, late tutor of this

(*a*) The hon. and rev. Henry Moore, D.D., third son of Henry, third earl of Drogheda, by Mary, daughter of sir John Cole, bart., baptised 11th February, 1681-2, was chaplain to queen Anne, held the rectories of Malpas and Wilmslow in Cheshire, and died 1770. His wife Catharine was only daughter of sir Thomas Knatchbull, and third wife and widow of sir George Rooke, the famous vice-admiral.

college, and now master of Jesus college. Over the fire-place is a large picture of S. Catharine.

The Combination Room which is on the first floor to the west of the hall, contains many portraits. Amongst them are those of John Gostlin, M.D., master of Caius college; archdeacon Blackburne; Mrs. Ramsden; Joseph Procter, D.D., master; and king Charles II. when a boy. There is also a small picture of S. Catharine, presented by sir Charles Bunbury, who brought it from Venice.

The Library.—The founder gave to the library a good collection of books, which were chained in seven stalls. A catalogue of these books and of those given by him to the chapel, communicated to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society by the rev. George Elwes Corrie, B.D., then B.D. and fellow and tutor of this college, and now D.D. and master of Jesus college, was published Camb. 4to. 1840.

We have before noticed the design of erecting a library in the front of the college, towards Trumpington street.

The present library is over the hall, and combination room. It is a spacious and well arranged apartment, and contains a good collection of books, to which additions are constantly being made. A catalogue was printed Camb. 4to. 1771. In this room is a plan by Mr. Essex, shewing the state of the college with the houses in Trumpington street in 1745.

The Master's Lodge at the western end of the south side of the principal court is a large and handsome structure, containing several good paintings.

Fellowships and Scholarships.—There are six foundation fellowships, eight bye-fellowships, and thirty-one scholarships, exclusively of the offices of librarian and chapel clerk.

When queen Elizabeth visited the university in August, 1564, the society consisted of the master, thirteen fellows and fellow-commoners, and seven scholars; in all twenty-one.

Dr. Caius states that in 1573 there were a master, six fellows, a bible-clerk, three inferior ministers, and twenty-one pensioners, making a total of thirty-two.

In 1621 there were the master, six fellows, and eight scholars, these together with students, &c., making the total fifty-six.

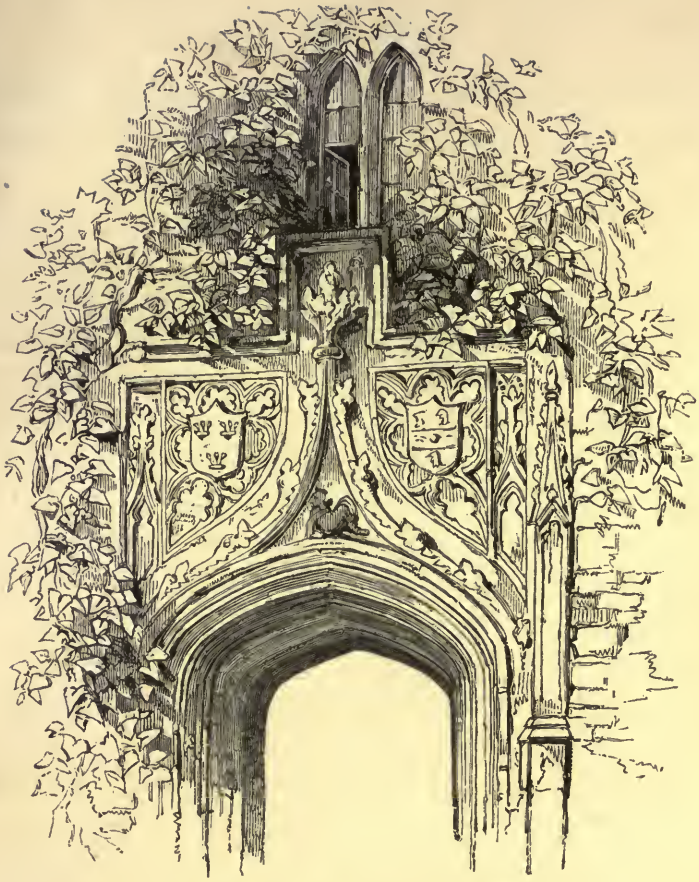
Fuller, alluding to the year 1635, or thereabouts, states that there were the master and six fellows, who, with all the students, made above a hundred.

In August, 1641, one hundred and two members of this college contributed £5. 8*s*. 6*d*. to a poll-tax.

In 1672 there were a master, six fellows, eighteen scholars, and nine exhibitioners, besides officers and servants of the foundation, with other students, being in all one hundred and fifty.

Mr. Carter in his History of the University, published 1753, states the number of members to have been, the master, six fellows, one fellow-chaplain, one bye-fellow, and thirty-five scholars and exhibitioners; in all usually about forty.

PATRONAGE.—The patronage of S. Catharine's college is small, consisting only of four benefices, the rectory of Coton in Cambridgeshire; the vicarage of Ridgwell in Essex; and the rectories of Gimingham and Trunch in Norfolk.



GATEWAY TO THE CLOISTER COURT.

JESUS COLLEGE.

This college occupies the site, and is endowed with the possessions of the ancient nunnery of S. Rhadegund. We proceed therefore to give a brief account of this, the only house of the kind in Cambridge.[a]

(*a*) In compiling our account of the nunnery and college, we have been indebted to Historia Collegii Jesu Cantabrigiensis, a J. Shermanno, olim Præs. ejusdem Collegii. ed. J. O. Halliwell, Lond. 8vo. 1840.

THE NUNNERY OF S. RHADEGUND.—There is good reason for supposing that a nunnery was established in Cambridge in or about the year 1133.

At an early period, William Monk, or le Moyne, goldsmith, gave to the nuns two yards of land, six acres of meadow and four cottages at Shelford,[a] and Constance, daughter of Louis VI. king of France and widow of Eustace, son of king Stephen, gave them all the right of fishery appertaining to the borough of Cambridge. These grants were confirmed by king Stephen, who also granted to the nuns a fair at Cambridge on the vigil of the assumption of the blessed Mary the Virgin, and on the following day.

Malcolm IV., king of Scotland,[b] granted to the nuns of Cambridge ten acres of land near

(*a*) This gift was confirmed by Nigellus, bishop of Ely, by a charter without date.

Nicholas le Moyne, apparently a son of William, gave the nuns fifty-five acres of land, an acre and a half of meadow, and an acre for barns, hovels, &c., and promised them other five acres (for which they petitioned) as soon as he could get them. This grant was confirmed by his son Nicholas.

It seems that for some reason or other, sir John le Moyne, grandson of the first Nicholas disputed his ancestors grants. A suit at law was commenced, the nuns were successful in 31 Hen. III. and sir John le Moyne conveyed to them fifty acres of land in Shelford.

It would also seem from a deed 29 Edw. I., that the right to place two nuns in the convent was connected with the tenure of the lands at Shelford. A portion of the college estate at Shelford is still known as the Nun's land.

(*b*) Malcolm IV. who from his continence was called the maiden, was 15 years of age, when, on the 24th May, 1153, he succeeded to the throne of Scotland by the death of his grandfather, David I. At this period Scotland was desolated with famine. Somerled, thane of Argyle, laid claim to the crown, at the head of a large army. He was defeated in three battles, and fled to Ireland. Donald, son of Macbeth, who took up arms at the same time was also overthrown.

Grenecroft,[a] to found their church there, subject to a rent of two shillings. This grant was confirmed by Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, (who died in 1160), and again by his successor Thomas Becket. By a second charter king Malcolm confirmed his grant, giving the land to God and the church of S. Mary the Virgin and S. Rhadegund[b] and the

In 1156 Henry II. called on Malcolm for the restitution to England of Northumberland and Cumberland, which he accordingly ceded on being put into possession of the earldoms of Huntingdon and Cambridge. Subsequently Malcolm accompanied Henry on an expedition against France, and distinguished himself by his bravery at the siege of Toulouse. His serving against France gave much offence to the Scotch. The nobles took up arms and besieged Malcolm in Perth. He convoked a meeting of the states at that place, wherein he alleged that his concession to Henry had been extorted from him by force, and that he had served in the war against France contrary to his inclination.

He afterwards quelled several formidable rebellions. The states urged him to marry, but he declined to do so. He died in 1165, and was succeeded by his brother William.

King Malcolm IV. founded and endowed several religious houses, particularly the abbey of S. Rule, in the city of S. Andrews, and that of Cupar in Angus. Though devoted to religion he was by no means an enthusiast for the papal power.

(*a*) The common lands now known as Jesus, Midsummer, and Butt greens.

(*b*) Saint Rhadegund was daughter of Bertaire, a pagan king of part of Thuringia in Germany, who was assassinated by his brother Hermenfred. Theodoric, king of Austrasia or Metz, and his brother Clotaire I., then king of Soissons, fell upon Hermenfred, vanquished him, and carried off a great booty. Amongst the prisoners, Rhadegund, then about twelve years old, fell to the lot of Clotaire, who gave her an education suitable to her birth, and caused her to be instructed in the Christian religion. She soon evinced great piety, and spent much time in prayer and ascetic practices. When she grew up, Clotaire made her his wife, but she left him in consequence of his having procured the assassination of her brother, and retired to Sais, and afterwards to Poitiers. At the latter place she built a great nunnery, under the rule of S. Cesarius at Arles, and placed at the head of it one Agnes a holy virgin. Not long afterwards, her husband repenting of having allowed her to enter into religion, meditated carrying her back to his court, but was turned from his purpose by the representations of S. Germanus of Paris.

nuns there serving God. He also released the rent of two shillings, and all other secular services. From this period they were known as the nuns of S. Rhadegund, and king Malcolm was esteemed the founder of the house.

Nigellus, bishop of Ely, (1133-1169) gave the nuns four acres of land adjacent to that comprised in king Malcolm's donation. The bishop's grant was confirmed by the prior and chapter of Ely.

William Sturmi de Cantabrigia gave the advowson of the church of All Saints' in the Jewry in Cambridge, and the grant was confirmed by the prior and convent of Ely. Geoffry Ridel, bishop of Ely, appropriated this church to the nuns in 1180.

Eustace, bishop of Ely, (1197-1215) gave the nuns five acres between their monastery and Grenecroft. This grant was confirmed by John de Fontibus, bishop of Ely, (1220-1225) and Roger de Brigham, prior, and the chapter of that church.

In 2 Hen. III. John de Reymerston, by fine conveyed to Letitia, prioress of S. Rhadegund's, the advowson of the church of Reymerston in Norfolk.

Clotaire, who by the death without surviving issue of all his brothers, had become sole king of France, died in the year 571. S. Rhadegund passed her life peaceably in her monastery, the inmates of which numbered two hundred, including several daughters of senators, and some of royal blood. Her death took place in the year 587, on the 13th of August, on which day the church honours her memory. S. Gregory, archbishop of Tours, performed the funeral office at her interment.

Butler's Lives of the Saints, Aug. 13.

There was an abbey of S. Rhadegund at Bradsole, near Dover. It was of the order of premonstratensian canons. The churches of Whitwell in Hampshire, Grayingham in Lincolnshire, and Scruton in Yorkshire, are dedicated to S. Rhadegund, and the church of Postling in Kent is dedicated to SS. Mary and Rhadegund.

The advowson of the church of S. Clement in Cambridge was given to the nuns about 1222 by Hugh, son of Absolom, in pursuance of the advice of Eustace, late bishop of Ely. This gift was confirmed to the nuns both by John de Fontibus and Geoffry de Burgh, successively bishops of Ely, and by the prior and convent of that church.

Henry III. by letters patent dated 17th April in the 35th year of his reign, [1251] granted to the prioress and nuns licence to enclose their croft between their church and the ditch of Cambridge on the west part.

About 1277 the bell tower fell and did great damage to the church. The bishops of Lincoln and Norwich thereupon granted briefs, authorising the nuns to collect money in those dioceses towards the repair of their church.

It appears by an inquisition taken in 1278, that the rents and revenues of the prioress and nuns in the town of Cambridge exceeded £10. per annum.

The following donations are specified: Reginald de Argentine, 2½ acres; Richard, son of Laurence de Littlebury, (in exchange) 2½ acres; Philip, son of Adam de Gretton, 3 acres 1 rood; Hervey, son of Eustace, 15 acres; Hugh, son of Absolom, 6 acres; Philip de Hoketon, 1 acre; Margaret Fixien, 2½ acres; Margaret, widow of Ralph Person, 10 acres; Jordan, son of Ralph de Brecet, 4 acres; Stephen, son of Alneve, 5 acres 3 roods; Matilda, widow of Simon Bagge, 1 acre; John, son of William, 1½ acre; Warin Grim, 2½ acres; John Grim, 1 acre; Walter de Nuncius, a messuage in the parish of

S. Rhadegund; Robert Crocheman, and Cassandra his wife, four messuages and a waste place in the parish of S. Andrew, the prioress and nuns, finding a chaplain in the church of S. Andrew to celebrate for the souls of the said Robert and Cassandra, and of all the faithful deceased; William Sweteye, a messuage in the parish of S. Andrew; Nicholas Sarand, two messuages opposite S. Rhadegund, but these had been alienated by the prioress and nuns.

From the same document it appears that the prioress and nuns had also lands in the parishes of Great Shelford and Little Abington and at Oxcroft. Nine acres of the land in Great Shelford had been given by sir John le Moyne, knight, for the perpetual sustenance of one nun.

Stephen de Escallariis gave, with his daughter Sibil, lands and tenements in West Wratting; Ingleisa, daughter of Simon de Bonis, and wife of Peter le Bof, also gave lands in West Wratting; Maud, wife of Richard Besherne, gave lands in the fields of Abington; Petronella de Coates gave lands in the fields of Bartlow; Adam, chaplain of Litlington, gave all his lands in that parish, and in Bassingbourn and Morden; William Bateman gave tenements and rents in Cambridge; John Marshall and John Porthois, burgesses of Cambridge, gave lands and pastures in the fields of Cambridge and Barnwell. All these grants were confirmed by a charter of Edward II.

John de Trippelowe, rector of Hardwicke in Cambridgeshire, and of Reymerston in Norfolk, gave eight messuages in the parish of S. Rhadegund, and

lands dispersed in the fields of Cambridge and Barnwell.

It is said that about 1290 the church of S. Rhadegund[a] was appropriated to the nuns, reserving an annual pension of 40*s.* to the vicar of All Saints', but no evidence exists to this effect.

In 1312 the prioress was charged £1. 12*s.* $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ to a tallage in respect of her moveables and rents within the town of Cambridge.

On the taxation of a ninth to the king in 1340, the prioress was charged £6. in respect of the property of the nunnery in the town of Cambridge.

In 1343 part of the nunnery was destroyed by fire. In 1376 another fire broke out. This reduced the nuns to such distress that they were forced to beg for their subsistence. Edward III. gave a licence to purchase lands in mortmain to the value of £5. per annum. In 1390 the greater part of the buildings were blown down by a violent tempest. Richard II. gave another mortmain licence to the extent of £10. per annum.

The nunnery was visited by the commissioners of Thomas Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury, 19th September, 1401.

In 1438, Henry VI. confirmed and amplified the grant of a fair to the prioress and nuns.[b]

(*a*) It is also said that at this period the parish of S. Rhadegund was united to All Saints'. In contemplation of law, however, S. Rhadegund's was esteemed a distinct parish till it was suppressed by the Cambridge Award Act, 1857.

(*b*) This fair, called Garlic fair, was originally held in the Nun's close near the spot now occupied by the garden of the master of the college. It was subsequently kept in a place long known as Garlic-fair-lane (now preposterously termed Park street). It was in existence as late as 1808.

In 1457, William Gray, bishop of Ely, granted forty day's pardon to all who should contribute to the repair of the church of S. Mary and S. Rhadegund.

The total income of the house appears to have been £24. 1*s.* 10½*d.* in 29 Hen. VI.; £32. 10*s.* 2*d.* in 30 Hen. VI.; and £74. 2*s.* 4*d.* in 39 Hen. VI.

Soon after this period the society began to decay. The nuns were led into habits of extravagance and incontinency, and whilst they lost their own credit, they wasted the revenues and property of the house until it was inadequate to their support. In the earlier part of the reign of Henry VII. the nunnery was in such a state of desolation that there were not more than one or two resident members. It was therefore suppressed and converted into a collegiate foundation by John Alcock, bishop of Ely.

The society consisted of a prioress and eleven nuns of the order of S. Benedict. The nuns elected the prioress.

The following is a more complete list of the prioresses than has hitherto appeared:

Letitia occurs about 1208; Milicentia; Amicia le Driffield; Constantia occurs in the mayoralty of Roger de Wykes; Dera occurs about 1258; Amicia le Chamberlayne occurs about 1278; Helena occurs about 1292; Agnes Burgulun occurs 1301; Christiana de Braybrok occurs about 1311; Cecilia de Cressingham occurs 24th June, 1317; Mabilia Martyn occurs 4th February, 1331-2, and in 1333; Alicia occurs 1345; Eva Wastene occurs 1358; Margaret Clavylle occurs 1363, resigned 2nd February, 1377-8;

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Alicia Pylet, installed 17th February, 1377-8, occurs also 1398; Isabella Sudbury occurs 1401 and 1402; Margaret Harling occurs 1408; Agnes Seyutlow occurs 1415, died 8th September, 1457; Joan Lancaster elected 27th September, 1457; Elizabeth Walton occurs 1472; Joan de Cambridge occurs 1483; Joan de Fulbourne occurs 12th October, 1487 and in 1493.

The Founder.—John Alcock, son of William Alcock, sometime burgess of Kingston-upon-Hull, and Joan his wife, was born at Beverley. After being educated in grammar in that town he removed to Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1461 he became rector of S. Margaret, Fish-street, London. He was constituted dean of S. Stephen's, Westminster, 29th April, 1462. In 1466 he was created doctor in canon law in this university. In 1468 he became prebendary of S. Paul's and Salisbury. He seems also to have been at some period suffragan to the bishop of Norwich. In 1470 he was of the privy council, and was despatched on an embassy to the king of Castile.

On the 29th April, 1471, he was appointed master of the rolls, and in the same year was of the privy council to Edward prince of Wales (afterwards king Edward V.) and a commissioner to treat with the king of Scots. He was consecrated bishop of Rochester in 1472. On the 29th September in that year the great seal was placed in his hand on account of the temporary illness of bishop Stillington, the lord chancellor. Bishop Alcock opened the parliament on the 6th October, but it was prorogued on

5th April, 1573 by the lord chancellor, he having then recovered from his indisposition. In July, 1473, he resigned the vicarage of Caistor in Norfolk, and was instituted to the rectory of Wrentham in Suffolk, 28th May, 1474.

From April to September 1475, under an arrangement of which no similar example is known, he was lord chancellor conjointly with Rotheram bishop of Lincoln. In 1476 he was translated to Worcester, and in or about 1478 became lord president of Wales, being apparently the first occupant of that office. He was removed by the protector Gloucester from the situation he held as preceptor to the young king Edward V., but appears to have enjoyed his liberty during the usurpation of Richard III.

Soon after the accession of Henry VII. he was again lord chancellor for a short period. In 1486 he was translated to the see of Ely. In July that year he was employed in treating with commissioners of the king of Scots. He performed whilst bishop of Worcester, the baptismal ceremony for Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII., as he did when bishop of Ely for the princess Margaret, afterwards Queen of Scots. His death occurred at Wisbech castle, 1st October, 1500, and he was buried in a sumptuous chapel which he had erected at the north-east end of Ely cathedral, under a tomb with his effigy thereon.

He is the supposed author of an English Metrical Comment on the Seven Penitential Psalms, of which a fragment exists in MS. Harl. 1704. His published writings are: 1. Spousage of a Virgin to Christ,

1486. 2. Hill of Perfection, 1497, 1499, 1501. 3. Sermons upon the 8th chapter of Luke. 4. Gallicantus Johannis Alcock episcopi Eliensis ad fratres suas curatos in sinodo apud Bernwell, 1498. 5. Abbey of the Holy Ghost, 149...1531. 6. Castle of Labour, translated from the French, 1536.

He was an excellent architect and the comptroller of the royal works and buildings under Henry VII. Proofs of his architectural skill and taste still exist in Great S. Mary's, Cambridge, in this college and in his chapel in Ely cathedral. He adorned many of his manors with new and costly buildings, and erected in his palace at Ely a noble hall and gallery. His revenues were spent in hospitality and magnificence. He, in or about 1476, founded a free grammar-school at Hull. In 1481 he visited and reformed the priory of Little Malvern, rebuilt the church, repaired the convent, and in a great measure discharged their debts. He enlarged the collegiate church of Westbury, and erected and endowed a chantry chapel in Trinity church, Hull, wherein his parents were buried. He was a benefactor to Peterhouse, but his most memorable public work was the foundation of this college.

The chapel at Ely wherein this learned, pious and munificent prelate was interred, was long allowed to remain in a dilapidated and disgraceful condition, but was a few years since restored at the cost of this college.

The Foundation.—Henry VII. by letters patent dated the 12th of June, in the 12th year of his reign, [1497] after reciting that as well by the trustworthy

relation of John Alcock, bishop of Ely, as by public fame, he learnt that the house or priory of religious women of S. Radegund, of the foundation and patronage of the bishop, in right of his see of Ely, and the lands, tenements, rents, possessions, buildings, property, goods, jewels, and other ecclesiastical ornaments of the same house and priory, of old time piously and charitably given and bestowed, by the negligence and improvident and dissolute disposition and incontinence (by occasion of the vicinity of the university) of the prioress and religious women of that house, were so far dilapidated, destroyed, devastated, alienated, diminished, and subtracted, and they were reduced to such want and poverty, that divine service, hospitality, or other works of mercy and piety, according to the primary foundation and ordinance of their founders there used, could not be sustained or discharged by them, that their number was reduced to two, (one of whom was professed elsewhere, and the other was but an infant) so that they must needs relinquish the said house or priory; that the bishop, from his great devotion and for the augmentation of divine learning and virtue, had humbly supplicated the royal licence for the total expulsion and amoval of the said women from the said house or priory, and that he might there make, found, erect, and establish a certain college to endure for all time to come: considering the premises and the pious and devout intention of the bishop, for reverence of God, and from his sincere devotion to the Holy and Undivided Trinity, the blessed

Virgin Mary, the mother of God, S. John the Evangelist, S. Radegund the virgin, and all the Saints, he give licence to the bishop and his successors, executors, deputies, and assigns, and every of them, to convert the said priory or house into a college of one master, six fellows, and a certain number of scholars, to be instructed in grammar, to pray and celebrate divine offices daily within the college for the prosperous estate of the king, Elizabeth his queen consort, his mother Margaret, his sons, Arthur prince of Wales, the duke of York, and his other children, during the king's life; for the good estate of the bishop during his life, for the king's soul after his death, for the soul of his father, Edmund of Richmond, and for the soul of the bishop after his death, as also for the souls of the first founders of the said house or priory, of all the faithful deceased; and he incorporated the college by the name of the master, fellows, and scholars of the blessed Mary the virgin, S. John the Evangelist, and the glorious virgin S. Radegund, near Cambridge; empowered the bishop, when the college should be established, to put that body into possession of the said house or priory, and all and singular the lands, tenements, rents, services, portions, and other possessions, spiritual and temporal, of old time given and bestowed on such priory, and the jewels and ecclesiastical ornaments thereto belonging, all which the master, fellows, and scholars and their successors were for ever to hold for their sustenance and for other works of piety and charity, according to the ordinances to be made by the

bishop, his successors, executors, and assigns, in free, pure, and perpetual alms.

Bishop Alcock's instrument of foundation bears date the 9th December, 1497.

The first statutes were given by James Stanley, bishop of Ely, and confirmed by pope Julius II. They were amended by Nicholas West, bishop of Ely.

From the survey of the possessions of the college made by Matthew Parker, D.D., John Redman, D.D., and William May, LL.D., the king's commissioners, in February 1545-6, it appears that there were then a master, six fellows, six scholars, and the master's scholar. The commons of the master and fellows were 14*d.* a-week each, and of the scholars 8*d.* a-week each. From particular benefactions the master had £6. 13*s.* 4*d.* for stipend; two of the fellows stipends of £3. 6*s.* 8*d.* each; and two others stipends of £3. 0*s.* 8*d.* each. The lecturer of logic and philosophy had £1. per annum; and the divinity lecturer £5. 6*s.* 8*d.* A preacher for a sermon in the college on the day of S. Mark had 6*s.* 8*d.* The preceptor in grammar had £10. per annum. The usher of the school had for commons £1. 14*s.* 8*d.*, for stipend £2., and for livery 5*s.* per annum. The head cook had £1. 13*s.* 4*d.* for wages, and 8*d.* a-week for commons; the under cook 13*s.* 4*d.* for wages, and 8*d.* a-week for commons. The barber had 13*s.* 4*d.*; the laundress £1. 13. 4*d.*; the steward £1.; the auditor 16*s.* 8*d.*; and the receiver £2. per annum.

£4. 12*s.* per annum was expended on the exequies of certain benefactors. The chaplain within the

church of the college had £1. 10*s.* per annum; the annual charge for feasts was £1. 13*s.* 4*d.*; and communibus annis, the fuel, coal, and wood, came to £5.; the repairs of the college and its possessions to £20.; and the extraordinary expences to £6. Margaret Jackson, widow, had for the term of her life an annuity of £2. 3*s.* 4*d.*

The college had estates in Cambridge, Barnwell, Fulbourn, Bartlow, West Wratting, Abington, Great Shelford, Whaddon, Litlington, Croydon, Whitwell, Coton, Caxton, Over, Willingham, Trumpington, and Babraham in Cambridgeshire; and at Ashdon in Essex; also the manor of Hornecourt, and tenements in Southwark, Surrey; and tenements in the parish of S. Bartholomew the less, called Lothbury in London.

The clear revenues of the college were £130. 8*s.* 4*d.* per annum, and the annual expences exceeded the revenues by £10. 7*s.* 4*d.*

Edward VI. gave a licence to purchase lands in mortmain to the value of £50. per annum, and James I. a similar licence to the extent of £200. per annum.

Benefactors.—John Gunthorpe, D.D., dean of Wells, and sometime master of King's hall, who died 1498, gave books to the library; Richard Hastings, lord Wells and Willoughby, who died 1503, founded a fellowship, and the lady Joan his wife, who died 1505, contributed to the buildings; Richard Pigot, serjeant-at-law, founded a fellowship, and his wife Joan was also a benefactor; Thomas Roberts, of Over in the county of Cambridge, founded a fellowship; sir

John Risley, knight, constructed the cloisters; James Stanley, bishop of Ely, (1500-14,) gave the rectory of Great Shelford; Roger Thorney, mercer of London, by will dated the 16th of January, 1514-15, founded a fellowship; John Eccleston, D.D., master, who died 1515-16, augmented the mastership, gave a stipend to a fellow, and stipends to the master and usher of the college grammar school; sir Robert Rede, chief-justice of the common-pleas, who died 1518, gave £100. for the foundation of a fellowship; Catharine, widow of sir Reginald Bray, K.G., contritributed to the fabric, defrayed part of the charges of the appropriation of the church of Great Shelford, and was a benefactor to the grammar school of the college; Richard Preston gave lands soon after the foundation of the college; John Batmanson, LL.D., founded a divinity lecture; John Andrews, rector of Great Waltham in Essex, and prebendary of S. Paul's, gave in 1548 lands for the maintenance of two fellows; John Reston, D.D., master, who died 1551, founded a fellowship and seven scholarships; Thomas Thirleby, bishop of Ely, (1554-59,) gave the patronage of the vicarages of Fordham, Guilden Morden, Whittlesford, Hinxton, Swavesey, and Comberton in the county of Cambridge; Edmund Pierpoint, B.D., master, who died 1556-7, bequeathed books and vestments; John Fuller, LL.D., master, who died 1558, gave the manor and advowson of Graveley, and a fourth part of his goods for the foundation of four fellowships; Edward Gascoigne, LL.D., master, (1560-63,) bequeathed his books to the library; Thomas Broughton, scholar, bequeathed in 1577,

F. Mackenzie J. Le Keux.

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THE ENTRANCE GATEWAY

books to the library; William Marshall, secretary to archbishop Grindal, in 1579 founded a scholarship; Godfrey Foljambe, esq., of Walton in the county of Derby, sometime student, left £20. per annum; Thomas Sutton, esq., founder of Charterhouse, who died 1611, gave the impropriate rectory of Elmstead in Essex and the advowson of the vicarage there, and bequeathed 500 marks. John Duport, D.D., master, who died 1617, gave the rectory of Harlton; Joan Owen, widow of Owen Wood, D.D., dean of Armagh, and wife of sir James Price, in 1620 gave a tenement in S. Clement's, Cambridge, for the maintenance of two scholars; John Sykes, M.A., rector of Kirton in Nottinghamshire, who died 1622, bequeathed his books to the library, and made provision for an exhibition to a scholar of this college; Henry Cæsar, D.D., dean of Ely, in 1636 bequeathed £1000. for founding two fellowships and four scholarships, but this money was lost in the civil wars; William Petty, sometime fellow, about 1640 bequeathed £200. which was however never received; Stephen Hall, B.D., fellow, canon of Ely, who died 1661, bequeathed £80. whereof £50. to be applied to the use of the library; Lionel Gatford, D.D., sometime fellow, who died 1665, founded two scholarships for the sons of deceased clergymen; Christopher lord Hatton, who died 1670, gave £100. towards the buildings in the front court, besides the free use of his quarries at Weldon in Northamptonshire, for such stone as might be required for the same; John Sherman, D.D., archdeacon of Salisbury, and president of this college, who died 1671, bequeathed £100. for

paving the chapel with marble; Charles Gibson, M.A., fellow, (1662-74) bequeathed £100.; Margaret, wife of sir William Boswell, in 1675 gave a rent charge issuing out of lands in Essex, for founding two scholarships in commemoration of her husband who was sometime fellow of this college[a]; Edmund Proby, D.D., by will dated the 16th of July, 1678, gave £1200. for two fellowships or to buy an impropriation to be united to the vicarage, and his brother sir Thomas Proby, of Elton in Huntingdonshire, added £300. to this benefaction[b]; Henry Brunsell, LL.D., canon of Ely, who died 1678-9, founded three exhibitions; Edmund Boldero, D.D., master, in his life-time greatly improved the library, and at his death which occurred the 3rd of July, 1679, bequeathed all his books thereto; John Duport, D.D., dean of Peterborough and master of Magdalen college, who died the 17th of July, 1679, bequeathed £70. to purchase books for the library; John Somerville, B.A., master of the grammar school at Loughborough, in 1682 gave £200. towards the maintenance of two scholars; Richard Sterne, master, archbishop of York, who died 1682, founded four scholarships; Edmund Poley, esq., M.A., sometime fellow, (1685-87) bequeathed £100; Tobias Rustat, esq., master of the robes, who died 1693, founded sixteen scholarships

(*a*) Lady Boswell directed that these scholarships should be appropriated to students educated at Sevenoaks or Tunbridge schools in Kent, and that the election into the scholarships should be by the trustees of those schools subject to the approval of the master and fellows of this college.

(*b*) Legal difficulties having occurred in carrying out these bequests they were altered by a private act 3 Geo. III., which was repealed by another private act 2 & 3 Will. IV.

for the sons of deceased orthodox clergymen, and settled an estate for the relief of six widows of orthodox clergymen to be named by the master and fellows; William Saywell, D.D., master, who died 1701, bestowed £20. in wainscotting the east end of the chapel, and left by will £100. for the fabric, and £200. to the fund for the purchase of advowsons, Elizabeth, his widow, also bequeathed £100. to the college; John Mawhood, D.D., of Arksey in the county of York, sometime fellow, by will dated 1703, gave lands at Doncaster for the maintenance of a poor scholar; Richard Salter, M.A., fellow, who died 1705, bequeathed £150.; William Cooke, LL.D., chancellor of the diocese of Ely, and president of this college, who died 1707, besides benefactions to the fabric, gave a valuable and extensive law library, £600. to purchase an estate, and a silver bason and ewer for the fellows' table; Joseph Stillington, M.A., fellow, who died 1707, left the choicest portion of his library to the college, and £20. for the purchase of other books; Lionel Gatford, D.D., sometime scholar, archdeacon of S. Alban's, and treasurer of S. Paul's, who died 1715, bequeathed his whole library, being a choice collection of above 1600 volumes, also £80. to the fund for the purchase of advowsons, and an annuity of £50. payable out of the exchequer for the remainder of a term of 99 years; Durban Westbrooke, M.A., fellow, (1702-17) gave by will £150. and all the profits of his fellowship due at the time of his decease; Charles Humfrey, B.A., sometime student in 1718, gave a rent charge of £6. 8*s*. 6*d*. per annum for a scholar; William Grim-

baldson, M.D., a member of this college, who died in 1725, gave by will £500. to be laid out in land for the use of the college library; Robert Marsden, B.D., archdeacon of Nottingham, sometime fellow, who died in 1748, founded a scholarship; Edmund Tew, D.D., rector of Boldon, in the bishopric of Durham, sometime fellow, who died 1770, founded a scholarship; Lynford Caryl, D.D., master, who died 1781, bequeathed £200. whereof £100. to the use of the library: he also gave two silver candlesticks for the communion table; the rev. Frederick Keller, M.A., formerly fellow, in 1785 left £20. per annum for one or more deserving bachelors of arts; the rev. Robert Tyrwhitt, M.A., sometime fellow, who died 1817, in his life-time gave £1000. whereof £400. to be applied to the repairs of the chapel; Mrs. Sarah Jones, of Newport Salop, in 1825 bequeathed £6000. for founding three bye-fellowships in memory of the rev. Thomas Dummer Ley, of Hingham, Norfolk, formerly a member of this college; William Hustler, esq., M.A., fellow, registrary of the university, who died 1832, in his life-time erected a handsome and costly stained glass window in the chapel, and by his will gave £400. to a fund for redeeming leases, and thereby augmenting the dividends of the master and fellows, also £100. in aid of a fund for the restoration of the chapel; the rev. Joseph Studholme, M.A., fellow, who died the same year, bequeathed £100. towards the last mentioned fund; the rev. Edward Otter, M.A., formerly fellow, in 1840 gave money with which, and an augmentation from the college funds, a divinity prize of £21. is given every

alternate year; William French, D.D., master, who died in 1849, in addition to many essential services rendered to the college, at his own cost, filled the triplet at the east end of the chapel with stained glass; sir John Sutton, baronet, a member of this college, has materially aided in restoring and adorning the chapel.

EMINENT MEN.—William Chubbes,[a] D.D., master, author of an introduction to logic and a commentary on Duns Scotus, died 1505. John Eccleston,[a] D.D., master, chancellor of the diocese of Ely, died 1515-16. Thomas Alcock,[a] LL.D., master, archdeacon of Worcester and Ely, died 1523. Robert Shorton,[a] D.D., master, successively of S. John's college and Pembroke hall, dean of Stoke by Clare and archdeacon of Bath, died 1535. John Edmunds,[a] D.D., fellow, master of Peterhouse, died 1544. Sir Thomas Elyot,[a] ambassador to Germany, author of the Governor and other able works, died 1546. William Capon,[a] D.D., master, archdeacon of Anglesey and dean of Ipswich college, died 1550. Thomas Goodrich,[a] bishop of Ely and lord chancellor of England, died 1554. Thomas Cranmer,[a] fellow, archbishop of Canterbury, martyred 1555-6. John Fuller,[a] LL.D., master, chancellor of the dioceses of Ely and Norwich, died 1558. Griffith Trygan,[a] LL.D., fellow, famed for his knowledge of the civil law, died about 1562. Richard Goodrich,[a] a distinguished common lawyer, died 1562. John Bale,[a] bishop of Ossory, died 1563. Richard Walker,[a] dean of Chester, died 1567. Edward Gascoigne,[a] LL.D., master, chancellor of the dioceses of

(a) These are noticed in Athenæ Cantabrigienses, Vol. I.

Ely and Norwich, flourished 1568. Francis Newton,[a] D.D., fellow, dean of Winchester, died 1572. John Ellis,[a] dean of Hereford, died 1576. Thomas Ithell,[a] LL.D., master, commissary of the university, died 1579. Edward Hawford,[a] D.D., master of Christ's college, died 1581-2. John Bell, D.D., master, dean of Ely, died 1591. Edmund Scambler, bishop of Norwich, died 1594. Hugh Bellot, fellow, bishop of Chester, died 1596.

William Hughes, bishop of S. Asaph, died 1600. Sir Edward Loftus, lord chancellor of Ireland, died 1601. Gabriel Goodman, D.D., fellow, dean of Westminster, died 1601. Ambrose Forth, LL.D., fellow, master in chancery in Ireland, flourished 1605. Thomas Legge, LL.D., fellow, master of Caius college, author of two latin dramas, died 1607. Sir Richard Swale, LL.D., fellow, master in chancery died 1608. Michael Murgatroid, fellow, secretary to archbishop Whitgift and author of Memorials of affairs in church and state in that prelate's time, died 1608. Richard Bancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, died 1610. Simon Forman, M.D., the noted astrologer, died 1611. William Tabor, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Essex, died 1611. Peter Lilye, D.D., archdeacon of Taunton, died 1614. George Lloyd, bishop of Chester, died 1615. Sir Henry Fanshawe, antiquary and horticulturist, died 1615-16. John Duport, D.D., master, one of the translators of the Bible, died 1617. Thomas Knivet, lord Knivet, died 1622. William Petty, fellow, a distinguished traveller, flourished 1624. John Hills, D.D., master of S. Catharine's

(a) These are noticed in Athenæ Cantabrigienses, Vol. I.

hall and archdeacon of Lincoln, died 1626. Fulke Grevile, lord Brooke, poet, died 1628. Francis Higginson, a celebrated preacher at Leicester and in New England, died 1630. George Eland, fellow, archdeacon of Bedford, died 1631. Thomas Beard, D.D., master of Huntingdon school, author of the Theatre of God's Judgments, died 1632. Edward Hughes, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Bangor, died 1633. Roger Andrews, D.D., master, archdeacon of Chichester, one of the translators of the Bible, died 1635. Thomas Bell, a voluminous writer against the roman catholics, died about 1636. Edward Grimston, serjeant-at-arms to the house of commons, translator of numerous historical and political works, died 1640. Thomas Westfield, fellow, bishop of Bristol, died 1644. John Dod, fellow, a noted puritan divine, called the decalogist, died 1645. Sir William Boswell, fellow, ambassador to Holland, died 1647. Thomas Dod, D.D., fellow, dean of Ripon, died 1647-8. Sir Richard Hutton, justice of the common pleas, died 1651. William Beale, D.D., successively master of this college and of S. John's, and nominated dean of Ely, died 1651. John Owen, fellow, bishop of S. Asaph, died 1651. John Squire, fellow, the learned and pious vicar of S. Leonard's, Shoreditch, author of various works in defence of the church of England, died 1653. Sir John Brampston, chief-justice of the king's bench, died 1654. Peter Vowel, schoolmaster at Islington, executed for his adherence to the cause of Charles II., 1654. Thomas Young, master, a distinguished controversialist, died 1655. Robert Ram,

prebendary of Ferns and Leighlin, author of Pædo-Baptisme, The Soldier's Catechism, and The Countryman's Catechism, flourished 1655. Richard Gascoigne, a famous Yorkshire antiquary, died about 1658. Hugh Peters, a well known political character, executed 1660. Nehemiah Rogers, author of sermons and commentaries on various parts of scripture, died 1660. Geoffrey Watts, fellow, author of a Vindication of the church and universities of England, died 1663. John Machin, fellow, an exemplary and pious preacher in Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Cheshire, died 1664. Lionel Gatford, D.D., fellow, author of sermons and miscellaneous works, died 1665. Sir Richard Fanshawe,[a] M.P. for the university, statesman, diplomatist and poet, died 1666. Christopher Hatton, lord Hatton, governor of Guernsey, a distinguished patron of literature, died 1670. Charles Goring, earl of Norwich, a celebrated military commander, died 1670-1. John Sherman, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Salisbury, the historian of this college, died 1671. John Worthington, D.D., master, prebendary of Lincoln, a great scholar and author of esteemed works,[b] died 1671. Sir Edmund Poley, ambassador to Sweden, died 1671. Griffith Williams, bishop of Ossory, died 1672. Thomas Hodges, D.D., dean of Rochester, died 1672. Robert Morgan, bishop of Bangor, died 1673. Humphry Henchman, bishop of London, died

(*a*) See Memoirs of lady Fanshawe his wife, with extracts from his correspondence. Lond. 12mo. 1830.

(*b*) Dr. Worthington's Diary and Correspondence is being published for the Cheetham Society, by James Crossley, esq. Vol. I. (1847) Vol. II. part 1 (1855) have already appeared.

1675. Thomas Stephens, D.D., fellow, master of Bury school, editor of Statius, flourished 1679. Richard Sterne, master, archbishop of York, died 1683. John North, D.D., fellow, Regius professor of Greek, and master of Trinity college, died 1683. John Nalson, LL.D., canon of Ely, compiler of an Impartial Collection of affairs of state, died 1685-6. John Pearson, master, bishop of Chester, died 1686. John Oakes, sometime vicar of Boreham in Essex, and afterwards a popular preacher in London, author of Sermons and Discourses, died 1688. John Eliot, the apostle of the Indians, died 1689. Samuel Bantoft, fellow, preacher at Braintree and in London, died 1692. Tobias Rustat,[a] the munificent benefactor to this college, the university library, and other public institutions, died 1693. Timothy Puller, D.D., fellow, rector of S. Mary-le-Bow, London, and author of the moderation of the church of England considered, died 1693. Joseph Beaumont, D.D., Regius professor of divinity, and successively master of this college and of Peterhouse, died 1699.

Charles Leigh, M.D., author of the Natural History of Lancashire, died about 1700. William Saywell, D.D., master, archdeacon of Ely, died 1701. George Evans, D.D., fellow, canon of Windsor, and author of valuable collections relating to the history of that church, died 1701-2. Matthew Shorting, D.D., head master of Merchant Taylor's school, died 1707. William Cooke, LL.D., fellow, chancellor of the diocese of Ely, died 1707. William Pashley, fellow, com-

(*a*) See a Memoir of Mr. Rustat, by William Hewitt, jun. Lond. 8vo. 1849.

missary of the university, died 1708. John Hughes, fellow, editor of Chrysostom de Sacerdotio, died 1710. Weyman Bouchery, an excellent Latin poet, died 1712. Humphrey Gower, D.D., master successively of this college, and of S. John's, and Margaret professor of Divinity, died 1714-15. Lionel Gatford, D.D., archdeacon of S. Alban's, died 1715. John Killingbeck, fellow, vicar of Leeds, and author of excellent sermons, died 1715-16. Richard Wroe, D.D., fellow, warden of Manchester, and author of sermons and other works, died 1717-18. Tobias Swinden, rector of Cuxton in Kent, author of Sermons and Theological Treatises, died 1719. John Gibbon, Bluemantle pursuivant-at-arms, author of Introductio ad latinam blasoniam, died 1719. John Flamsteed, astronomer royal, died 1719. Laurence Howel, one of the leading non-jurors, died 1720. William Grigg, D.D., fellow, master of Clare hall, died 1726. Nathaniel Spinckes, a non-juring bishop, author of The Sick Man Visited, and controversial and other works, died 1727. Edward Russell, earl of Orford, who gained the great naval victory off La Hogue, died 1727. Hon. Thomas Willoughby, M.P. for the university, 1720-27. William Lewis, archdeacon of Meath, died 1730. Elijah Fenton, poet, died 1730. James Gardiner, subdean of Lincoln, author of poems original and translated, and sermons, died 1731-2. Andrew Glen, fellow, rector of Hathern, Leicestershire, an excellent botanist, died 1732. Roger North, author of able and curious biographical, historical, and scientific works, died 1733-4. John Strype, the ecclesiastical historian,

died 1737. Charles Reynolds, D.D., fellow, author of a valuable treatise on convocation, died 1744. John Dudley, archdeacon of Bedford, died 1744. Robert Marsden, fellow, archdeacon of Nottingham, a writer in the Bangorian controversy, died 1748. Richard Warren, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Suffolk, died 1748. Charles Ashton, D.D., master, an accomplished classical scholar, died 1752. Styan Thirlby, LL.D., fellow, editor of Justin Martyr, died 1753. William Gibson, M.D., professor of anatomy, died 1753. Thomas Herring, archbishop of Canterbury, died 1757. David Hartley, M.D., fellow, a profound metaphysician and natural and experimental philosopher, died 1757. Peter Allix, D.D., fellow, dean of Ely, died 1758. Matthew Hutton, archbishop of Canterbury, died 1758. Jacques Sterne, LL.D., archdeacon of Cleveland, died 1759. George Reynolds, LL.D., fellow, archdeacon of Lincoln, died 1762. Ellis Farneworth, rector of Carsington in Derbyshire, translator of works of Machiavelli, Davilla, Leti, and other foreign authors, died 1763. John Jackson, master of Wigston's hospital, Leicester, author of Chronological Antiquities and various controversial works, died 1763. Zachary Grey, LL.D., editor of Hudibras and author of able critical and historical works, died 1766. Laurence Sterne, author of Tristram Shandy and the Sentimental Journey, died 1768. Ferdinando Warner, LL.D., author of numerous historical compilations, died 1768. John Jortin, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of London, author of various esteemed works, died 1770. Sir John Hill, M.D., an able but empirical physician, died 1775. Francis

Fawkes, translator of Anacreon, died 1777. Thomas Comber, LL.D., rector of Buckworth and Morbonne, Huntingdonshire, author of various political, historical, and biographical works, died 1778. Thomas Greene, D.D., fellow, dean of Sarum, died 1780. Lynford Caryl, D.D., master, registrary of the university, author of valuable collections relating to that body, died 1781. Thomas Nevile, fellow, author of imitations of Horace Juvenal and Persius, and translator of Virgil's Georgics, died 1781. John Hall Stevenson, author of humorous poems, died 1785. Philip Yonge, master, bishop of Norwich, died 1783. Samuel Hallifax, fellow, bishop of S. Asaph, died 1790. Ralph Heathcote, D.D., a voluminous miscellaneous author, died 1795. Henry Venn, author of the Complete Duty of Man, and of several sermons and essays, died 1796. Richard Warren, M.D., a learned and able London physician, died 1797. Thomas Edwards, LL.D., fellow, editor of Plutarch on Education, and author of a Discourse on Free Enquiry in matters of Religion, and tracts on classical literature, flourished 1798. Felix Vaughan, a barrister distinguished for remarkable eloquence, died 1799.

Gilbert Wakefield, fellow, a great critic and controversial writer, died 1801. Samuel Berdmore, D.D., fellow, head master of Charterhouse school, died 1802. Robert Pierson, archdeacon of Cleveland, an admirable classic and good botanist, died 1805. Baptist Proby, D.D., dean of Lichfield, died 1807. Hugh Downman, M.D., physician at Exeter, author of poetical and dramatic works, died 1809. East Apthorpe, D.D., fellow, prebendary of S. Paul's,

and author of numerous works, died 1816. Robert Tyrwhitt, fellow, who left a large bequest to the university for the encouragement of Hebrew literature, died 1817. William Pearce, D.D., master, dean of Ely and master of the Temple, died 1820. William Tooke, author of a Life of Catharine II., a View of the History of Russia, and other biographical and historical publications, died 1820. Richard Budd, M.D., physician to S. Bartholomew's and Christ's hospitals, London, died 1821. William Dickinson, (sometime Rastall) author of the history of Southwell, died 1822. Edward Daniel Clarke, LL.D., fellow, the celebrated traveller, died 1822. Richard Beadon, master, bishop of Bath and Wells, died 1824. Robert Gifford, lord Gifford, master of the rolls, died 1826. Stephen Luke, M.D. a distinguished London physician, died 1829. Charles Warren, fellow, chief-justice of Chester, died 1829. William Hustler, fellow, registrary of the university, and editor of the third edition of Graduati Cantabrigienses, died 1832. Thomas Robert Malthus, fellow, the distinguished political economist, died 1834. Samuel Taylor Coleridge, poet, died 1834. Richard Yates, D.D., author of the History of Bury S. Edmunds, died 1834. Thomas Comber, rector of Oswaldkirk, Yorkshire, author of biographical, historical, and miscellaneous works, died 1835. Sir William Gell, author of valuable works on classical topography and antiquities, died 1836. John Warren, dean of Bangor, died 1838. William Otter, fellow, bishop of Chichester, died 1840. William Frend, fellow, an able mathematical writer, died 1841. William

Noel Hill, lord Berwick, ambassador to Naples, and a great genealogical collector, died 1842. William Yonge, archdeacon of Norwich, died 1844. Henry Peter Browne, marquess of Sligo, K.T. governor of Jamaica, died 1845. John William Smith, a writer on the common law, well known for his admirable collection of Leading Cases, died 1845. Edward Strutt Abdy, fellow, author of a Journal of a tour and residence in the United States, died 1846. William French, D.D., master, canon of Ely, one of the authors of New Translations of the Psalms and Proverbs, died 1849. John Marten Cripps, traveller, classical scholar, antiquary, and botanist, died 1853. Thomas Attwood Walmisley, Mus.B., professor of music, and an able composer of anthems and secular music, died 1856.

Buildings.—This college is very pleasantly situated in a retired position near the banks of the Cam, at the eastern entrance of the town.

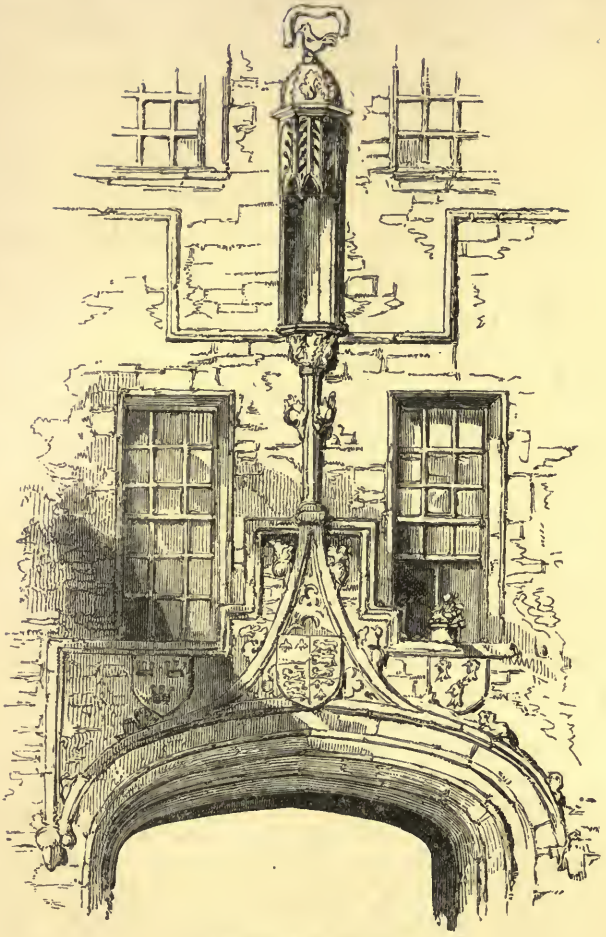
King James I., when on a visit to Cambridge, observed that if he lived in the university, he would pray at King's, eat at Trinity, and study and sleep at Jesus. Sherman states that the same monarch used to call this college Musarum Cantabrigiensium Musæum.

The front of the college consists of a line of buildings one hundred and eighty feet in length, the chapel, anciently the church of S. Rhadegund, forming a prominent object.

A broad gravel walk between two walls bounding the master and fellows' garden, leads from the street to the entrance. This walk is facetiously

JESUS COLLEGE.

FROM THE GARDEN



THE ENTRANCE GATEWAY.

termed the chimney. The two piers at the fore-gate were erected in 1703.

The entrance is by a fine gateway of brick and stone, with graduated battlements. It was erected soon after the foundation of the college. In a niche which was long unoccupied a small statue of bishop

Alcock the founder was placed a few years since. Over the archway are the arms of England and France quarterly, and those of the see of Ely and bishop Alcock.

The principal court of three sides is open on the west to the meadow, from which it is divided by iron palisades. This court is about one hundred and forty feet by one hundred and twenty. It was formerly called the outer court, and is formed chiefly by buildings erected during the mastership of Dr. Sterne,[a] and others erected, or, perhaps more strictly speaking, rebuilt in 1718.[b] These are for the most

(*a*) He became master in 1633. A subscription for the new buildings was raised in 1637. The first stone of the fabric was laid by the master in 1638, and it was finished about 1643, at which period the university fell under the parliamentary visitation.

We have already mentioned the benefaction of Christopher, lord Hatton, towards these buildings. The other benefactors thereto were sir John Baker, of Sissenhurst in Kent, £100.; William, lord Allington, of Horseheath, £50.; sir Anthony Cage, knight, 30 loads of timber valued at £50.; sir Thomas Hatton, bart., lord chief-justice Brampston, Mr. Justice Hutton, and John Browning, B.D., sometime fellow, £40. each; sir William Boswell, and Dr. Beale, master, £30. each; Thomas Westfield, afterwards bishop of Bristol, sir William Bowyer, of Denham, sir Richard Onslow, sir Heneage Proby, sir Ambrose Brown, Phineas Hodgson, D.D., chancellor of the church of York, John Squire, Robert Owen, and Thomas Buck, esquire bedell, £20. each; John Boyleston, D.D., and Geoffrey Watts, fellows, 20 marks each; sir Richard Everard, sir Robert Hatton, sir William Butler, Thomas Dod, D.D., Edmund Proby, D.D., John Twickden, D.D., Mr. William Pyott, Francis Vernon, esq., Mr. Thomas Overman, Mr. William Short, Mr. Robert Levett, Mr. William Warren, Richard Taylor, B.D., rector of Westmill, and Henry Hutton, B.D., £10. each. Other sums were also advanced by Dr. William Fairfax, Mr. Henry Willis, Mr. John Lynch, Mr. Martin Warren, Mr. William Clarkson, Mr. John Gerard, Mr. Abraham Gates, Mr. Edmund Thornton, Mr. Morden, rector of Foulmire, and Mr. Westfield, rector of Islip. To which was added £332. by the master and fellows.

(*b*) The following donations were made towards the expences of the buildings erected in 1718: William, lord Saint John, of Bletsoe, sometime student, (B.A., 1712), and the hon. Thomas Willoughby, afterwards M.P.

JESUS COLLEGE CHAPEL.

1830

part covered with ivy. Unfortunately some of the windows in the front of the college were modernized in the eighteenth century.[a]

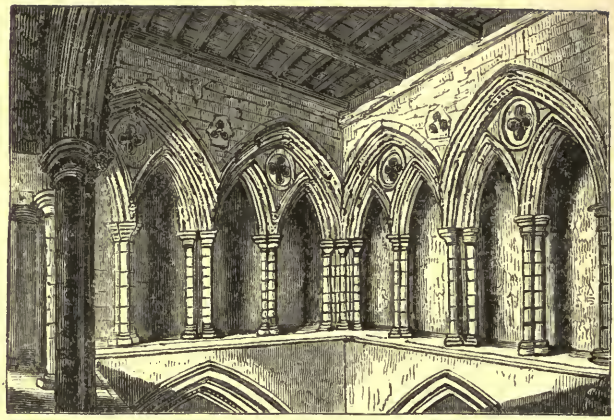
The second court, which in the more ancient college books is termed the cloister yard, is surrounded by a plain neat cloister erected soon after the foundation of the college. In this court are the entrances to the chapel, the hall, and the master's lodge. The approach to this court from the outer court, is by a singularly elegant door-way surmounted by a cock, the badge of the founder of the college, and by his arms and those of the see of Ely.

The third court consists chiefly of a range of buildings erected in 1823, to the north of the hall.

The Chapel.—This was the ancient church of the nunnery, and is one of the most interesting struc-

for the university, £50. each; sir Charles Sidley, bart. £31. 10*s.*; Charles Proby, D.D., fellow, rector of Tewing, £21.; Thomas Baker, B.D., Samuel Brearey, D.D., Benjamin Hollingworth, M.A., fellows, and George Lawson, esq., pensioner, £20. each; Nathaniel Hough, D.D., fellow, £15.; Robert Newton, D.D., and John Brooke, B.D., fellows, £10. 10*s.* each; William Grigg, D.D., master of Clare hall, sometime fellow of this college, and Andrew Glen, M.A., fellow, £10. each.

(*a*) In the last century, measures were contemplated and tenders received for beautifying the whole college, by transforming its gothic features into as perfect Venetian as might be practicable, but the demands of even the most reasonable contractor were so much beyond the means of the society, that the design was reluctantly abandoned; its originators, however, changed into sash windows all such as faced the public road, excepting those on the ground floor, which were concealed by the garden walls, while all the interior windows of the court were left in their primæval rudeness, in order that the cursory glance of the traveller might deceive him into an opinion of academic enlightenment, and that posterity might recognize their liberality, and imitate their example.—*Woodham's Application of Heraldry to the illustration of various university and collegiate antiquities*, p. 88.



INTERIOR OF THE TOWER OF THE COLLEGE CHAPEL.

tures in the university. It is cruciform, having a low tower at the intersection of the cross. The original norman church appears to have been rebuilt in what is known as the early english style of architecture.

It will have been seen that this church suffered both from fire and tempest, and it is doubtful whether it were ever adequately restored.

Soon after the foundation of the college, material alterations were made. The lateral chapels of the presbytery, the greater part of the nave, and the aisles of the remainder were pulled down. The pier arches which communicated with these chapels were filled up, perpendicular windows being inserted in each. The south transept was repaired, the gable rebuilt, and a large perpendicular window placed therein. A window in the same style was also inserted into the east gable of the presbytery,

and a perpendicular addition was made to the tower. A new oak flat roof was constructed, and the original character of the whole was thus as completely disguised as possible. The master's lodge and some college rooms occupy a part of the site of the original nave.

William Dowsing, the iconoclast, thus briefly records his proceedings here in 1643:

Jesus College, Decemb. 28.

Mr. Boyleston fellow,[a] digged up the steps there, & broke down Superstitions of Saints & Angells, 120 at least.

The saints and angels here mentioned, most probably had reference to figures in the stained glass in the windows and in the ornaments of the roof.[b]

In the college accounts for 1644 are the following entries:

In Capella.

	£.	s.	d.
For levelling y^e^ chappel, tiles, lime, sand, and labourers wages p. billam, Nov. 14, 1644 . .	3	6	5
To y^e^ glazier for 4 windowes mending	3	16	0
To y^e^ glazier for y^e^ other windowes p. billam, Feb. 14, 1644	7	0	0
For colouring in the chappel at y^e^ same time . . .	0	6	0

(*a*) John Boyleston of Christ's college, B.A., 1629-30, was fellow of Jesus 1633; M.A. the same year; B.D. 1640; vacated his fellowship in or about 1646; and was created D.D. 1656. Sherman calls him dean of Ripon. We surmise that he was not an actor in the above proceeding, but was merely present when Dowsing carried out the instructions he had received.

(*b*) From the college accounts, 1580-1, we learn that in the east window of the chapel were the figures of Christ and S. Peter, and that the picture of Ignatius was on the north side of the chapel. In 1593-4 occurs a payment, "To the glazier for new leading y^e^ whole pane where the Founder is pictured."

When at the restoration the mischief of the commonwealth was repaired,[a] the ignorance of ecclesiastical architecture and of the arts was so great, and the work in consequence so meagrely and imperfectly performed, as to secure very little respect from the generation which succeeded. Much however was at that period done in a reverential spirit, and doubtless much was preserved which would be of great use to us now, had not an age followed that effectually completed the destructive work of the great rebellion.

At the close of the last century the stalls of the choir and other remaining portions of the ancient furniture of the chapel were taken out and sold; the organ was given to a neighbouring church; the roof was ceiled under; the chancel arch was filled up; the walls were reduced to one uniform yellow colour with a band of black at the base: the stall-work was replaced by painted deal seats; and all in other respects arranged in conformity with the contemporary notions of comfort and neatness.

Things however did not remain long in this state. Although the chapel was ceiled and disguised,

(*a*) The benefactions to the works at the chapel at this period were: John Pearson, D.D., master, afterwards bishop of Chester, and Thomas Buck, esquire bedel, £20. each. Sir John Goodrick and sir John Dawney, baronets, sometime fellow-commoners; Joseph Beaumont, D.D., master; George Evans, D.D., and Henry Beale, fellows; and Thomas Stephens, D.D., sometime scholar, £10. each. Other sums were advanced by Dr. Robert Morgan, bishop of Bangor; sir William Doyley; sir John Poley; Dr. Edward Wynn; Dr. Henry Hitch; Mr. Leonard Letchford; Mr. Paul Laurence; Mr. George Payne; Mr. Hugh Lloyd; Mr. William Martin; Mr. John Knight; and Mr. Edward Blackstone.

Dr. Edmund Boldero, master, (1663-79) gave a large silver basin and chalice, and Mr. Thomas Newcome two silver flaggons.

and presented very few visible indications of what was underneath, some members of the college, about forty or fifty years after the period above mentioned, made an attempt at restoration. They put in some stained glass; had the piscina repaired in cement; printed a representation of the choir as it would be with the ceiling removed; made known the existence of the beautiful work of the lantern, which was then concealed from view by a ceiling; and finally, at their deaths, left legacies to help to carry out their views, which proved a valuable nucleus for the fund afterwards raised by their successors for that purpose. Yet it was not until the year 1845 that the design was seriously entertained of a thorough restoration of the chapel upon true principles; and the conviction that the remains of a very beautiful and important structure were in their keeping, moved the master and fellows to enter upon the undertaking. They applied all their available funds to the work. The members of the college, old and young, showed their attachment to the place by most ready and liberal contributions. A zealous feeling was displayed by a large portion of those who had received their university education at the college; and thus made manifest the value of individual and collegiate feeling. No attempt to procure aid beyond the limits of the members of the college was made or was necessary. One munificent member, who from the beginning took a deep interest in the matter, was the means of the work being carried out with much more completeness and richness than could have otherwise been the case.

A new aisle was built on the north side, on foundations that were discovered under the soil, to allow of the arches which were walled up to be opened to the choir, and to make provision for a suitable gallery for an organ. The remains of the form and arrangement of the eastern lights were discovered in the wall, and the east end was built up anew; being probably at least the fourth time an east window had been built in that place. A new roof, following the pitch of the first pointed roof as indicated by the water line on the tower, was put on the walls, now lowered to their original height. The timber of the founder's roof[a] was employed in forming the mouldings, panels, and bosses, which compose the visible part of the present roof. Portions of the stalls which had been sold were found in a neighbouring church; and a settle in the hall of the lodge, until then unobserved, composed of portions of the ancient stall-ends, furnished the means of supplying the design for the present stalls: and it is believed that, with the exception of a few unimportant particulars only, there is good reason to suppose the present stalls to be an exact counterpart of those of the founder. The marble pavement, and altar steps, the gift of a commemorated benefactor, were laid down again, intermixed with tiles to assimilate the floor to the general character of the work. An old litany-desk of the date of queen Elizabeth, was discovered in a lumber-room

(a) This roof being of a flat, late pointed character, and besides in bad condition, was not consistent with a restoration of the choir to its earlier form.

of the college, and restored to its place in the chapel.

The funds did not admit of the extension of the restoration in the direction of the nave beyond the interior of the lantern story of the tower and to the arches on which it rests. From time to time, however, fresh portions of the work have been undertaken, and subscribers found to fill the windows, as restored, with stained glass. The present year has witnessed the last of these works in the choir completed.

During the restoration of the fabric, steps were taken by the principal benefactor above mentioned to train a choir for the service of the chapel, and in the year 1849, on All Saints' day, the chapel was reopened for divine service, said and sung in the manner of our cathedral churches, and as was the case originally in all the college chapels in the university.

This is a very brief history of the vicissitudes of a church in England during nearly seven hundred years of its existence. This history corresponds in its broad particulars to that of many, if not most, of the churches of the land, and it is only to be desired that the history of Jesus chapel may be borne by many students, privileged to worship there, to distant parishes; and may spread far and wide a zeal for the restoration of those houses of God which are not yet able to record a history similar to the account just given of this chapel.

The length of the chapel is about one hundred

PISCINA AND SEDILIA IN THE CHAPEL.

and twenty-seven feet, whereof the choir is above sixty-five. The length of the transepts from north to south, is above eighty-one feet. The choir is nearly twenty-four feet in width.

The four arches which support the tower are bold and good, and the arcades in the lantern of the tower are very beautiful.

On the eastern side of the north transept are considerable remains of a fine triforium.

The screen of the choir is an excellent specimen of wood carving.

The centre roof of the choir is divided into two hundred and forty compartments, the half nearest to the altar being more richly ornamented than the other portion.

On the south side are arcades forming sedilia and a rich double piscina.

F.Mackenzie. J.LeKeux

JESUS COLLEGE.

FROM THE MEADOWS

At the eastern end are five very elegant lancet arches, three of them being windows. Over these is a rose window.

The communion-table of elaborate open carved work is covered by a magnificently worked frontal executed by Mr. Hardman of Birmingham.

There are five lancet windows on the north side of the choir and four on the opposite side. These have shafts and rich mouldings of the best character. On the southern side are also two perpendicular windows.

All the windows in the choir are filled with stained glass, representing scriptural subjects, executed by Mr. Hardman. That in the three lights of the eastern window was presented by Dr. French, late master. That in the four lancet windows on the south side was given by the undergraduates, and that in the five lancet windows on the north side was a bequest of the late rev. Robert Parker Bowness, M.A., sometime fellow. The stained glass in the two perpendicular windows on the south side represents the offering of the wise men and the doctors in the temple.

The stalls are deserving of much commendation.

A handsome brass lectern, copied by Mr. Hardman from that of S. Mark's at Venice, stands in the centre of the choir.

The organ, which is in a richly decorated case, is on the south side.

The pavement of the choir is of encaustic and other tiles, intermixed with marble slabs.

In the north aisle are three stained glass windows. One is by H. Gerente of Paris. Another by Hardman,

representing S. Cecilia, is the gift of sir John Sutton, bart. Another also by Hardman, was presented by the rev. Osmund Fisher, M.A., late fellow.

In the south transept is a mutilated statue of an ecclesiastic. Near this is a stone thus inscribed:

Moribus ornata jacet hic bona Bertha Rosata,[a] 1261.[b]

Another stone has this circumscription:

Hic jacet Frater Johannes de Pykenham magister sacre theologie prior hujus loci cujus animi propicietur Deus.[c]

At the western end of the nave is a tablet executed in the best style of its age, with the following inscription:

Tobias Rustat, yeoman of the Robes to King Charles the second, whom he served with all duty and faithfullness in his adversity, as well as prosperity; the greatest part of the Estate he gather'd by God's blessing, the king's favour, and his industry; he disposed in his life time in works of charity; he found, the more he bestowed upon churches, hospitalls, universityes, and colleges, and upon poore widdows of orthodox ministers, the more he had at the years end; neither was he unmindfull of his kindred and relations, in makeing them provisions out of what remained. He died a bachelour the 15th day of March in the yeare of our Lord God 1693, aged 87 years.

This tablet is surmounted with a fine medallion of Mr. Rustat.

On the walls and floor of the nave and transept are memorials of Lionel Ducket, B.D., born in West-

(*a*) Weever in his Funeral Monuments, p. 242, gives a similar epitaph on the tomb of Bertha, queen of king Ethelbert.

(*b*) We suspect the authenticity of this date.

(*c*) It has been conjectured that he was prior of the Franciscan friars and that this monument was brought hither when the church of the Franciscans was demolished in or about 1546.

moreland, educated in S. John's college, fellow of this college, and proctor of the university, 5 April, 1603, æt. 39, (brass); Stephen Hall, B.D., fellow, canon of Ely, 18 August, 1661[a]; John Sherman, gent., 1 May, 1677; William Davy, fellow, 17 kal. Dec. 1667, æt. 26; Thomas Murgatroyde, B.A., 24 May, 1672; Robert Paynell, M.A., vicar of Comberton, (youngest son of Robert Paynell, esq., of Belaugh, Norfolk,) 18 June, 1677; Edmund Boldero, D.D., master, 5 July, 1679, æt. 72; John Pain, esq., fellow-commoner, 17 Sep. 1680, æt. 18; Thomas Darcy, esq., (eldest son of sir Thomas Darcy, of Braxted, Essex,) 7 July, 1683; John Newel, of Shropshire, 4 Feb. 1702; John Bradshaw, M.A., fellow, 16 kal. Dec. 1744, æt. 45; Susanna Maria, wife of Lynford Caryl, D.D., master, 1775, æt. 64; Lynford Caryl, D.D., master, 18 June 1781, æt. 75; William Beadon, student, educated in the Charterhouse, prid. non. Aug. 1789, æt. 18; William Mathew, LL.B., fellow, born 7 kal. Feb. 1747, died 6 kal. Sept. 1797; John Alty, M.A., fellow, 6 id. Mar. 1815, æt. 26; Charles William Atkinson, 1815, æt. 21; East Apthorpe, D.D., sometime fellow, 16 April, 1816, æt. 84; Robert Tyrwhitt, M.A., sometime fellow, [15 June, 1817]; William Pearce, D.D., master, dean of Ely, born at S. Kevern's in Cornwall, 1744, died 1820; Edward Daniel Clarke, LL.D., sometime fellow, professor of mineralogy, 9 March, 1822, æt.

(a) This gravestone was put down by bishop Pearson who was master of this college for little more than a year. The inscription (in latin) is attributed to him.

53[a]; William Smith, 1826, æt. 23; Marmaduke Ramsay, M.A., fellow, prid. kal. Aug. 1831, æt. 37, (with medallion); William Hustler, M.A., fellow, registrary of the university, 5 id. Mar. 1832, æt. 45; Joseph Studholme, fellow, 4 non. May, 1832, æt. 48; Thomas Cautley, M.A., 1835, æt. 73; and John Charles Constable, son of John Constable, painter,[b] 21 March, 1841, æt. 24, (brass).

On the floor of the chancel are memorials for John Sherman, D.D., president, 27 March, 1671; William Saywell, D.D., master, 9 June, 1701; William Cooke, LL.D., president, chancellor of the diocese of Ely, and rector of Harlton, 24 October, 1707, æt 74; and Charles Ashton, D.D., master, 1752, æt. 87.

On occasion of the removal of the plaister from the eastern side of the cloisters, two arches of early character were discovered. It is conjectured with much probability that these led to a chapterhouse to the north of the northern transept.

THE HALL approached by a flight of steps is a handsome building, standing on the walls of the refectory of the nunnery. It is fifty-four feet long, twenty-seven in breadth, and about thirty in height. The timber roof is particularly good. At the north eastern angle is an elegant bay window.

The screen at the lower or western end, and the wainscotting around the room, although not in

(*a*) There are two memorials to this eminent person. One a stone on the floor giving the date of his death. The other is a mural tablet with a medallion, erected by the students of the college in 1825. On this tablet the date of his death is omitted, and the casual reader would suppose it to have taken place in 1825 and not in 1822.

(*b*) R.A., the famous landscape painter.

character with the rest of the structure, are good in their kind, and the general effect is by no means unpleasant.[a]

In several of the windows are representations of the cock, the founder's badge or device. It also appears in the alternate corbels of the roof.

At the east end are portraits of archbishop Cranmer, (a copy by sir Joshua Reynolds, presented by lord Carysfort, 1758); Tobias Rustat, esq., (by sir Peter Lely);[b] and archbishop Sterne, (presented by Laurence Sterne, student).

On the north side is a portrait of the hon. Francis Willoughby, lord Middleton, admitted 3rd January, 1744, (presented by Deborah Keller, widow, 1808); and on the opposite wall is a portrait of Edward Daniel Clarke, LL.D., in his doctor's robes.

The Combination Room situate at the eastern end of the hall, contains a full length portrait on panel of the founder in episcopal vestments and with the pastoral staff, kneeling before a table on which a book and mitre are placed.[c] There are fine old

(*a*) In 1703 the hall was paved with freestone and wainscotted, and a new cupola was erected. The expense of these works and of the erection of the piers at the foregate, were defrayed from £100., a legacy from Dr. Saywell, master, and the following special donations: Henry Poley, esq., barrister-at-law, and sometime fellow, £50.; William Cooke, LL.D., £50.; James Gardiner, M.A., subdean of Lincoln, sometime fellow, £30.; and Thomas Willoughby, lord Middleton, £20.

(*b*) This fine picture has been engraved by Gardiner, and from it is taken the lithographic portrait prefixed to Mr. Hewitt's Memoir of Mr. Rustat. There is an older engraving of Mr. Rustat's portrait in mezzotinto. It is very scarce.

(*c*) In the college accounts for 1596-7 are the following charges, "For drawing our Founder's picture £1. 6*s*. 8*d*. For a curtain of green sarcenet for it 7*s*."

portraits on panel of archbishop Cranmer,[a] Henry VIII. and Mary queen of Scots; also portraits of Frederick Keller, M.A., fellow; hon. Thomas Willoughby, admitted 6 December, 1745, (these being both the gift of Deborah Keller, widow, 1808); Dr. Gower,[b] master; William Harvey,[c] M.D., (the gift of Jarvis Kenrick, LL.B., 1805); and Dr. French, master. A bust of Dr. E. D. Clarke is on the eastern side, and on the opposite side is a beautiful pencil miniature of Henry Brunsell, LL.D., canon of Ely. Around the apartment are engraved portraits of Dr. Pearce, master; Thomas Robert Malthus, M.A., fellow; Dr. Allen, bishop of Ely; Marmaduke Ramsay, M.A., fellow and tutor; Dr. Sparke, bishop of Ely; Dr. Dampier, bishop of Ely; and Francis Maseres, esq., M.A., cursitor baron of the exchequer.

THE LIBRARY, westward of the hall, is a large low room, dim and ancient. It contains a good collection of printed books and a few manuscripts.[d]

(*a*) This picture by Holbein is 17 inches by 12 inches. It was presented to the college by lord Middleton, who married one of the Cartwrights of Ossington, Nottinghamshire, who was related to Cranmer by marriage; and has been admirably engraved by C. G. Lewis for the Cambridge Portfolio. On a scroll at the top is inscribed: Anno Domini MDXLVIII. Ætatis suæ 57 July 20.

(*b*) There is an engraving of Dr. Gower's portrait by Geo. Vertue, 1719, from a painting by James Fellowes.

(*c*) There is a good engraving of this fine portrait by C. G. Lewis at p. 474 of the Cambridge Portfolio, which may be compared with another portrait of Dr. Harvey at p. 340 of the same work.

(*d*) In addition to such donations to the library as occur in our list of benefactors the following may be mentioned:

John Twickden, D.D.; Charles Bellasis, LL.D.; John Randall, D.D.; Lionel Ducket, B.D.; Timothy Puller, D.D.; Henry Hutton, B.D.; John Machin; George Evans, D.D., all fellows; and Richard Gascoigne, M.A., gave each of them books of good value.

Cocks with inscribed scrolls over them are depicted in several of the windows.

There is a poor portrait of Dr Jortin which is said to be very unlike the original, and here is deposited a picture by Jean Jouvenet representing the presentation in the Temple, given by Dr. Pearce, master, as an altar-piece for the chapel. There is also a bust of Dr. E. D. Clarke.

On the staircase leading to the library is a case containing a human skeleton.[a]

Thomas Ansell, D.D., and William Jackson, D.D., fellows; and Mr. Thomas Buck, esquire bedel, gave £20. each.

Ellis Cunliffe, M.A., sometime fellow, gave 20 marks.

Francis Sterling, M.A., fellow, (1687-92) left by will all his books.

Joseph Paget, B.A., (1717) gave by will £10.

William Calverly, B.A., (1726) gave by will £20.

Frederick Keller, M.A., fellow, gave several of the books of Dr. Ashton, master, with Dr. Ashton's MS. notes.

The executors of the Rev. John Jackson, master of Wigston's hospital, Leicester, gave his MSS. and books with MS. notes.

Mrs. Clarke, mother of Col. John Clarke, governor of Senegambia, gave a collection of books De Arte Militari.

(*a*) Allusion is made to this skeleton in a paper on Jesus college by Mr. Benedict Laurence Chapman in the Cambridge Portfolio (p. 355.) He observes "There is no legend about it, and we are too honest to invent one." In a letter from the Reverend Jeseph Mede, 16th April, 1631, is the subjoined passage: "Going on Wednesday from Jesus Colledge pensionary with Dr. Ward to his colledge [Sidney] through the closes and gardens, and espying a garden dore open, I entred, and saw there a hideous sight of the skull and all other bones of a man with ligaments and tendons hanging and drying in the sun by stringes upon trees, etc. I asked what it meant. They told me it was the pedler they anatomised this Lent, and that when his bones were dry, they were to be sett together againe as they were naturally, and so reserved in a chest or coffin for their use who desired such an inspection. It was the garden of one Seale, a surgeon and a chiefe in the dissection. There I learned my former error, and the cause thereof, viz., that the dissection was at Jesus Colledg; but it was in a garden at the Castle, and the ground of its being at Jesus Colledge was this hanging of the bones in a garden so neere their pensionary." It is not unlikely that this skeleton is that of the pedlar to whom Mr. Mede refers, and who, no doubt, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at the Castle.

The Master's Lodge contains portraits of archbishop Bancroft,[a] (on panel); Dr. Ashton,[b] master; bishop Beadon, sometime master; Dr. Gower, sometime master; archbishop Cranmer[c]; Dr. Pearce, master; bishop Yonge,[d] sometime master; and Dr. Caryl,[e] master.

Mastership, Fellowships and Scholarships.—The mastership of this college is in the gift of the bishop of Ely, who is also visitor of the college.

About 1650 the mastership is stated to have been of the annual value of £48. 9*s*. 4*d*, and it was proposed to grant an augmentation of £90. per annum.

The original number of fellows was only four. By successive benefactions the number was increased to twenty. The commissioners empowered by queen Elizabeth to visit the university reduced the fellowships to sixteen. One of these is in the absolute gift of the bishop of Ely. On a vacancy occurring in any of the other fifteen fellowships, the society present two persons to the bishop who selects one of them.[f]

Besides the sixteen fellowships on the foundation

(*a*) Engraved by W. Richardson.

(*b*) There are here two portraits of Dr. Ashton, one taken during his life, the other after death.

(*c*) A copy, said to be by D. Mytens, of Holbein's picture now in the Combination Room.

(*d*) Supposed to be by sir Joshua Reynolds, or his master Hudson.

(*e*) A copy from one by Wright of Derby in the possession of the rev. R. Roberts, of Haverhill.

(*f*) A list of the rejected might not be uninteresting: On 9th May, 1632, the society presented John Cleveland, B.A., of Christ's college, the famous poet, and Charles Fotherby, B.A., to bishop White, to occupy the fellowship then vacant by the death of John Dod, M.A. The bishop selected Fotherby.

there are three bye-fellowships called Ley fellowships founded by Mrs. Mary Jones.

There are fifteen foundation scholarships and thirty-one other scholarships and exhibitions, including those founded by Mr. Rustat for the orphans of clergymen.

According to the book delivered to queen Elizabeth when she visited the university in August, 1564, the society consisted of the master, sixteen masters of arts, nine bachelors of arts, and eighty-five scholars: in all one hundred and eleven.

Dr. Caius referring to 1573, states that there were in the college the master, ten fellows, seventeen scholars, and ninety pensioners: in all one hundred and eighteen.

In 1621 there were the master, sixteen fellows, and twenty-two scholars: these together with students, &c., making a total of one hundred and twenty.

Fuller states that in 1635, the foundation consisted of the master, sixteen fellows, and twenty-four scholars, besides officers and other students: in all one hundred and ten.

Ninety members of this society contributed £5. 14*s.* 0*d.* to a poll-tax in August 1641.

In 1672 there were the master, sixteen fellows, and twenty-six scholars besides officers and servants of the foundation, with other students, being in all one hundred and twelve.

Edmund Carter in his History of the University, published 1753, states that this college had a master, sixteen fellows, and fifteen scholars upon the founda-

tion, and twenty-five exhibitioners, and that the number of all sorts was about eighty.

The College Grammar School.—Degrees in grammar were anciently conferred in all universities: they were considered as public licences to teach grammar not merely within the universities, but likewise in other places,—the universities acting as normal schools for the proper education and authorization of schoolmasters.

By grammar (grammatica), in the ancient statutes of the university, was universally meant the latin grammar and language; the greek language being very rarely taught before the early part of the sixteenth century, and having been introduced into this university about the year 1516, by Richard Croke, a fellow of King's college, in whose person the office of public orator was created in 1521 with peculiar privileges, "quia ille primus invexit literas ad nos Græcas et quia regi charus est." Bishop Stanley and other benefactors, soon after the death of bishop Alcock, founded within this college a grammar school with a preceptor in grammar and an usher. This school with its appurtenances formed that portion of the college which is to the west of the entrance gateway. Considering the great progress of classical and general knowledge which was consequent upon the invention of printing, the later legislators of the university deemed it necessary that all students should be acquainted with latin grammar, and able to speak that language before they were admitted as members of the university; and we consequently find that Elizabeth, in the statutes which she gave to the

university in the first year of her reign, ordered, quod nemo grammaticam (that is, the latin grammar,) ullo in collegio doceat, nisi in collegio Jesu tantum et in Collegiis Trinitatis et regio quoad choristas: but in her subsequent code, given in the 12th year of her reign, it was forbidden to teach grammar in any college whatever, except to the choristers of King's college and Trinity. The grammar-school in this college was in consequence suppressed, and the buildings converted into chambers for the general uses of the college.

Patronage.—The college patronage consists of the vicarage of All Saint's and S. Clement in the town of Cambridge; the rectories of Graveley and Harlton, and the vicarages of Comberton, Fordham, Guilden Morden, Hauxton and Whittlesford in the county of Cambridge; the vicarage of Elmstead in Essex; the rectory of Stanley Regis in Gloucestershire; the rectory of Tewing in Hertfordshire; the rectories of Cavendish and Whatfield, and the vicarage of Hundon in Suffolk.

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